

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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JUNE SUNDAY CIRCULATION. 46,724

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager, says that the average Sunday circulation for the month of June, 1915, was 46,724. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager, Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 18 day of July, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day

Selected by Jennie E. Kayser. O for a book and a shade nook, Either indoors or out, With the green leaves whirp'ring overhead Or the street cries all about, Where I may read all at my ease Both of the news and old, For a jollie good book whereon to look, Is better to me than gold. —Old English Song.

Gas company marked down sales are none the less welcome because of their rarity. A greater budget tags Greater Omaha at the start, as a check to unwholesome spend.

Not much is heard about Tipperary these days, but it maintains its position of splendid isolation. With dollar gas and 8-cent electricity, Omaha should be able to keep up with the procession of enlightened cities.

Everyone will concede that at least one Dundee man had good and sufficient reasons for opposing the Greater Omaha merger. Whatever doubt existed about the greatness of Greater Omaha, a \$2,000,000 municipal budget gives it the scissors hold and the count.

The Ford people just could not afford to locate that assembling plant for their western territory at any place other than Omaha. Help! The procession of newspaper automobiles which trailed Harry Thaw out of New York indicates that the question of insanity shifted from the head to the tail of the parade.

"How are the mighty fallen!" The great Joe Stecher, like the mighty "Casey," fanned out in a ball game, and has nothing left to console him but his championship wrestling belt. How's this for a guess? Before the finish the litney men will have formed an association that will be asking for provisions in the regulation ordinance to keep fly-by-night and other interlopers out.

And now our fee-grabbing district court clerk rises to remark on the necessity of filling the vacant High School principalship with a man who will exercise "a great moral influence" on the rising generation. We think so, too. Co-Operation and Rural Credits.

The principles of co-operative self-help, demonstrated so effectively by savings and loan associations throughout the United States, offer a practical, and at least partial, solution of the problem of so-called rural credits. This was made clear by Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, in a recent address before a gathering of southern farmers. In the eastern states these associations are utilized by farmers to a greater extent than is generally recognized. In Ohio, Mr. Herrick's home state, co-operative associations in many localities overshadow local banks and do business with farmers on equal, if not better, terms than other loan agencies.

The distinguishing feature of co-operation along this line lies in the absence of dependence. Every member works out his own degree of success, encouraged by the example of his associates and given practical assistance in proportion to his industry and thriftiness. Here in Nebraska there is no obstacle to farmers organizing and operating associations and achieving in some degree the success and confidence represented by resources of \$40,000,000 in seventy associations organized under state laws. The borrowing home maker must give first mortgage security. Safety requires similar security from borrowing farmers. There may be no difference in the interest charge over other loaning agencies, but a loan as high as two-thirds of the appraised value of the security is permissible and the borrower shares in the profits.

The borrowing farmer with only chattel security necessarily pays a higher rate for money, but even so his crop and stock gives him a much higher credit than the average working-man's chattels. The borrowing power of the workman as well as the farmer depends on the security, and its character determines the interest charge. In both instances real estate security commands the lowest money rate. Each class in their way have within reach the co-operative means of achieving their aims, and their success is measurably by the energy, intelligence and thrift directing their activities.

Mr. Bryan is Peevish. Mr. Bryan devotes the bigger part of a page in the current issue of the Commoner to the Bee's remonstrance against his arraignment, in his home-coming speech, of the country east of the Alleghenies, in substance again as "the enemy's country." This seems to have nettled Mr. Bryan more than anything else since his exit from the cabinet. He accuses The Bee of "dodging as usual," and declares that our editorial "illustrates one of the tricks of the plutocratic press," and that "it seeks to divert attention from particular offenders by pretending to believe that criticism is aimed at all the people of one section of the country." Mr. Bryan then proceeds himself to do the dodging act by explaining that when he called it "the intolerant and prejudiced east" he referred only to "a portion" of the eastern press, and did not at all include the masses in the east, who, he insists, have remained loyal to democratic ideals and policies (whether his or President Wilson's, he does not state).

Mr. Bryan should not let himself become so easily peevish, for The Bee has constantly credited him with sincerity of purpose, and with being thoroughly conscientious, whereas he tries to make out that everyone who disagrees with him has a sinister inspiration, or is the mouth-piece of some criminal trust. In Mr. Bryan's vocabulary, only Mr. Bryan is pure-minded and immaculate—only he is divinely chosen to speak for the plain people. We have a faint suspicion that in this instance the virulence manifested against The Bee takes its root in the recollection that this newspaper helped three times to keep Mr. Bryan from consummating his ambition to live in the White House.

Building Operations in Omaha.

While building operations in Omaha have not taken on the proportions of a boom, the value of building for which permits were granted in June shows an increase of 47 per cent over that of 1914. This is very encouraging in itself, but the more noteworthy fact is the high quality of improvements indicated by the figures. The average value for which permits were taken out in Omaha last month is above \$5,000. This may not sound big, but compared with the showing made by other cities, it is a subject for local pride. In St. Paul the average value of building improvements, according to the reported total of permits, was less than \$4,900. In St. Louis, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Springfield (Mass.), Syracuse, Columbus (O.), Duluth and a number of other cities of Omaha's class, the average value was less than \$2,000. In Cincinnati, Birmingham, Seattle and Indianapolis it fell below \$1,000, while Portland, Ore., and St. Joseph barely go above \$1,000. These figures show that Omaha is not only building, but is building well.

Generally the building industry shows the effects of the conditions that have checked the extension of enterprise in most directions. The men who are most vitally concerned are hopeful, however, and look to the coming months for a general revival in their line.

War's Havoc to News Gathering.

The havoc wrought by war on the regular news gathering facilities is faintly depicted in the Associated Press service bulletin by a reference to the Agence Havas, the press bureau which supplies French papers and upon which American newspapers formerly depended for much of their French news. The Agence Havas, at last accounts, had had six of its staff killed in battle, of whom two had been cited in the orders of the day of the army for great gallantry and one was its best reporter. Quite half of the staff is with the army—more than fifty—including some of the provincial correspondents. One of the acting managers at present works in the office from 8 to 10 o'clock, and then goes to his military duty in the ministry of war until 4 o'clock, coming afterwards again to the office and working until his desk is cleared. The Havas service, through the war, has shrunk to about half its former proportions. The distribution of news to the interior by telephone has ceased, because the long distance telephone is reserved for the army alone, as are the trans-channel lines. The telegraph service is also much smaller than usual, due to financial reasons, and to censorship, which prevents publication of news more frequently in French papers than it does transmission of telegrams abroad.

We repeat that readers of American newspapers served by the Associated Press want to congratulate themselves every day that they have the promptest, most comprehensive and least colored war news at the disposal of the people of any country in the world.

"Honor" and the "College Man."

Princeton is out with a circular, inspired, perhaps, by unpleasant proceedings at Annapolis, in which is set forth the fact that at Princeton university students are "on honor" when taking examinations. It can hardly be that this is intended to suggest the superiority of the students at this particular college, or to leave the inference that they are more trustworthy than those of other institutions of learning, large or small. It does occasion some wonder that under any conditions such an announcement should be made.

First of all, any scheme of education that does not awaken the moral perceptions of the students, and has not high ethical as well as purely cultural value, is a failure at the very beginning. Boys and girls should be taught early to understand that telling the truth is only a part of the obligation on them; that acting the truth is sometimes ever more important.

"What's the use of lying to yourself, when you're alone?" asked a character in a popular play, and thereby stated the principle that is involved in the so-called "Princeton honor system." A student who cheats in his examination doesn't defraud anybody but himself. He may secure the coveted degree, but sooner or later he will be found out in his deception, for the time must come when his lack of thoroughness will be exposed. And things must have reached a sorry pass when our college men are to be put on honor not to deprive themselves of the very thing they seek at school.

The motoring record between Chicago and New York without taxing hospitals on the way. This spells real progress.

Views, Reviews and Interviews

BY VICTOR ROSEWATER.

FROM John T. Bell, who is now editing a weekly paper called "The Enterprise" way out in Newberg, Ore. I have an interesting personal reminiscence contribution suggested by the Poppleton autobiography recently published in The Bee. Mr. Bell, who is well remembered by the old-timers, writes: "I have just read the chapter of A. J. Poppleton's autobiography printed in the Bee which reminds me of a transaction in which I contributed to Mr. Poppleton's wealth. It was when W. G. Shriver and I were in the real estate business in Omaha. Mr. Poppleton told me he wanted to buy some land near town for a 'long time investment' for his children. I called his attention to a tract of 10 acres west of town which belonged to Gen. W. W. Lowe. He looked it over. The price was \$20,000 which Mr. Poppleton said was excessive. We finally got the title was all right, and he said he would take it if the title was all right. He set George I. Gilbert running down the title. That gentleman tackled it with a microscope. This took some time and Mr. Poppleton lost his interest in the deal.

"When we all met in the office of Kennedy & Gilbert to close the matter up, Mr. Poppleton was out of patience with the entire business. He was out of humor with me for urging him to buy the property; he was out of humor with General Lowe on account of his being the owner of the land, and he was out of humor with Mr. Gilbert on account of his failing to find defects in the title. As he signed his check in payment, he said, 'that's a lot of money to pay for unproductive property.' "About a year after this deal was made he sold ten acres of the land to John I. McCague for \$4,000, and something like a year later sold twenty acres of the land to the father of Congressman Lobeck. That left eight acres of land, with the original purchase price all returned to Mr. Poppleton.

"In the winter of 1896-7 he refused an offer of \$100,000 which I presented to him on behalf of Colonel James C. Cook and his associates, and he platted the land into building lots. He named that tract Poppleton Park. It was given to the firm of Bell & McCandlish to sell, and in seventy days we sold the east half for about \$125,000. So that the entire transaction stood thus: Purchase price, \$20,000; total sales, \$125,000, less modest expense of handling the property, and forty acres of land left.

"A number of considerable amounts were made to building associations, with partial payments, one-fourth cash as I remember it, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest payable quarterly, perhaps. Collections were made by the secretaries of these associations, one of whom was the secretary of Omaha Young Men's Christian association. I forgot his name, but he faded away silently, carrying with him about \$4,000 which should have been turned over to Mr. Poppleton. Of course the loss had to be made up by the association. I really ought to remember the chap's name, for I was out \$1,500 in cash by reason of his slip in judgment as to what constituted business integrity."

If Mr. Bell were to come back here now, I know he would have his eyes opened wide by the present-day real estate transactions, which have so far out-topped the high marks of the boom days as to make the speculators of that period wonder at their modesty. There is this difference, though, that the boom-day transactions in Omaha real estate were chiefly blackboard trading, by which people marked themselves up every time a lot changed hands, whereas almost all of the buying now is for investment and business purposes, as witness the substantial improvements actually in progress whichever way one looks.

What is probably the shortest business letter on record is being exhibited by James E. Ludlow, local manager of the Crane company. As precaution against being caught on the links and charged with loafing on the job, Mr. Ludlow wrote to headquarters saying the best of his vacation "picnics" during the gold season if the books had no objections. For reply he had the return of his letter, on which "the boss" with his pencil had circled the word "objections" in the top of a hook ending below with the notation, "None."

With the death of St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, mighty few of the old-time American journalists remain. Mr. McKelway was a Mis-sourian by birth, and had the advantage of a college education, so that he hardly came within the definition of a self-made man, but he was for a third of a century among the forceful leaders of American thought. Offhand, I can think of only Colonel Henry Waterston as ante-dating him, and still in the harness. Dr. McKelway, for he carried a whole string of honorary college degrees, was a visitor in Omaha about the time of our exposition, and the honor guest at a banquet arranged for him at the Omaha club by some of his democratic friends and admirers here, headed by Dr. George L. Miller. It just happened that Colonel Waterston was in Omaha at the same moment, and these three old-time newspaper men contributed practically the entire after-dinner entertainment, which was both brilliant and memorable.

Twice Told Tales

True Fighters. "The Black Watch are fighting so well in France that even the Germans praise them. Wonderful fighters, the Irish!"

The speaker was W. Bourke Cochrane. He continued: "When I think of the valor of the Black Watch regiment I recall the story of Pat McCann."

"Pat came home one night with a black eye, a broken nose and a split lip; a front tooth was gone as well."

"Tim Sullivan done it," he told his wife, as he began to bathe his wounds in a basin of water. "Shame on ye!" Bridget cried. "A big fellow like you to be licked by a little, hard-drinkin' cockroach like Tim Sullivan! Why, he—"

"Whist," said Pat from the basin, softly. "Don't shake evil of the dead." —New York Sun.

Thirty Years Ago

A delightful party was given last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Morse on Capitol avenue, for their children, May, Florence, Ethel and Robert. Among those present were Helen and Gertrude Adams, Lark and Sadie Alexander, Bertie Balbach, Margaret, Carl and Willie Burkhardt, Joe Barker, Minnie and Laura Bechel, Sadie, Margaret and Stella Bowen, Jay Boyd, Sam and May Burns, Sam and May Callaway, Alice and Warren Chase, Darling Cox, Gundy Coburn, May, Willie and Edna Cowin, Beatie Cooley, Ross and Beatie Towle, Freddie Lake, Lula Dolan, George and Mamie Dandy, Frank Duke, Larzimore, Essie and Dannie Denise, Grace Detweiler, Fannie and George Gilbert, Gertrude and Allen Gobie, Stella, May and Robert Hamilton, Katie Havens, Dovey Hoagland, Lucy and Nettie Husius, Daisy and Jessie Houston, May, Beatie and Edith Her, Gertrude, Herman and Luther Kountze, Stella, McCarthy, Samuel and Herbert Morse, Beatie and Helen Peck, Katherine and George Pritchett, Louis Riesen, Ann and Anna Silverick, Blanche and Grace Sorenson, Edith Smythe, Lula Squires, Mabel Taylor, Flora Webster, Russell Wilbur, Mead Williams, Jennie and Hattie Yates, Guy and Willie Henry, Ralph and Carl Connell, Larriamore Gaylord, Walter and Helen Jones.

Rev. Michael Dowling, S. J., Detroit, has been called and accepted a directorship in the college in this city. He is now visiting friends in St. Louis, after which he will come to Omaha.

Mrs. A. C. Adam is back from a visit to friends in Chicago and Davenport.

The Misses Walker of St. Louis are guests of J. H. Parrotte on Idaho street.

TABLOIDS OF SCIENCE.

Scientists of the Department of Agriculture, after extensive study, have decided that the moon has no effect on growing vegetation.

By means of the microphone, the very faint sounds, such as the fall of a feather or a very delicate piece of tissue paper, may be distinctly heard.

Electrically speaking, the average man each day dissipates about 3 1/2 kilowatt hours of energy in motion, muscular action, mental exertion and heat radiation.

A Pennsylvania railroad has eliminated the danger from color blindness in its employes by using only white lights, varying their position to convey different meanings.

In the last thirty years sanitary science has decreased by 40 per cent the death rate of persons between the ages of 20 and 30 years, and by 15 per cent the rate of those between 30 and 40 years.

As a standard apparatus for measuring dust and soot in the air a committee of English scientists has recommended a rain gauge with a wide collecting area, the water finding its way into a bottle for analysis.

A man in South Africa has discovered that an extract of banana juice is a cure for serious snake bites. Forty per cent of snake bites from deadly reptiles prove fatal, but the new invention will greatly reduce this proportion, according to the advance man's contentions.

One-seven-hundredth part of a grain of radium will thoroughly fertilize a ton of soil, and cause grain to grow with great rapidity. Where this experiment has been tried, it has been noticed that all the leaves become very dark. Radishes and carrots raised in this soil grow to six times their usual weight.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

The total mechanical power in the United States is estimated at 120,000,000 horsepower.

In Chicago there is an electric pie-making machine with which six girls can turn out 23,000 pies a day.

The tonnage of the Sault Ste. Marie canal last year was 79,718,944, more than three times greater than that of Suez.

According to the latest estimate, there are more than 1,735,000 automobiles in the United States and about 600,000 in Europe.

The production of cheese in the United States has grown until it now exceeds 400,000,000 pounds a year, Wisconsin making nearly one-half of it.

The citizens of Cleveland, O., are supplied with electricity at the rate of 1 cent a kilowatt hour, since the new municipal plant has been installed.

An arrangement for killing insects by electricity is described in the Sunday School Advocate. The machine destroys not only grasshoppers and other insects, but also destroys their eggs, which are buried in the ground.

A co-operative kitchen has been established in Montclair, N. J. In this kitchen residents can have their vegetables and meats cooked, and delivered later in a fireless cooker at their doors.

Coal is to be mined in Pennsylvania by steam shovels. The method is novel in coal fields, but has long been employed in the Minnesota "open-pit" iron mining operations.

The port of New York in 1914 handled 46 per cent of the entire export trade of the United States and the total of 1,967,000,000 of foreign trade, export and import, which passed through the port was larger than that of all the other American ports combined.

QUAINT BITS OF LIFE.

One dollar to get married, 10 cents to go to college and 60 cents to graduate are some of the items in the new regulation "governing the affixing of stamps on certificates concerning human affairs" which were recently promulgated in China.

James Mante, of Beaver Dam, Wis., has announced that each Thursday he will trim the hair of poor children without cost. The improvement in the community is so marked that the barber is looked upon as a public benefactor.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Doss, North Wilkesboro, N. C., a few days ago four children, and all are living. Mr. and Mrs. Doss have been married about six years and have nine children. Their first born were triplets, their second twins and the third quadruplets.

Babies are carried on, or rather in, long pillows by the peasant women in Hungary. A babe is laid on the pillow and the end is lapped over and is usually long enough to cover up to the infant's chin. A string is then tied around the pillow, holding it close about the youngster, thus making a snug and comfortable little bed.

Getting married in Burma is not entirely a pleasant operation. Custom warrants the practice of throwing stones at the house of the newly wedded, but not blackmail, and when recently a band of Burman youths demanded money before they would depart the law stepped in and sentenced the leaders to heavy imprisonment and corporal punishment.

The woman mayor of Warren, Ill., made a visit to Chicago the other day and was so overcome with the plight of the fishily dressed woman in cafes that she burst into tears. The mayor now over 70, said she had gone to the city to "learn the ways of the world," but declares now that if she can keep Warren girls in Warren she will be completely happy.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

The less work a man does the more he tries others. Philosophy reconciles us to the misfortunes of others.

The wise man has doubts, but the fool is always positive.

An undertaker is a man who follows the medical profession.

A woman never outgrows her emotions—she wears them out.

The height of some men's ambition is to pull their men down.

Most of us have loose purse strings—when the purse is empty.

People and Events

Ten thousand pantsmakers are on a strike in New York and prosperity's pants bag at the knees.

Who said a college education did not pay? A stonecutter with A. B. and A. M. attached to his sheepskin is pulling down \$2.50 a day at Cambridge, Mass.

Illinois now has a law prohibiting the leasing of tipping privileges in hotels and other public buildings. The proud eminence of the tip as an accelerator remains undisturbed.

"I want to ride astride the foaming tide where it rushes in to the shore," writes a young poetess. All right, girls, if you prefer alkilky foam to a literary, buy a ticket to Atlantic City and go to it.

A souvenir collection of 800 poultry wishbones piled up during the wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Grossbach of St. Louis formed decorated ropes in the living room at the celebration of their silver anniversary.

The Standard Oil company managed to transmit and deliver funds to hard-up Americans in Turkey when the State department refused to undertake the job. Business efficiency scores where politics fans the air.

Cherry pie day at Massena, in the Arkansas valley, Colo., brought 8,000 strangers to the feast. Twelve thousand pies and an unknown number of melons were disposed of, but the record fails to mention the morning after.

Because his mother-in-law and sister-in-law started a family row and disturbed his afternoon nap a Philadelphia policeman pulled the pair into court and had the judge read the riot act. Walking up a Quaker City policeman is perking business.

Fullman porters on the Iowa-Chicago are said to be uncommonly diligent in appraising passengers when they are about to enter Iowa, coupled with a few tough remarks on the injustice of the anti-tipping law. Their knowledge of the law and the boundary line enables them to protect forlorned passengers from the penalties of afterthought.

Construction work starts this week on the new \$5,000,000 field museum building in Chicago. The site is the lake front near Twelfth street. The building will be three stories and basement in height.

Classic Greek architecture and cover all square feet, giving a floor space of 20,000 square feet. Marble is the material, with fireproof construction throughout. The museum when completed three years hence will house the vast collection in the old World's fair building, and will be a magnificent tribute to the liberality of Chicago's foremost merchant prince.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Minneapolis boasts of its emittance as a tobstone market. Salt Lake city reports that the tourist procession breaks all records at the briny gateway.

Fathers who neglect their families in Philadelphia are sent to the stonopile for exercise and reform.

Cheyenne is stringing along its streets 15,000 incandescent bulbs to brighten the town during Frontier week.

Wholesale, N. Y., teaches "mother love" in the girls' high school, using orphan babies for live samples.

One of New York's surpassing specialties is the most complete rogues gallery in the world. The city has the makin's. Back in fair Toledo, which is in Ohio, a husky wife beater was taken in hand by neighboring women and soured in a trough of water.

No formal celebration will mark the occasion, but Baltimore will rejoice informally next fall when the last of its famous cobblestone pavements disappear.

A Kansas City judge lifted the mauling penalty to \$100 because the culprit was a Y. M. C. A. young man who must have known the evils of twilight flirtations.

St. Joe, Mo., has a fire department which requires an outlay of \$100,000 to bring its equipment up-to-date. Such is the conclusion of an investigating committee.

The total population of the once prosperous mining town of Gillette, Col., now numbers one-Sam Bolger. Sam sticks because he made a pile before the strike petered out.

The holy city of Hammond, Ind., just over the Chicago line, has decreed that nine inches from the shootop is the limit of skirts in that town. Less is permissible, more gets a run-in.

A Gypsum City, Kan., man with money to lose to the birds blew into Wichita and scattered a row of bills among the street loafers. His wife followed him and stopped the excitement.

Madison is the whitening capital of Monroe county, Mo. Thirty-five of its thousand people are 80 years and over and can whittle an equal number of kids off the village grocery's stoop.

CYNICAL MUSINGS.

You can make a little truth go a long way by stretching it.

A man is judged by his deeds; also by what he doesn't do.

Don't judge of a man's politeness till you see him in his own home.

Lots of excuses are not worth the trouble it takes to make them.

Many a woman is shy on birthdays who isn't really behind the times.

It is more blessed to extend the glad hand than to point the finger of scorn.

Every woman must have a pet. If she can't have a cat or a dog, she gets a man.

When a man looks down on us, we can't help hoping he will get dizzy and fall off.

It takes a philosopher to say, "Better late than never" when he misses the last train.

Unfortunately the fellow who is always willing to lend a hand generally has an empty one.

The opportunities that go astray are usually those that strike other people instead of coming to us.

Somehow or other the fellow who always says "I told you so" never seems to win any bets.

Some fellows would have more use for the milk of human kindness if they could take it out of a bottle.—New York Times.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Ever since I bought that mule I'm you all's pa," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "he's been tickle me to tickle me."

"Well," replied William Brown, "pa allus did say dat mule were a powerful good judge of human nature."—Washington Star.

"I have made so much money," said Mr. Churner, "that I don't know what to do with it."

"Can't you give it away?" "Yes," replied Mr. Churner, "but I don't know anybody who knows any more about what to do with it than I do."—Washington Star.

Friend—Why is the editor of your paper howling so insistently for war? He must be very patriotic.

Reporter—No; he has a lot of jokes left over from the Spanish-American war that he wants a chance to work off.—Life.

"Did you ever notice any signs of insanity about the patient?" "Well," when he got a legacy from his uncle, he paid off the mortgage on his home instead of buying an automobile."—Baltimore American.

"And how does this hat look on me?" Does it make me look younger?" asked the woman in the millinery shop. "Ah, madam," replied the modiste, "it makes you look thirty dollars younger."—Yonkers Statesman.

"I suppose," said the timid young man, "when you recall what a handsome young fellow you really are, you wouldn't consider me for a minute?" "Oh, yes, I would," sweetly replied the widow, "but not for a second."—Weekly Telegraph.

We gazed pityingly on the listless drug store clerk leaning against the soda counter.

"Haven't you any ambition?" we queried, kindly and all that.

"The rain, and the cold and the heat; intelligence; but I have something just as good."—Newburg Journal.

"He keeps a still tongue in his head, doesn't he?" "I should say he does. He doesn't give any more information than a postal card from a soldier at the front."—Detroit Free Press.

WE SHOULD WORRY.

We worry because of our neighbors. Their children, their chickens and cats. We worry because we are slender.

We worry because we are fat. If tall or if short we worry. We worry for this and for that.

We worry because it is morning. And our worries have just begun. We worry because of our husband. And our worries are not half done.

We worry because of the weather. The rain, and the cold and the heat; We worry because of our stomachs. We worry because of our feet. We worry because of our hair. We worry because of our wife. We worry because of our children. We worry because it is winter. We worry because it is spring. We worry because it is dry. We worry because it is rainy. We worry because of the future. We worry because of the past.

We worry when things go right. We worry all day in our business. We worry at home at night. For life is continuous and right. From birth till our days have all passed. So we worry along through a life time. And die with our worries all day. OMAHA. DAVID.

DIAMONDS - WATCHES ON CREDIT. Most Popular Engagement Ring. Diamond LaValliere. 17-Jewel Elgin, Waltham or Hampden Watch. We announce a special SUMMER SALE of genuine Diamonds, beautiful wide spread stones, from \$25 up—wonderful values. Some priced at \$25 are selling elsewhere at \$45 to \$50. Others priced at \$50 are regular \$60 values. All other diamonds at equal