

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1908.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

March came in lamb-like enough.

If it lasts another week, the groundhog's vindication will be complete.

Owners of insomnia cures might try their hands on those Kentucky night-riders.

A noiseless gun has been invented. It will not be popular for campaign purposes.

Wall street speculators have come to look upon communications from the White House as messages instead of messages.

Omaha banks now hold the largest deposits in their history. Whatever else may be necessary for an unusual business boom in the west, the money is on hand.

Few men are so able as Mr. Hearst to organize a third party. He has money enough to hire the bulls and can print rousing notices of the meetings in his own papers.

Just to encourage those New York to Paris autolists, the snow in Wyoming is not more than twelve feet deep, except in some places where it has drifted along the roads.

"The Daughters of Ceres" is the name of a new women's society just organized in Iowa. Of course, the girls who prepare the breakfast foods are eligible to charter membership.

A Washington correspondent says that Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot belongs to no secret society. That will surprise folks who have looked upon him as the ringleader of the modern woodmen.

"Where is Mr. Bryan?" asks a Louisville paper. Haven't the name of the town at hand, but he is making that old speech in which he insists that democratic prospects are growing brighter every day.

The grand jury officially declares that the court house and the county jail are both of the same vintage of obsolete and outgrown buildings. The new court house and jail proposition cannot be divorced.

As a compliment to Father Dowling the students of Creighton university have been granted a holiday. With this precedent changes in the headship of that institution may become popular with the student body.

Accused men in New York who have succeeded in evading or delaying prosecution will naturally protest against this movement that has been started to induce Governor Hughes to remove District Attorney Jerome.

Mr. Hearst has not yet decided whether he will go into the national fight. In the meantime, he is in the bush, with skill of a sharpshooter, and the ambition of a man who is going to sit close to the head of the democratic table or raise a row that will spoil the dinner.

The city council promises to act upon The Bee's suggestion that enough maturing paving bonds be taken up by the sinking fund to permit the voting of new intersection bonds to take care of the city's obligations in new paving work. That is the only practical way out of the existing dilemma.

DRYAN SCENTS BRIBERY.

Watch the personnel of the delegation to Denver. Money is being used in some of the states of the Mississippi valley to secure delegations who will be obedient to the predatory interests. The democratic masses must not be betrayed by representatives of that system.—The Examiner.

When asked by an Associated Press reporter for evidence in support of this charge of bribery, Mr. Bryan said:

I wrote that paragraph myself and know what I am talking about. I have my information from a man who overheard a conversation on the subject.

When asked what interests are behind the movement, Mr. Bryan answered:

I am convinced that it is the interests representing the trusts and the railroads. They do not hope to prevent incensed delegations in the Mississippi valley states, but they are trying to get a personnel of delegates who will be unfaithful to my nomination.

This would be serious enough to warrant calling out the militia were it not for the fact that Mr. Bryan has a habit of "accid" things in presidential years. He has visions of the "Money Power" and "Predatory Wealth" tearing through the country, buying voters and using every corrupt influence to send delegates to Denver unfriendly to Bryan. There is no question about it, because Mr. Bryan has his information "from a man who overheard a conversation on the subject."

If that is true, "Money Power" and "Predatory Wealth" have lost their caution, since they are usually depicted as communicating in whispers or making signs.

In the meantime, not the slightest effort to send an anti-Bryan delegation to the Denver convention is visible in any state in the Mississippi valley. Illinois democrats are going to reserve the right to name their own member of the national committee, but they promise to vote for Bryan in the convention. There is not the slightest opposition to his nomination among the democrats of the west, and if the "interests that represent the trusts and the railroads" are spending money to bribe delegates from the Mississippi valley states to oppose Bryan at Denver, their friends should take steps at once to have guardians appointed for them.

GOLD POWER OF AMERICA. For the first time in the nation's history the gold coin and bullion in the United States treasury has passed the \$1,000,000,000 mark, the supply now in our possession being larger than that of any other nation in the world. Added to the amount in banks and in general circulation, the total is \$1,630,000,000, or over \$500,000,000 more than that of Germany, which stands second in the list.

The accumulation of this enormous supply of gold has been most rapid. At the close of the fiscal year in 1893, when an era of commercial and financial depression prevailed in this country, the gold supply was \$189,000,000. It decreased to \$131,000,000 in 1894, and rallied to \$156,000,000 in 1895. From that time the holdings of the government in gold have steadily increased beyond all precedent in any country, until it is now in excess of \$1,000,000,000.

The gold holding of the government is divided so that but little of the amount on hand is really locked up from circulation. The treasury holds \$529,000,000 in gold bullion as security for gold certificates in use, and an additional \$150,000,000 is held to redeem the legal tender notes and the treasury notes of 1890. This leaves a balance of about \$325,000,000 available for appropriation in case of need.

The report of the director of the mint for the year ending with December 31, 1906, estimates the gold in banks, in government treasuries and in circulation in the different countries, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Gold, Capital. Rows include United States, Austria-Hungary, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia.

Lately data from foreign countries is not available, but the importations of gold by this country and the increase from other sources have brought the total supply of the United States—in the treasury, in banks and in circulation—up to \$1,628,600,000 on February 1, 1908.

JOY TINGED WITH SADNESS.

The announcement from Washington that the senate has agreed to an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, which practically insures permanency to the Indian supply depot at Omaha, and that the amendment will, in all probability, be accepted by the house, should be received in Omaha with unalloyed joy.

The Indian supply depot is a recognition by the government of this city's standing as a market in which to buy the articles required for the Indian reservations and of its superior facilities as a distributing point to the western Indian agencies. It places Omaha on a par with older and established commercial centers that have constantly endeavored to keep exclusive control of the Indian supply business.

But this joy must be a joy tinged with sadness. If the Indian supply depot is henceforth to be a permanent institution the annual fight in congress to save it will be a thing of the past. No more will the indefatigable and vigilant congressmen, who happens for the time to be representing this district, be able to discover the impending danger just at the perilous moment and the risk of time rush to the rescue (like the hero in the play), with the calcium lights all on in full blaze and the orchestra playing

fast music. Of course, nothing but the personal popularity and the almost superhuman work of the congressman used to persuade the house to vote down the motion to strike out the item, which, by pre-arrangement, had been offered by the "friendly Injun."

If repetition of this spectacular performance is to be denied us our congressman when seeking re-election will have to work up something else as a claim for our gratitude and sense of obligation.

And so we are not sure whether we should thank Senator Burkett for making the Indian supply depot permanent for Omaha or berate him for depriving the future congressman from this district of the political stock-in-trade, which had come to be regarded as a perquisite of the office.

When the Kentucky night-riders got over the line and began outraging Ohio tobacco growers, the state troops were called out and county officials admonished to enforce the law or lose their places. Kentucky may learn a lesson from its neighbors.

The Chicago Tribune prints a table of prospective Taft delegates in the republican national convention, crediting him with a clear majority without including Nebraska. If the Tribune will correct this oversight it will give Taft sixteen votes more.

By the completion of the newest subway it now takes only twenty minutes to go from Broadway to New Jersey. This will be quite a convenience to folks who have to go to New Jersey for reasons over which they have no control.

"I'd rather have my daughter marry a good, live newspaper man than a worthless duke in the world," says Mrs. Hetty Green. Sounds mighty complimentary at first, but, on analysis, looks more like a resigned choice between two evils.

Denver hotel men insist that they do not intend to make any exorbitant charges during the democratic national convention. Guests will, of course, be expected to understand that the word "exorbitant" is always used in a comparative sense.

Those political wisecracks who were telling how Nebraska republicans would scramble to hoist the La Follette banner, if only given half a chance, seem to have put out a very bum steer.

Some well-meaning statesmen are menaced by the peril of a nomination for president by Mr. Hearst's new party.

No doubt Harriman believes that he will be doing business at the old stand long after the Big Stick has disappeared from the White House.

A gallant man in St. Louis proposes a law requiring men to give their seats to women in street cars. A vastly better law is one requiring this company to provide seats for both the women and the men.

We have struck a deadly blow at the thieves and scoundrels who have attempted to usurp power over the highways of commerce for their own selfish aggrandizement like the robber barons of old. Let us be careful now lest this work be undone by the zealots and demagogues who would destroy the highways themselves and overturn the principles upon which our civilization rests.

This week the defiling billboards of the town portray criminals shooting down officers of the law. Operating on the minds of the vicious and depraved, such portrayals are an incitement to murder. The theater managers who thus teach homicide incur no penalties for their pupils, who are taught to point their pistols at those who wear uniforms. Which of our officers shall be the first with his life to pay the price of this murder teaching?

The offending place of "amusement" be compelled to display a sign, "Murder Taught Here."

From a Kansas City Journal. A minister made anxious inquiry as to why men do not more frequently go to church. Coincidentally, another minister in another pulp it unconsciously gave one good reason why. This was when he declared that the girl who had worked in a large department store, for instance, is not the kind the average man would care to marry. She must have met with many snarls which have been laid for her virtue, and too frequently she has not the strength to overcome the powerful temptations with which she is beset.

The "average man" is the one the churches are seeking. He is also the husband of the "girl who has worked," and it requires no involved logic to understand that he cannot respect or listen to a woman who thus casts reflections upon thousands of good and true young women. In a letter published in The Journal yesterday a stenographer makes reply to this minister, and she does it with warmth and vigor. Every word she wrote was true. To people of broad observation there is a settled conviction that evil is not restricted to any particular class or stratum of society. The minister meant no harm by his quoted statement, but it certainly was indiscreet. It is unjust and uncharitable to place a stigma upon working girls as not being the sort the average man would care to marry.

The idle woman of means who has time for indulgence in all forms of pleasure-giving pastimes is not less vulnerable than the girl who earns her living in a store or office. Indeed, the argument leans the other way. Girls who are employed have the same instinctive sense of self-protection as their more fortunate sisters, but among working girls this sense is more often sharpened by necessity. The working girl's knowledge of the world is an asset of value, for she soon learns where to look for danger. Girls who are disposed to regard themselves as the property of a man are fortunate in the character and quality of the leaders in the ante-convention race.

After 1896 Bryan published "The First Battle" by Henry H. Forester, a kind of suggestion of his import. "The Last Defeat" is offered for an appropriate little wherewith to test the market next fall.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Taft Strong in Michigan, While Anti-Taft Forces There Disintegrate. Detroit Free Press.

Bay county, in which the best sugar industry of Michigan had its origin and in which it is still the most important of local industries, instructed its delegates to both state and district conventions to support Mr. Taft.

The Tenth district, of which Bay forms a part and to which as a whole best cultivation and best sugar refining are factors of large moment, held its district convention yesterday. This convention also declared for Mr. Taft and instructed its two delegates, E. B. Foss of Bay City and Judge Norman Sharpe of West Branch, to vote for Mr. Taft at the Chicago convention.

That the Tenth's representatives in the state convention at Grand Rapids will contribute to the extent of their numerical strength to an overwhelming Taft sentiment in that body is of course a natural expectation.

Assurances continue also to come from the upper peninsula to the effect that those opposed to Mr. Taft constitute only a minority of the Tenth district and that that district will co-operate to give force to the state's efforts in behalf of Mr. Taft at Chicago.

What remains, then, of the anti-Taft movement in Michigan, inspired chiefly, as was said, by an alleged incompatibility between Mr. Taft's candidacy and the welfare of the sugar industry, has also fostered by a few other influences?

Only the Eighth district seems in doubt, and even there a strong preference for Mr. Taft is struggling to find expression. The failure of that preference to gain representation in the district convention would thwart the Tenth's efforts to give force to Mr. Taft. For there is no doubt that the state as a whole has a most decided preference for Mr. Taft.

If there should be a referendum on the question of a nominee, and all who voted for Roosevelt in 1904 were privileged to participate in it, probably Mr. Taft would be indicated by a plurality approximating that given Mr. Roosevelt in that 1904 election.

Democratic Die is Cast. Washington Post.

The die is cast, the Rubicon is crossed. Mr. Bryan is as good as nominated. He will write the platform. He will name his running mate, and the result will be the same. Mr. Bryan will be smitten under the fifth rib, just as he smote Judge Parker. Add does the World know that hundreds of thousands of voters, enthusiastic Bryanites of 1896 and 1904, intend to have a showing in the coming year? The sole reason why Mr. Bryan will be nominated at Denver is that it is the one way to be rid of him. He could have been beaten for the nomination, and would have been, but for the fact that a crushing defeat in 1908 will make an end of him.

The republicans are going to make a Roosevelt platform and nominate a Roosevelt ticket. That is as much radicalism as the country is now ready to assimilate. Then there will be nothing for Mr. Bryan to do but make a more radical platform. We know what the country will do to that.

Before it elects another president the democratic party must again become democratic. That it cannot be until Mr. Bryan is thrown out, neck and crop.

Patience, and shuffle the cards.

Cannon's Strong Suit. Chicago Inter Ocean.

He is not strong on clothes, 'tis true. For he despises show. But when it comes to wearing smiles they can't beat Uncle Joe.

Republican Chances in North Carolina. Judge Walter in Washington Post.

We expect to carry North Carolina in the national election. Next November North Carolina has 83,000 republican voters, or, rather, that was the number of republican votes cast in the last national election, which is two-fifths of the white vote in the state. From this the individual reader to derive or pass over the votes may swing the election to the republicans, and I believe the republican party has been sufficiently strengthened in the last four years to turn the tide this year in favor of the republicans. There is undoubtedly a strong Roosevelt sentiment in the state, and there is little doubt that with him as the candidate the state would be safely republican. But with any other candidate we have an excellent chance. Secretary Taft has many friends in the state, who will support him in the convention. Cannon also is well thought of.

Still Sticking to Johnsons. S. M. Craiger in New York Tribune.

The friends of Governor Johnson are impressed with the strong undertone of sentiment for his candidacy. It was dropped out in New England, as well as in New York and Pennsylvania. Illinois is favorable to him. Everybody is impressed with the businesslike and effective manner in which he has served his state as governor. The laws have been faithfully enforced. Abuses have been quietly put down. The governor has been quiet for the welfare of all the citizens of his state, not that he is ready to advance his personal interests, as a candidate he is available, from every point of view, by experience in public life, by demonstration of exceptional executive and administrative capacity and by sympathy with the American people. Governor Johnson is a candidate who will arouse enthusiasm among every class of citizens. That is where he possesses an advantage over any other man in the field. No one of them appeals to more than a limited group.

Taft the Man. Milwaukee Sentinel.

In fine, Mr. Taft's work and achievements have made the republican administration for the last eight years in some shining respects so largely a Taft administration, that the republican party is disposed to regard him as on the record fairly entitled to preference, and to look forward to a whole Taft administration with the utmost confidence. Their line of thought is logical at least. Other good party men and patriotic citizens can assign entirely respectable reasons for regarding Mr. Taft, Mr. Cannon, or Mr. Knox, or Mr. Hughes, or Mr. Cannon, or Mr. Knox, or Mr. Hughes, as the best man for the job.

Mr. Bryan's Next Book. Cleveland Leader.

After 1896 Bryan published "The First Battle" by Henry H. Forester, a kind of suggestion of his import. "The Last Defeat" is offered for an appropriate little wherewith to test the market next fall.

A MAKER OF PRESIDENTS.

Ohio Held her First Presidential Primary. She has proved herself the maker as well as the mother of presidents in the thirteen conventions of the republican party. Had it not been for the loyalty of the Buckeye delegations to the candidacies of John Sherman, Ohio would have backed the winners in practically all of the contests for the nomination for president. As it was, Ohio has played the most conspicuous part of any state in the selection of republican standard bearers since the first republican convention in 1856, and will again be the great factor in the convention of 1908.

In the first convention Ohio proposed the names of Judge John McLean and Salmon P. Chase. Both names were withdrawn in the interests of the party, but delegates insisted upon McLean's name. It was voted in the informal ballot that the delegates of the Buckeye state should support the nomination of Fremont. On the direct and only formal ballot Ohio gave fifty-five delegates to John C. Fremont and thirty-nine to McLean.

In 1860 Ohio split its votes for three ballots at the end of the third ballot, when twenty-nine delegates to the Lincoln, fifteen to Chase, and two to McLean. It was Ohio's change of four votes that nominated Lincoln. The delegation made its vote unanimous immediately.

In 1864 Delegate Dolan, of Ohio, proposed Abraham Lincoln by acclamation. The convention agreed to his proposal.

In 1868 Judge Spalding of Ohio presented General U. S. Grant for president and the state gave him forty-two votes. He was nominated.

In 1872 Ohio proposed and accomplished the renomination of President Grant. In 1876 Ohio proposed its governor, Rufus B. Hayes, for president, and she gave him forty-four votes, and stuck to him until he was nominated on the sixth ballot.

In 1880 Ohio offered its son, John Sherman, to the convention as its choice, and gave him all of her delegates throughout the party's ballots. On the thirty-sixth ballot James A. Garfield of Ohio was nominated, the state giving him forty-three votes. Garfield alone voting for Sherman.

In 1884 again Ohio presented John Sherman, but was divided in its support. Twenty-one votes were given to James G. Blaine and twenty-five to Sherman. These figures were Ohio's record for a president.

In 1888 Ohio's forty-five votes were cast for William McKinley, the convention's unanimous nominee.

In 1900 McKinley, again nominated unanimously, received Ohio's solid support.

In 1904 Ohio gave its forty-six votes to Theodore Roosevelt, who was unanimously nominated.

NEWSPAPERS AND CRIME. How the Yellow Journal Propagates Lawlessness and Disorder. Denver Republican.

The fact that a crime has been committed belongs to the public as a matter of news. Readers of the daily paper expect to be told about it and are entitled to the details. It is the privilege of the individual reader to derive or pass over the report as personal preference may suggest. But with gathering and publishing the facts the duty of the newspaper ceases. Thereafter it is for the courts to determine who was responsible for the crime. When the newspaper goes beyond reporting the details of the act and the arrest of the accused, it begins usurping the prerogative of and interfering with justice by instilling prejudice in the minds of the public.

Of all the despicable phases of yellow journalism the worst is the persistent trial of criminals in its pages. It is the application of the psychology of the sensational process of the novelist to every law breaker. It prepares the reader to convict or exonerate the prisoner and formulates public opinion long before the jury has been given the facts on which to base a verdict. Courts in these days here in Denver have been called upon to do their duty in the face of the yellow press and to the guilt of innocence of those brought before them. The jurymen face the frown of an unprincipled press should he fail to subscribe to the verdict the public has been prepared to expect.

An appeal to violence for the suppression of murderers comes then in extremely bad grace from a newspaper that has systematically engaged for years in freeing criminals by fawning upon them, making them public heroes and so clouding the waters that justice finds it impossible to act with precision. There is a condition in many minds that at least one innocent man has been condemned in this city by the same process, it having happened that the pendulum has swung to the other extreme in the search for sensationalism.

Let the courts be left unhampered and the public can rest pretty well assured that the law will be done. They do not often make mistakes if left to act.

GUNS AND THE GUNNERS. How the Naval Marksmen Have Answered Carping Critics. New York Sun.

Who are the undisciplined naval officers that gave out the following percentages of hits with three-inch and six-inch guns by the fine cruiser squadron at target practice in Magdalena bay: The Maryland, 78.9; the Tennessee, 63.3; the Colorado, 61.8; the Pennsylvania, 57.8; the West Virginia, 47.9; and the Washington, 45.9?

This is a splendid record, and doubtless emulation will improve the marksmanship of the battleship fleet when it arrives in April for practice. It has been estimated by a naval attaché with Admiral Togo's fleet at Tsushima that the Japanese made 100 per cent of hits with their twelve-inch guns in the fight with the Russians. That the American crews will do twice as well or better with the big guns at long range in Magdalena bay is to be presumed from the performances of the Atlantic fleet off Cape Cod last summer. Secretary McCall published the scores under the pressure of a report that the practice was disappointing. From Washington now comes the statement that Secretary McCall is inclined to exclude newspaper correspondents "from the ships during target practice at Magdalena bay." Such a course would be shortsighted indeed, especially if the secretary thinks of making a dark secret of the skill of the American gun crews. Yet there never was a time when it was more expedient to let the world know how well our men shoot. Everybody knows that when the battleships and cruiser squadrons are united the American flag will fly over the most powerful fleet in the Pacific. If, then, it can be proclaimed that this splendid aggregation of fighting ships is filled with men who can handle their guns with wonderful speed and precision, surely the fleet will be more formidable in the regard of a hostile power than if efficiency in the American gunners were officially concealed. The world will have the scores to think about.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Representative Payne, Daniel and Twenty never appear in the house without a red carnation in their buttonhole.

The corporation of the city of London will confer the freedom of the city on Florence Nightingale, who is now in her 80th year.

Miss Mary Woodman of Woburn, Mass., was instructor to the late King Carlos of Portugal in English, history, painting and swimming.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, New York, is to deliver a course of lectures at the University of Copenhagen next September.

Miss Anne Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, and other altruistic women are leading a national movement to improve the condition of working women and men in the big cities.

Major Alexander McDowell, clerk of the house of representatives, has issued the Congressional Directory, a tabular form of the Congressional Directory just fits the average pocket, and it contains all the necessary information which its larger bulkier elder brother contains.

Emperor William has received Professor Schott, the well-known sculptor, who, with Prof. Rheinhold Beggs, also a sculptor, actively engaged in promoting an exhibition of German sculpture in New York. The emperor gave his approval of the exhibition for which statutory worth \$70,000 has already been pledged.

Corporal James Tanner of Washington, D. C., has been appointed a member of the committee on erection of a statue in honor of Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the erection of the memorial to General Stephenson every part in the national encampment will have a part.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the well-known New York banker, who has long been noted for his practical charity as well as his great business ability, and who is now traveling abroad, spent some time in Egypt. A recent issue of the Alexandria Record reports that he contributed to the relief of the traveling Ophthalmic hospital.

FOR BLUE MONDAY. Knicker—Wouldn't you like to wake up some morning to find yourself famous? Rooker—Not if I had to get up when I was called—New York Sun.

"Do you know how to cure the blues?" "You bet."

"Well," "Paint 'em red."—A Nashville American.

"Say," asked the first messenger boy, "got any novels to swap?" "I got 'Big-Foot Bill's Revenge,'" replied the other.

"Is it a long story?" "Naw! Ye kin finish it easy in two messages."—Philadelphia Press.

"Maude was afraid the girls wouldn't notice her engagement ring." "Did they?" "Did they? Six of them recognized it at once."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Where are you going with Fido?" "I'm going to the dog show to see if he's clean and; he hates to be washed so bad."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Maon—The temperance situation is becoming alarming, isn't it? Dixon—Yes, it's getting to be root beer or diet—New York Daily Mirror.

"He's telling everybody that she is his first love." "And she?" "She is confiding to a select few that he is her last chance."—Washington Herald.

With a sigh she laid down the magazine article upon George Washington. "The day of great men," she said, "I guess is over." "But the day of beautiful women isn't," he responded.

"I was only joking," she explained. "I'm really," Philadelphia Bulletin.

Old Beau-William, as my eyebrows of straight and in my wig properly crumpled; "No—Yes, but your chest has slipped down a bit.—Life.

A WOMAN'S LOVE. John Hay.

A sentinel angel, sitting high in glory, heard this shrill wail ring out from purgatory: "Have mercy, mighty angel! Hear my story!"

"I loved—and, blithed with passionate love, I fell— Love brought me down to death, and death to hell— For God is just, and death for sin is well."

"I do not rage against His high decree, I am that wretched sinner, who has sinned— But for my love on earth, who mourns for me."

"Great Spirit, let me see my love again, And comfort him one hour, and I were fain To pay a thousand years of fire and pain."

Then said the pitying angel: "Nay, repent! Down to the last hour of thy punishment!"

But still she wailed: "I pray thee, let me go! I cannot rise to peace and leave him so, O let me soothe him in his bitter woe."

The brazen guards his soldierly star, And upward, joyous, like a rising star, She rose and vanished in the ether far.

But soon adown the dying sunset falling, And like a wounded bird her pines trail— She fluttered back, with broken-hearted wailing.

She sobbed: "I found him by the summer sea, Reclining his head upon a maiden's knee— She curled his hair and kissed him. Woe is me."

She wept, "Now let my punishment begin! I have been fond and true; let me lie in To expiate my sorrow and my sin."

The angel answered: "Nay, and soul, go higher. Be at peace in your true heart's desire; Was bitterer than a thousand years of fire."

If you were a miller

Would you bother to wash the wheat and scour it?

That's what Washburn-Crosby Co. do in milling Gold Medal Flour

To make your bakings better

And