PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. ONE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled "Amendments."

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912 the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That Section 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws, and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section, or part of any act passed by the legislature.

Section 1A. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, so distributed as to include five per cent of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the counties of the state, may propose any measure by petition, which shall contain the full text of the measure so proposed. Provided, that proposed Constitutional Amendments shall require a petition of fifteen per cent of the legal voters of the State distributed as above provided. Initiative petitions (except for municipal and wholly local legislation) shall be filed with the Secretary of State and be by him submitted to the voters at the first regular state election held not less than four months after such filing. The same measure, either in form or in essential substance, shall not be submitted to the people by initiative petition (either affirmatively or negatively) oftener than once in three years. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and subject matter of statutes enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the initiative.

Section 1B. The second power reserved is the referendum. It may be ordered by a petition of ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, distributed as required for initiative petitions. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after the legislature enacting the same adjourns sine die or for a period longer than ninety days; and elections thereon shall be held at the first regular state election held not less than thirty days after such filing.

Section 1C. The referendum may be ordered upon any act except acts making appropriations for the expenses of the state government, and state institutions existing at the time such act is passed. When the referendum is ordered upon an act or any part thereof it shall suspend its operation until the same is approved by the voters; provided, that emergency acts, or acts for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters or repealed by the legislature. Filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative.

Section 1D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for governor at the regular election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters required to sign such petition shall be computed. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All such measures shall become the law or a part of the constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, provided, the votes cast in favor of said initiative measure or part of said Constitution shall constitute thirty-five per cent (35%) of the total vote cast at said election, and not otherwise, and shall take effect upon proclamation by the governor, which shall be made within ten days of the completion of the official canvass. The vote upon initiative and referendum measures shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. The method of submitting and adopting amendments to the constitution provided by this section shall be supplementary to the method prescribed in the article of this Constitution, entitled "Amendments," and the latter shall in no case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation. In submitting petitions and orders for the initiative and the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided by this amendment and the general laws until additional legislation shall be especially provided therefor; all propositions submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner and without any indication or suggestion on the ballot that they have been approved or endorsed by any political party or organization, and provided further that only the title of measures shall be printed on the ballot, and when two or more measures have the same title they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing with the Secretary of State and including the name of the first petitioner.

Section 2. That Section 10, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 10. The style of all bills shall be "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be passed by the legislature unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature and the question upon final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

Section 4. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the state canvassing board and said board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment the governor, within ten days after the result is ascertained, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and when so declared the amendment herein proposed shall be in force and self-executing.

Approved March 24, 1911.

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWO.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION on proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1912, the following be submitted as an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 4. At the first election of members of the legislature held after the adoption of this amendment members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years. Both senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, during their term, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. That neither members of the legislature nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special session, shall not be less than sixty days. After the expiration of twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall by special message call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject-matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto.

Provided, that the general appropriation bill may be introduced up to and including the fortieth day.

Sec. 2. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for members of the legislature," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for members of the legislature." And if a majority of all the voters at the said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the State Canvassing Board and that Board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment the governor, within ten days after the result is ascertained, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and when so declared the same shall be in force.

Approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section nineteen (19), of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 19. The Governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the thirty-third session of the legislature, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the state, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party and no two of whom shall reside at the time of their appointment in the same congressional district, as members of a board to be known as a "Board of Commissioners of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office as designated by the Governor for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as provided and, except to fill vacancies, shall be for a period of six years. The Board shall at all times be subject to the above restrictions and limitations. The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to such limitations as shall be established by law, the State Soldiers' Home, Hospitals for the Insane, Institute for the Deaf, Institute for the Blind, Industrial Schools, Institute for Feeble Minded Children, Nebraska Industrial Home, Orthopedic Hospital, the State Penitentiary and all charitable, reformatory and penal institutions that shall be by law established and maintained by the state of Nebraska. They shall each give bonds, receive compensation for service, perform all duties and comply with all regulations that shall be established by law. The powers possessed by the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State institutions, and the said Board is on July 1, 1913, and without further process of law, authorized and directed to assume and exercise all the powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the Governor or Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the institutions of the state named herein, but nothing herein contained shall limit the general supervisory or examining powers vested in the Governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or such as are vested by him in any committee appointed by him.

Section 2. That at the general election, in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendments to the constitution in the following form: On the ballot of each elector voting for or against said proposed amendment shall be printed or written "For proposed amendment to the Constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State institutions" and "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions."

Section 3. If such amendment to Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska shall be approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election said amendment shall constitute Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska.

Approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909), relating to time of electing judges of the supreme court, fixing the time of the general election and providing for holding over of incumbents until their successors are elected and qualified.

Be It Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section Five (5) of Article Six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. That at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1916, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years; that at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1918, and each six years thereafter there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1920 and each six (6) years thereafter there shall be elected a chief justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six (6) years. Provided, That the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914, shall be chief justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office.

Section 2. That Section Thirteen (13) of Article Sixteen (16) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909) be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the year 1914 and every two years thereafter. All state, district, county, precinct and township officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, and municipal officers in cities, villages and towns, shall be elected at a general election to be held as aforesaid. Judges of the supreme, district and county courts, all elective county and precinct officers, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not herein otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1913, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination for their respective terms of office. Provided, That no office shall be vacated thereby, but the incumbent thereof shall hold over until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. The form of ballot on the amendments proposed herein shall be as follows: "For proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years" and "Against proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years."

Approved April 7, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FIVE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint Resolution to propose an amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be It Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held in the State of Nebraska on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 2. Any city having a population of more than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a convention of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of said city at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within four months after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which charter, when completed, with a prefatory synopsis, shall be signed by the officers and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the clerk of said city, who shall publish the same in full, with his official certification, in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper published and in general circulation in said city, three times, and a week apart, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified voters, voting thereon, shall ratify the same, it shall at the end of sixty days thereafter, become the charter of said city, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification (together with the vote for and against) and duly certified by the City Clerk, and authenticated by the corporate seal of said city and one copy thereof shall be filed with the secretary of state and the other deposited among the archives of the city, and shall thereupon become and be the charter of said city, and all amendments to such charter, shall be authenticated in the same manner, and filed with the secretary of state, and deposited in the archives of the city.

Sec. 3. But if said charter be rejected, then within six months thereafter, the Mayor and council or governing authorities of said city may call a special election at which fifteen members of a new charter convention shall be elected to be called and held as above in such city, and they shall proceed as above to frame a charter which shall in like manner and to the like end be published and submitted to a vote of said voters for their approval or rejection. If again rejected, the procedure herein designated may be repeated until a charter is finally approved by a majority of those voting thereon, and certified (together with the vote for and against) to the secretary of state as aforesaid, and a copy thereof deposited in the archives of the city whereupon it shall become the charter of said city. Members of each of said charter conventions shall be elected at large, and they shall complete their labors within sixty days after their respective election.

The charter shall make proper provision for continuing, amending or repealing the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 4. Such charter so ratified and adopted may be amended, or a charter convention called, by a proposal therefor made by the law-making body of such city or by the qualified electors in number not less than five per cent of the next preceding gubernatorial vote in such city, by petition filed with the council or governing authorities. The council or governing authorities shall submit the same to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general or special election not held within thirty days after such petition is filed. In submitting any such charter or charter amendments, any alternative article or section may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. Whenever the question of a charter convention is carried by a majority of those voting thereon, a charter convention shall be called through a special election ordinance, and the same shall be constituted and held and the proposed charter submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, approved or rejected, as provided in Section two hereof. The City Clerk of said city shall publish with his official certification, for three times, a week apart in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper, published and in general circulation in said city, the full text of any charter or charter amendment to be voted on at any general or special election.

No charter or charter amendment adopted under the provisions of this amendment shall be amended or repealed except by electoral vote. And no such charter or charter amendment shall diminish the tax rate for state purposes fixed by act of the legislature, or interfere in any wise with the collection of state taxes.

Sec. 5. That at said election in the year 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat, there shall be printed or written the words—"For proposed amendment to the Constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own city charter," and "Against proposed amendment to constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own charters." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

Approved March 29, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

SERVING MEANS MUCH

PROPERLY PLEASING THE EYE IS HALF OF THE MEAL.

Artistic Molds for Food One of the Best Forms of Giving Satisfaction—Desserts, in Particular, May Be Thus Displayed.

Half the pleasure of eating is through the eye. If food is well served and cooked, a meal is a success, though the quantity and variety of the food may be limited.

Molds play a large part in this dainty service. Everything, from fish to dessert, can be molded.

The ordinary mold is of heavy tin, but the woman who objects to using tin, especially for acids, for which tin should never be used, can buy earthenware or aluminum. These last two cost more, and in them there are fewer shapes.

Various sizes can be had, from a quart to many quarts. The very large ones are made to order. Individual molds are also popular, though the large ring or form shapes are more convenient and more fashionable for general use.

Probably the favorite mold for most purposes is a hollow ring, round or oval. The round ones are better liked, but either shape is good. These come with a lid for desserts that must be frozen, and without one for aspic, mousse, blanc mange and vegetables.

With one of these ring molds the clever hostess can even glorify hash or vegetable left-overs. Macaroni, put in a ring, with the center filled with creamed chicken, lamb or fish, makes an appetizing dish.

Mashed potatoes may be quickly formed into a hollow ring with one of these molds, the center being filled with lamb chops, creamed sweetbreads or fried chicken.

A simple dessert might have the ring of chocolate blanc mange, with nuts mixed through it, the center being filled with whipped cream. This may be slightly stiffened with gelatine if it will not hold its shape.

Nothing is prettier than a round or oval ring mold ice cream heaped high with fruit in its season, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, oranges and bananas. Home-made ice cream served this way has all the air of a novelty dessert. For further adornment whipped cream may be put on the top of fruit through a tube to make fancy forms.

Another good-looking dessert has sponge cake or cottage pudding batter baked in oval rings, large or individual, the center filled with charlotte russe, or Bavarian cream dotted with whipped cream in fancy design; a similar design is arranged around the base of the cake. Cottage pudding rings can be filled with fruit, tapioca, orange or pineapple.

Many of the hollow ring molds have fancy shapes, cones, turrets or flowers, but where pennies count the plain ones are more practical for all uses. Moreover, it takes a skilful cook to empty the contents of a fancy mold without marring it.

Mock Cream Pie.

Make a rich paste and line one plate; cut a round with the top of another plate of the same size and bake on a tin sheet so that it will be flat. Heat two cups of milk to the scalding point. Mix three-quarters cup of sugar, one-quarter cup of cornstarch, two beaten eggs and a pinch of salt. Pour on the hot milk and cook fifteen minutes, cool and flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla. Fill the lower crust and place the top one on evenly, for it cannot be moved successfully after it has once touched the cream.

Western Muffins.

Mix together one and a half pint of flour, half a pint of cornmeal, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt. Work in one tablespoonful of butter or lard, beat and add three eggs, one pint of milk and beat the whole quickly into a firm batter. The muffin rings should not as a rule be more than half filled. The griddle should be hot and well greased to receive the rings. When the batter rises to the top the muffins are usually ready to turn.

Fruit Pinwheels.

Two cups flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, not very full; one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons butter, two-thirds cup of milk, one egg, one cup raisins, one cup currants and a little citron. Roll one-half inch thick, brush with melted butter, then add the fruit. Roll like jelly roll, cut one-half inch thick, then bake. The icing is made of powdered sugar, with a little cream and vanilla. Spread with a knife.

Boiled Salad Dressing.

Beat two eggs, add six tablespoons of water, three tablespoons of vinegar, a salt spoon of salt, a dust of pepper and one-quarter cup of butter. Set the dish in another of hot water and cook until the dressing is thickened like a custard. Cool and when used add one-quarter cup of thick cream beaten stiff. For me this would be better to add a teaspoon of mustard.

Spanish Charlotte.

Place crumbs of stale cake or rolled crackers on the bottom of a pudding dish and put a layer of any kind of jelly or fruit over them; continue them alternately until the dish is nearly full, making the crumbs form the top. Pour a custard over it and bake. Serve with sauce.

MORAL FOR THE MONEY-MAD

Hope of Becoming Millionaires About on a Par With the Washerwoman's Delusion.

Prof. Warren M. Beidler of Bethel, Pa., in a recent address made the striking assertion that the American people, money-mad, taught their children how to earn a living, but not how to live.

"There is no viler, and there is no vainer ambition," said Professor Beidler to a reporter, "than that of the American boy to become a millionaire. What percentage of our boys do become millionaires? It would take a good many decimals to work that out, believe me!

"The boy who sets his heart on a million fares likes the washerwoman who set her heart on a cross-eyed aeronaut.

"'I hear you married that cross-eyed aeronaut last week?' said a friend.

"'Yes, I did,' replied the washerwoman, as she rocked back and forth over her tub. 'Yes, I married him, and I gave him $500 out of my buildin' association to start an airship factory.'

"'That so?' said the friend. 'Where is he now?'

"'I don't know,' said the washerwoman. 'I'm waitin' for him to come back from his honeymoon.'"

PIMPLES COVERED FACE

1613 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill.—"My face was very red and irritated and was covered with pimples. The pimples festered and came to a head. They itched and burned and when I scratched them became sore. I tried soaps and they would not stop the itching and burning of the skin. This lasted for a month or more. At last I tried Cuticura Ointment and Soap. They took out the burning and itching of the skin, soothing it very much and giving the relief that the others failed to give me. I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment about three weeks and was completely cured." (Signed) Miss Clara Mueller, Mar. 16, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Eggs Clotworthy Ate.

Harry Clotworthy, who is an expert on military affairs, entered the diningroom of the National Press club one morning and carried with him a ravenous appetite. Having eaten one breakfast, which consisted largely of eggs, he ordered another breakfast, which consisted even more largely of eggs. After his repast he went to the writing-room to get off some letters. Half an hour later the steward of the club found the colored waiter loafing about the entrance of the writing-room and asked him what he meant by being absent from his post.

"I got a good excuse," exclaimed the waiter, exhibiting the check for the egg breakfast. "Mr. Clotworthy done eat $2 worth of eggs and I ain't goin' to let him git away from here without payin' for them, high as eggs is now."

Explains the Undertaker's Grouch.

"Who is that fellow sitting humped up and muttering to himself out there on the horse block?"

"Aw, that's Ezra Toombs, the undertaker," replied the landlord of the Skeedee tavern. "He's feeling sore over the way his business has been going of late. You see, the doctor gave Judge Feebles two weeks to live; that was six weeks ago, and the judge is up and around now and figgerin' on marryin' again. Every time Ezra meets the doctor he asks him, 'How about it, hey?' and they have a row. And now he's sittin' out there watching a tramp painter gilding the weather vane of the church across the street. Ezra says, by Heck, he's about ready to move away, things is so dead here."—Kansas City Star.

His Point of Vantage.

The mayor of a small town was trying a negro for abusing his wife. She claimed he got drunk and tried to beat her and she hit him.

The mayor turned to their little girl and asked:

"Girl, was your father under the influence of whisky when your mother hit him?"

"No, sah! He was under the kitchen table," she very quickly replied.—Mack's National Monthly.

Timely Reminder.

"We are still mining ore, growing cotton and manufacturing steel," said the American host.

"Why do you tell me that?" inquired the foreign visitor.

"I just want to remind you that the country is producing something besides politics."

Unsophisticated.

"Darling," said the fond youth, producing a ring, "which is the right finger?"

"For goodness sake, Algy!" responded the maiden, "don't you know? Nineteen years old and never been engaged to a girl before!"

Good Time to Do It.

"Is your daughter going to practice on the piano this afternoon?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Well, then, I'd like to borrow your lawn mower. I've got to cut the grass some time, anyway."—Judge.

Sine Die.

Hub (in a lecturing mood)—You never hear me putting things off till tomorrow.

Wife—No, indeed; you put them off indefinitely.

Big Difference.

"Did you have any osculatory entertainment at your party?"

"No; only some kissing games."

No thoughtful person uses liquid blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv

More firm and sure the hand of courage strikes when it obeys the watchful eye of caution.—Thomson.

Every Boy and Girl Wants a Watch!

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We want every smoker in this country to know how good *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture is. Every grain in that big one ***and a half*** ounce 5c sack is pure, clean tobacco—a delightful smoke in a pipe or any other way you wish to use it.

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FORTUNATE SILAS.

"It certainly must cost to live in New York. Costs $50,000 to b'long to the stock exchange. Why, I kin go daown on court day an' swap steers fer nuthin'.

Wise Young Man.

That was a very wise Cambridge student of whom the London story tellers were talking some time ago. One of his college friends finding himself without funds, went to this Solomon of students to borrow. He found him in bed. Seizing him by the shoulder, he shook him.

"I say," he said, "are you asleep?"

"Why do you ask?" queried the other, sleepily.

"I want to borrow a sovereign."

"Yes," said the other, turning over and closing his eyes. "I'm asleep."

Usual One.

"What is the latest thing which Mrs. Cooke has in the way of a pickle?"

"I guess it is her husband."

Easily Remembered.

He—I haven't the heart to kiss you.

She—Well, take mine.—Ulk.

Takes Ugliness Philosophically.

A man whose face is heavily pitted through a case of smallpox in his infancy, has been able to extract amusement from his appearance. Once he gave an explanation of it by saying that he had fallen down a shot tower.

Asked how he was able to shave himself, he answered:

"With a bell punch."

What's the Use?

Church—Do you think the world is growing better?

Gotham—I'm afraid not. I read today that a cornet that can be played by a roll of perforated paper, like a piano player, is a recent invention, and I see Evelyn's Thaw's pictures are coming back in the papers.

Mean Hint.

"Men are what their diet makes them."

"You must have been eating a great deal of sheepshead fish lately."

Serious One.

"What was the last operation that famous surgeon performed?"

"He cut his wife out of his will."

Many a man's bad luck is due to the fact that he has neither inherited ability nor acquired industry.

A CURE FOR PILES.
Cole's Carbolisalve stops itching and pain—and cures piles. All druggists. 25 and 50c. Adv.

A rich man without charity is unfaithful to his duty.—Fielding.

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