

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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State of Nebraska Douglas County, ss: George H. Tascott, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1897, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Copies. Total: 62,799. Includes entries for Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and various editions.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newspapers are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having the Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from news agents, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

This is the corn country and we must expect to have corn weather during the corn season.

When it comes to ranking targets of European sovereigns it is apt to be the most exalted that are the easiest hit.

The farmers are said to be generally feeling good. That ought to be enough to make most everybody else feel good.

Perhaps if that Spanish mission were raised to the plane of an ambassadorship the rush for appointment might be stimulated.

By the time a suitable passenger station is completed in Omaha it will have conclusively proved its right to exist on the theory of the survival of the fittest.

Railroad men say the passenger business is picking up, and, what delights them more, the improvement does not rest on the indiscriminate distribution of free passes.

It cost \$7,000,000 to connect Paris and Marseilles with an underground telegraph. It is needless to add that the telegraph system in France is owned and operated by the French government.

The stomach of the "human ostrich" who has been living on scrap iron and broken bottles, has been successfully emptied. Now let some of the defaulting officials and other rapacious creatures be forced to disgorge.

What a cheap way the new Royal Victorian order opens up for the queen to reciprocate the favors of the numerous presents received from so many different sources on occasion of her diamond jubilee of continuous ruling sovereignty.

Quite as many citizens are kicking at the hot weather as were heard to complain of the continued cold. And in the meantime the corn, which supports all classes of men and all branches of industry, keeps on growing under the rays of the sun.

Instead of moping at home and reading illusory walls of impending calamity and delayed prosperity in poperaic papers walk abroad and contemplate your city, which shows in every street and block the influence of reviving business and better times.

Strawberries from the south or from the Pacific coast may be the first in the market and make the most beautiful appearance on the table, but when it comes down to real quality and flavor, the delayed home-grown Nebraska-Iowa strawberry is not to be excelled anywhere.

The National Electric Light association will be warmly welcomed should it conclude to meet in convention in Omaha during the exposition year. No one subject more completely embodies the wonderful spirit of material progress which distinguishes the close of the century than the application of electricity to commercial uses.

In Ohio the silver democrats have rigged up their convention call so as to exclude from participation in their party nominating machinery all who did not vote for Bryan last year and who do not subscribe to all the doctrines in the Chicago platform. With such a pressing invitation to stay out from under the banner of democracy, the sound money men of Ohio ought to be encouraged to help repeat the lesson of 1856 for the benefit of the debt-scalars and repudiationists.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The legislature of Pennsylvania having requested the governor to inform that body as to the probable shortage in the state treasury and to suggest what it should tax to make the shortage good, Governor Hastings responded by advising the legislature that the proper course to pursue was to reduce expenses. He urged that under present conditions economy in the expenditure of public moneys should control the legislature in its appropriations and said: "There are two ways for states as well as individuals to successfully meet such exigencies as the present conditions impose. The first is to increase the income to meet existing outlay. This is practically impossible for state or individuals at this time. The other is to reduce expenditures, so as to live within the income. This is good housekeeping."

There is a general demand for economy in public expenditures—national, state and municipal. Notwithstanding the severe business depression of the last four years, during which most people have been compelled to practice the most rigid economy and many have found it difficult and others impossible to pay the taxes necessary to the support of government, public expenditures have been maintained or increased and for the whole country are undoubtedly very much greater now than in the time of highest prosperity. Hence it is that nearly everywhere, as in Pennsylvania, those charged with the duty of providing revenue are finding the problem of how to get more money to meet the demands upon the public treasury exceedingly perplexing. The question of finding new sources of revenue, of adding to the already large list of things taxed, must in time become general unless there is change of policy in regard to expenditures.

Of course this is a growing country and our progress creates demands which necessitate an increase of expenditure. There are directions in which the outlay of the national government will continue to grow from year to year and this is also true of states and municipalities. Development and advancement cost something. The postal service could not be efficiently conducted now upon the outlay of ten years ago, though probably it is costing more than it ought to, owing to the admission of a great deal of matter to the mails which should pay higher rates. The naval expenditure has largely increased in the last ten or twelve years, but there are few who question the expediency of this or of the expenditure for coast defenses. With the states the increasing demands upon their various institutions and other conditions of growth and development require an increased expenditure from year to year. So every growing municipality finds the legitimate cost of government steadily increasing.

But unquestionably there is a great deal of public expenditure that is not strictly legitimate or necessary, and which could be dispensed with without impairment of the public service and without disadvantage to the public interests. A pennywise policy is not to be desired. An economy which would put a check upon progress and development would be even more objectionable than extravagance. Both are to be avoided. The prerequisite to reform in the matter of public expenditures is to elect as legislators honest and practical men who will place the public interests and welfare above personal or partisan considerations.

A NOTEWORTHY UTTERANCE.

There is discussion in the democratic party in New York, as there is, indeed, throughout the country. There is a great stake to be fought for this year in the municipal government of Greater New York and the leaders are active in preparing for the contest. There is a faction that supports the Chicago platform in its entirety and demands that it be endorsed. Another faction would ignore that platform and make the fight on local issues. As now appears the former is the stronger and it is certainly the more aggressive. There has been some doubt as to the attitude of certain leaders, ex-Senator Hill especially. He has made known that he is not in sympathy with Bryanism and this fact is important in his bearing upon democratic politics in the Empire state, if not more generally. In a speech made a few days ago Mr. Hill said he believed the country will be prosperous in the future and declared that its financial policy "will not be directed by cranks, demagogues and political adventurers." There is no mistaking the meaning of this language. Its application is perfectly obvious. It gives assurance that ex-Senator Hill has concluded that the time has come for him to take a decided stand and that he proposes to be found in the coming campaign championing the traditional principles of democracy. Mr. Hill is a shrewd politician. Few men are more sagacious in detecting the trend of popular sentiment and in discerning political probabilities. He expects prosperity and he knows that prosperity will be fatal to the free silver cause. David B. Hill is still a force in New York politics and popocracy there will find him a formidable opponent.

OUR RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

The Turkish government has not yet signified its willingness to accept Mr. Angell as United States minister to that country and there seems to be some uncertainty as to whether it will do so. As it is we have no accepted minister to Turkey, Mr. Terrell having been practically displaced by the appointment and confirmation of his successor. It is said to be the impression at Washington that the delay may be another instance of the traditional diplomatic policy of the Turkish government when confronted with problems the consideration of which it desires to put off. The last administration made peremptory demands upon Turkey for indemnity for injury to the property of American missionaries. Our minister was instructed to insist upon the payment of the indemnity, the amount claimed being about \$100,000. His efforts were unavailing. The present administration fully approved the claim for indemnity and instructed Mr. Angell to press it. This is undoubtedly understood by the Turkish government and in order to avoid for the present any controversy with this government on the subject it delays the acceptance of the new minister.

This is neither friendly nor courteous to the United States, but under present circumstances the Turkish government probably feels that it is not of much importance whether it maintains cordial relations with this government or not. Satisfied with the prestige gained in the war with Greece, it is now chiefly concerned in dealing with the European powers and preparing to hold the territory it has conquered. While engaged in this highly important business, the result of which the future power and welfare of Turkey is involved, it is easy to understand that the sultan cares very little about the relations with the United States, whose people he knows to be heartily in sympathy with Greece and with the persecuted Christians of his empire. Therefore it is not improbable, as suggested from Washington, that it may be a long time before the United States has a minister at Constantinople.

What will our government do in the matter? Probably wait patiently until the Turkish government says it is ready to receive our minister. So far as the indemnity is concerned, it is pretty safe to say that it will never be paid, for the simple reason that we cannot enforce payment. All that is to be expected of this matter is a long and fruitless diplomatic controversy.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE EXPOSITION.

Omaha, Nebraska, and the transmississippi states have already received more effective advertising from the Transmississippi Exposition than from any other single enterprise ever undertaken in their behalf. The exposition has been made the subject of discussion and legislation in congress and a dozen state legislative bodies. It has been called to the attention of foreign governments by invitations to participate, and it is rapidly turning toward the west the eyes of eastern capitalists and investors. By means of the exposition a host of national conventions are being induced to fix upon Omaha for their 1898 meeting place, and the information about the west spread before these organizations is being disseminated by their members in all parts of the country.

More important still, the progress of the exposition has reawakened among our own people a confidence in themselves and their abilities to push great enterprises to successful completion. This confidence is urging them on to extend their business or embark in new business ventures. What has already been accomplished for the exposition is an incentive to further co-operation for public purposes, and the old-time cry that this or that is too big for us to undertake is no longer common when a great project is proposed. Confidence of a community in itself moreover begets confidence of others. Men who invest money are much more prone to invest it in places where the people are evidencing a spirit of push and progress than in places where everyone is laying back waiting for something to turn up. We are seeing proof of this more and more every day as the exposition takes on more tangible form, and it in turn reacts to the benefit of the exposition.

With such advantages accruing from the preparations and preliminary work, the people of Omaha, Nebraska and all the other western states ought to bend their energies with renewed vigor in the great combined effort to make the Transmississippi Exposition not alone creditable to the wonderful region whose resources and products it will illustrate, but a success financially and artistically second to that of no similar exposition.

Woe to the Horse.

Five hundred public horseless carriages will be placed upon the Park after July 1, and a large number of cabs are practicing on them in the suburbs. The drivers will be called chauffeurs, and the fare proposed is one farthing.

A Newspaper Deficit.

A Lincoln, Neb., paper says editorially: "The green money coming with May our expenditures exceed our receipts by about \$23,000,000." Such a deficit as that in time is bound to knock a big hole in the profits of even a Nebraska daily.

The Barb of Envy.

An Omaha man who wandered away from home awhile ago returned home the other day and started his friends by insisting that he "spent seven days in hell." It was subsequently learned that he was not so very far from it, but that he had been far more amusingly wandering about St. Louis.

Information in Abundance.

The president has all the information about Cuban affairs now which he needs and is justified in giving that information deliberate and careful consideration. He takes his time he is not likely to make a mistake. Something certainly must be done sooner or later to remove the Spanish nuisance off our southern coast.

A Chance for Train.

If George Fancels Train wears in his enterprise of changing the ownership of Omaha, he might turn his attention to Jackson City. A large number of people who believe that any kind of a change there would be for the better, would be glad to see him establish a title to the place, provided he would undertake to run it.

Speculating on a Row.

Correspondents in the Orient continue to assert that there is a great danger that the Greek revolution will be swallowed up and sewed but will involve the greater power and some confirmation of their belief is found in a report that Bulgarian marauders have invaded Turkey. If the Greek fighters of the Balkan states take a hand in the proceedings, there is no telling how far the trouble may spread.

American Rails for India.

A Maryland steel company, according to this week's Iron Age, has captured a large order for steel rails for India. This is a notable American triumph. Hereafter India generally obtaining the supplies of this sort from Europe, particularly from England. When the pole here broke a few months ago, however, steel rails in the United States were in demand for the steel rails for India. The price has advanced since then but it is still notably low. Of course the general business which will come through the sale of steel rails as well as of all other important commodities up, but for the time being the country is fortunate in terms as can be had anywhere in the world.

Chinese Before Columbus.

If reports of recent discoveries in Polynesia and Mexico are to be relied upon it would seem as though corroborative evidence had been secured of the existence of the Chinese in Mexico before the Christian era. It is a singular fact that about the time of the discovery of a rock covered with Chinese inscriptions in the state of Sonora, Mexico, there should be found in the Caroline islands evidence that a flourishing Chinese colony carried between China and Mexico by way of those islands at least twenty centuries ago. It has long been a theory of some ethnologists that the Aztecs and the Incas were of Chinese origin, and the Chinese or Japanese, and that the Aztecs, too, were of oriental origin. It would not be astonishing to learn that the Chinese, whose country is now in the Pacific, had the beginnings of time, had explored and settled this country centuries before Columbus was born. The question then arises, who was the first white man who came to the Chinese coast?

THE PRESIDENT AT NASHVILLE.

Springfield Republican: It was a good speech which President McKinley made at Nashville. Still, we can remember a time when if the thin president had made it, it would have been called "encyclopedic" by quite a chorus of newspaper voices.

Globe-Democrat: President McKinley said at Nashville: "Whatever adverse conditions may temporarily impede the path way to our national progress, nothing can permanently defeat it." That is the old American spirit, and croakers will labor in vain to break it down.

Philadelphia Press: President McKinley's visit to Nashville and his address at its Centennial exposition will be a reminder to the fore the senate a detailed report of the progress at Nashville in celebration of Tennessee's admission to the union, which is well worth the while of people far and near to visit and inspect. President McKinley's address, like all his public utterances of this character, is apt and suitable to the occasion, patriotic and sympathetic in its tone and breathes a spirit of broad nationalism.

Philadelphia Ledger: After all the United States is a republic, and nothing illustrates the fact better than the importance attached to the presidential office. President McKinley's official visits to New York and Philadelphia, in connection with the recent demonstrations in these cities, gave to those affairs a prominence and importance which could not have had in any other way, while his reception at Nashville, now in progress, could scarcely be surpassed by a royal fête. Thousands of people from many miles around the city have flocked to Nashville in anticipation of his coming, today has been declared a public holiday in his honor, and all along his route he has been hailed with the loudest acclaim and the greatest demonstrations of respect.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Dubuque Times: The employees of the Burlington railway shops at Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home, are working overtime because of the increase of business on that system. Mr. Bryan may see the signs of reviving business right under his nose.

Missouri Valley News: The good times are come again to the shop boys. They began to working nine hours a day, six days a week. More goods are being sold, more being moved; more trains are rolling and so there is more shop work and we feel the effect of the increased pay roll.

St. Louis City Times: The sober voice of nearly all our Iowa cities is on the hopeful business side. The Davenport Democrat, the Des Moines Register and the Council Bluffs Dispatch are doing much more business to day than it was transacting a year ago. It is ready to materially increase the volume and it has these means at its disposal where the credit for the improvement rests.

Philadelphia Record: The jump in the price of pig iron in Pittsburgh is not likely to be a "boom" but as stocks have been much reduced it may be the precursor of steadier, unappreciative trade. The great consumers of iron are the railroad companies, and even the necessities of transportation shall become so brisk as to justify betterments and new construction an enduring advance in the prices of iron and steel will, no doubt, be witnessed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Courier-Journal does not hesitate to say now, as it has said heretofore, that the return of prosperity may be delayed but not for long, and certainly not permanently. We turned the hard corner of the road last November when the American people decided, as they always do in grave emergencies, to obey the laws of the land and uphold public as well as private honor. With an honest dollar certain, the greatest threat to business was removed, and therefore prosperity only had to wait with patience for the revival, which now seems at hand. We have never previously had such a date when prosperity should be general, and we do not fix it now, but we think we shall not have to wait much longer.

Minneapolis Journal: The blatant pessimism which has been rampant with the increasing glow of the rising sun of prosperity, pretending to be looking for prosperity and finding none of it, are not disturbingly rational people. These days, in the free silver synagogues the priests are praying that the tariff bill may not aid a particle in the cause of prosperity by fixing rates and schedules and giving business a solid basis for buying and selling of goods. These silverites are preparing to raise a big fund for the congressional elections next year, and are still talking of "sweeping the country" in 1900; but this attempt of a Waterloored party to oppose the enlightened sense of the country and the canon of the higher civilization, isn't impressing reflecting people as anything dangerous and the business of the country is moving steadily forward, if slowly, ready when the tariff bill is out of the way to put forth greater strength. The consumptive demand is stronger, and if the senate passes the tariff bill soon, the outlook will be very favorable for the fall trade.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It is believed Abdul Hamid would enjoy the game better if he were quite sure of the umpire.

Hot weather helps corn incidentally, but its real purpose is to give croakers a taste of their future state.

The agricultural department of a Texas paper is conducted by Green Meadows Browne. He grinds out copy by the bale.

It is easy enough to put a cannon ball into a cannon, but the only way to get it out again is to fire it out. Same with the Turks in Thessaly.

The family of the late secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning, has had cast in Troy, N. Y., a 100-pound bell for the United States. It was named after the late secretary. Charles Henry James Taylor, the well known colored man, who has taken up his residence in Baltimore, has just been admitted to practice in the supreme court of that city.

An energetic Kansas City judge scored fourteen divorces in two hours and a half on Tuesday. It was a preliminary report for a record on the ninety-six cases rendered on the docket.

The Kansas City man who converted his stomach into a junk shop carried on the business successfully until he swallowed a bowie knife of a Missouri marshal. Then his troubles began.

Aprina Tarapa Ngata, a full-blooded Maori, who holds the degree of bachelor of arts and of laws from Canterbury college, has been admitted to the bar at Auckland, being the first of his race to accomplish the feat.

The representative of the Ottoman government at Washington secured a point the other day, when he took occasion in denying the story of Turkish cruelty in Epirus to refer to the Urbana lynching as "a great cruelty."

A naval court of inquiry has decided in the case of Elisha Stone that falling in love with a pretty girl does not constitute "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The old sailor "Thom" was acquitted, but his heart is as young.

Charles H. Hackley, a millionaire philanthropist of Muskegon, Mich., restricts himself to simple living. It is said of him that he has ridden in his family carriage only once, and then to attend a funeral, and that although he owns a fine summer residence on the lake he has never seen it.

The question whether the governor of Minnesota can legally refuse to give state papers to a grand jury investigating the wreck of banks in St. Paul has been decided in the affirmative by the state supreme court. But while affirming the right of the executive to refuse access to the documents (reports of the state bank examiner), the court takes occasion to say that the governor should expedite the administration of justice instead of placing obstacles in its way.

General Green F. Garner, who died in Chicago recently, took part in thirty battles in the Mexican and civil wars, and was wounded at the storming of Chapultepec. He was in the battles of Palo Alto, Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista. But the latter engagement he became "cannon deaf" and never entirely recovered his hearing. After the Mexican war he engaged in his profession as a civil engineer, and when Fort Sumter was fired upon he helped raise the Eighteenth Illinois regiment, in which he insisted on enlisting as a private. In the campaign of Grant from Mexico to Fort Donelson, he was promoted from the ranks. He then served with Grant in the east, and left the service with the title of general.

FORESTRY ADVANCING.

Preservation of Forests Commanding Legislative Attention. It is a gratifying fact that the proper care and preservation of the forests of the country is a subject of growing importance in our legislative bodies. The truth is now recognized that the intelligent systems of forestry are vital to the welfare of the whole people. Congress and some of the state legislatures are taking hold of the matter, and a number of important laws are ready on the statute books. While congress has extended the date of the majority of the reservation orders of President Cleveland, the enforcement until March 1 next is to ascertain the rights of lawful settlers, and not to permit intruders upon the forests. A short time ago President McKinley laid before the senate a detailed report of the Forestry commission, selected by the National Academy of Sciences, on the needs of the public lands. The report touches on the permanent evils that have resulted in Europe from the reckless slaughter of forests, and it makes the point that herders are sometimes more to be dreaded than lumbermen. It is not proposed to close the forest reservations against miners or settlers except by restrictions against waste. The commission would use, but not abuse, the 40,000,000 acres included in the reservations.

The state of New York stands well to the front in forestry. It now owns 82,000 acres in the Adirondacks, and has an appropriation of \$1,000,000 in hand to enlarge the reservation, which will eventually embrace 2,500,000 acres. Prompt action is necessary, for the Adirondacks are stripped of wood and timber at the rate of 300,000 acres a year, and land shirks their every improvement possible in the way of the state authorities. Pennsylvania has a forestry association, but the state has been slow to support its efforts. The lumber and allied industries of that state, which produced \$2,000,000 in 1879, are vanishing. On the Merrimac river a large

WHEN IS A MAN OLD?

The supreme court of Georgia has decided that a man who has reached his 60th year is "aged." The decision was made under a clause of the constitution of Georgia exempting the property of "aged and infirm persons" from levy and sale, the law being construed liberally in order to promote the interests of the aged. Look at that! A man 66 years old is entitled to its protection.

This need not raise unnecessary alarm in the breasts of "those who are old, or who are getting old, or who are afraid of getting old." The opinion, it still remains true that a man is "no older than he feels," even though the coggling finger of time does point forward again in to fire it out. Same with the Turks in Thessaly.

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LAUGHING MATTERS.

Pack: Van Dubble—This is my latest picture. Visitor—Indeed? You are a genius! Chicago Post: She was heartbroken. "My beautiful bathing suit is absolutely ruined," she moaned. "How did it happen?" asked her mother anxiously. "It accidentally got it wet."

Truth: Mrs. Newell—Was I nervous dear, during the ceremony? Miss Spiteful—Well, a trifle at first, darling, but not after William had said "yes."

Cleveland Leader: He—June is the month of weddings here. She—Oh, Herbert, why didn't you speak earlier and give me more time to get ready? Chicago Tribune: "Several times during the delivery of his commencement day oration he paused and took a drink of water. He was very dry."

Cleveland Leader: "No," he said, "it is impossible to take something from nothing." "I don't know about that," she replied, as she picked a long brown hair from her coat collar. Truth: Chelly (speaking about in the briny)—Oh, girl, I love the ocean! It does me good. Miss Bert—Yes, and the saltier the better.

Indianapolis Journal: "The face," said the cranial boarder, "is an exact index to the mind." "Not an exact one," said the Cheerful Idiot. "For instance, when a man has his temper ruffled, his brows are knit."

Detroit Free Press: "Well—well—it is sad to see pedestrianism waning into a lost art," "prosperity" has not returned," "I don't know about that," she replied, as she picked a long brown hair from her coat collar. THE CROAKER. A croaker sat upon a box. And croaked the whole day long: "Prosperity" has not returned," "I don't know about that," she replied, as she picked a long brown hair from her coat collar. And he croaked and croaked and croaked. And never worked he had no time To sit up there and croak.

ABOUT THE BEND.

Coras Stuart Wheeler. There comes a time just once a week When nothing matters much: I'm waiting for a step I know. A smile, a voice, a touch; "He's coming, coming," sings the wif. With sweet prosaic jar, For Dick, my Dick, dear fellow, Takes a never, fifteen-cent car.

But never maiden rich and fair "Monic custom with mine, In gown of silk and lace rare, Had dearer love than mine. So every Saturday night The happy moment when His car comes rattling round the bend, And Dick has come again, My heart beats so I cannot speak. He thinks me coy and cold; It is because of depths of love The which I have not told. But when the autumn leaves are crisp, When snow has come again, Dear Dick will be my own, my own! Perhaps I'll tell him then.

Advertisement for Cartwright shoes. "This catches the men" because of the natty appearance and because of the price, our \$3.00 shoe is becoming very popular. It has the new Nicholas last with a toe shaped like a silver dollar and is in tans or blacks—We show all the shapes in men's shoes of every grade, at the most popular prices—we fit feet comfortably with good looking, long-wearing shoes.

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Advertisement for Baking Powder. "Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious." EACH 55c ALL SIZES 14 to 17. BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. BROWNING, KING & CO. 15th and Douglas Sts.