

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Date, Total. Rows include 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Net total, 1,028,546

Daily average, 34,294

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1907.

M. B. HUNGATE, 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.

Secretary Taft has tried all the anti-fat remedies except living in Pittsburg.

In addition to admitting his guilt, Abe Ruef seems to be rather proud of it.

A local physician asserts that dandelions cause asthma. They also cause profanity.

"Plattitudes seldom bring plente," says the Commoner. Yet they have done very well in Colonel Bryan's case.

The meanest man has been found, all right, in the Englishman who let loose a dozen mice at a meeting of the suffragettes.

Governor Hughes of New York has shown that one man and the people constitute a majority, when the one man is governor.

The margin of profit lies in the difference between the price of wheat in the farmer's bin and of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade.

A Massachusetts factory has just shipped eight tons of buttonholes for paper collars. Do you know the man who still wears paper collars?

A French soothsayer predicts stormy days for the royal family of Spain. The royal family naturally will expect a squally season for a few months.

Ambassador Bryce evidently had not read the advertisements of the breakfast food makers when he asked: "Where are your American poets?"

Hill and Harriman could reach no agreement at their recent conference. Probably they could not decide on a satisfactory division of the country.

The republican state committee in Kansas has declared for Taft. The Kansas republican always climbs into the first bandwagon that comes in sight.

The Homeopathic Medical society of Ohio is opposing Senator Foraker. There's nothing of homeopathic size about Senator Foraker—not even his nose.

The Department of Agriculture says that celery is no longer a luxury. The Department of Agriculture might try ordering some of it at a fashionable restaurant.

The president has been given a season pass to the ball games at Washington and may go out some day when he wants a relief from everything strenuous.

If the Kansas City ice companies, which have been fined \$32,000, want to pay up they will have to weigh the scales along with every 10-cent chunk of ice this summer.

Care has to be exercised to determine just which one of the Goudas it is that is figuring in the domestic scandal of the day. The Gould family should arrange a schedule.

The Pittsburg Presbytery wants LaTouche's painting, "The Bath," removed from the Carnegie art institute. Why not compromise by having LaTouche paint an Atlantic City bathing suit on the figure.

An Omaha man has been chosen commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Nebraska. Omaha is occasionally recognized as part and parcel with the rest of the state.

MORE OF HARRIMAN'S BOND SCHEME.

More detailed information about Mr. Harriman's scheme to issue \$75,000,000 in 4 per cent Union Pacific bonds, salable at 90 and convertible into common stock at 175, detracts from the merit of the project in more than one respect. On the first announcement of the proposed bond issue it was assumed that the proceeds were to be used as needed for improvement of the road by extensions, double tracking, additional equipment and other betterments. Inability to take care properly of traffic offered and difficulty in securing money for physical improvements have been the stock arguments of the railroad spokesmen against restrictive legislation. Relief from railroad evils must come, so we are told, through encouraging investors to furnish the funds for needed enlargement of railroad facilities instead of discouraging them with hostile government interference.

It turns out, however, that of the \$67,500,000 which Mr. Harriman proposes to raise by his new Union Pacific bond issue, not to exceed \$20,000,000, is to be reserved for road betterment and new equipment, while the remainder, aggregating nearly \$50,000,000, is to be used to pay off obligations already incurred in the purchase of stocks of other railroad corporations for purposes of control or traffic agreements. In other words, less than one-third of the proceeds of the new bond issue is to be put back into the road to increase its earning capacity, while more than two-thirds are to take up temporary loans put out for Wall street speculation.

What this means for the people of Nebraska and other states traversed by the Union Pacific may easily be seen on reflection and analysis. The new loan will saddle the Union Pacific with an additional fixed charge for interest of \$3,000,000 a year. This added burden is not for this year or next year, but in all probability for all time to come, and must be met in its finality out of the earnings of the road. Every attempt to reduce freight rates or passenger rates will be answered by pointing to the fixed charges of the system and insisting that any move reducing its revenues below the requirements for fixed charges and moderate dividends would amount to confiscation, barred by constitutional prohibitions.

The stocks and bonds in other roads bought with the money paid for these bonds may be sold or shrink in value and earning capacity, but the new bond issue will remain outstanding undiminished and the interest charge of \$3,000,000 a year will be guaranteed by a mortgage on the earnings of the Union Pacific road. A mortgage on the earnings of the Union Pacific is the same as a mortgage upon the property and industries of all the country dependent upon the Union Pacific for transportation facilities, and the producers of the states will in the long run have to pay off the principal and interest of the loan without getting any commensurate benefits in return.

Mr. Harriman has admittedly done a great deal in rebuilding the Union Pacific and increasing its efficiency as a great transcontinental system. He has been enabled to do this because of the prolific prosperity of the western half of the continent and of the enormous contributions made by the shippers and patrons of the road, to serve as the foundation of its credit. He would be justified in using this credit to raise more money for further improvements, but to plaster the road and its customers with a new \$75,000,000 mortgage of which but a small part is to go into improvements, will not tend to make him more popular with the people of this section. On the contrary, it is well calculated to stimulate and support a demand already beginning to be heard for legislation that will check future issues of stock and bond securities by the great railroad corporations beyond what is actually necessary and paid for with a cash equivalent. A few more bond schemes of the Harriman sort would soon have the people affected up in arms and do more to turn them toward government ownership than all the arguments which a dozen Bryans can put forth.

OVERPOPULATING THE WORLD.

European editors and students of economic conditions are devoting much space to a discussion of the statistics found in a blue book, just issued by the British government, describing the population of the world and the manner of its distribution. The fact that the population of the civilized nations has increased by 63,000,000 in the last decade has raised the question whether the world is becoming overpopulated and what should be done to provide for the increase. The statistics show that Russia, in spite of wars, domestic riots and other drawbacks, has gained 16,000,000 in ten years, with the United States second in growth with a gain of 15,000,000. Germany gained 8,000,000, while the United Kingdom gained but 3,000,000. France, Italy and Austro-Hungary showed gains of about 1,000,000 each in the decade.

British authorities who are discussing the subject are citing the statistics showing the population per square mile in support of their contention that the world is becoming overpopulated. The United States has only 21.4 persons to the square mile, the lowest figure of all. Russia comes second with 51.3 and Spain third with 93.5. Hungary has 153.6, France, 190.7; Austria, 253; Germany, 290; Japan, 316; England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, 341; Holland, 406, and Belgium 588. In the light of these figures, however much the Britons may be alarmed over the outlook, the question need not disturb the United

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The czar of Russia and his ministers are apparently determined to convince the world that, although Russia was beaten in its latest war, the nation has lost none of the old Muscovite ambition but is determined to push on in the program of territorial advancement, even at the expense of inviting another war with Japan. The czar's ministers, in response to the imperial edicts, have decided to appropriate \$100,000,000 for the double tracking and improvement of the Siberian railway, extending the line to the Pacific and practically serving notice on Japan that the mere weight of numbers is to be relied upon for the control of eastern Asia.

The Russian plan contemplates the establishment of at least an additional 50,000,000 population in Siberia and it is estimated that this will be accomplished within the next ten years. Such a condition could not fail to make a material change in the relations between the mikado's island empire and the continental neighbor on its northwest. Russia's evident purpose is for a rapid but peaceful growth toward Manchuria, even toward Corea, and a determination to admit no permanent check toward development in that section. There has been no abatement of the innate rivalry between Japan and Russia and the new movement of the czar will tend to intensify existing antagonism. Apparently there is more than appears on the surface in the recent agreement between Japan, England and France in the far east matters, accompanied with the announcement that Germany, France and England will act together to prevent the partition of China.

SENATOR SPOONER'S SUCCESSOR.

The break of the deadlock in the Wisconsin legislature by the election of Isaac Stephenson to succeed John Cott Spooner in the United States senate marks the complete triumph of the power and influence of Senator LaFollette and the forces he represents as leader and the final passing of one of the strongest political machines of the old type that ever existed in a western state.

The election is a culmination of the contest started in the state a half dozen years ago, when the question of railroad taxation, corporation control and the regulation of franchises caused a split in the ranks of the republican party. Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, then a power in state and national republican circles, Senators Quarles and Spooner, Congressman Babcock and some of the most skillful political leaders of the country opposed the reforms proposed by Mr. LaFollette and his followers. They succeeded in monopolizing federal patronage in the state and for a time held control of the state organization, but the reform spirit grew until the LaFollette forces finally triumphed by getting complete possession of the party machinery.

PRESTIGE AND TRADITION.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale university has given the colleges of the country a topic for discussion by asserting that the universities of the east will always retain their lead over western institutions of learning. He contends that the "national constituency, prestige and tradition" enjoyed by the eastern colleges will never lose their potency as drawing cards for students and that the western institutions may never hope to rival Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins and other big educational institutions in the east.

While none will seek to rob the eastern universities of their "national constituency, prestige and tradition," the contention may safely be urged that neither of these factors, nor all of them combined, may be relied upon to retain forever for the eastern universities the lead which President Hadley insists they now have over western colleges. Statistics show that the constituency of the eastern colleges is more diversified geographically than that of any western college, but the fact remains that the attendance at all of the universities is becoming more and more local each year. Of the students now at Yale 55 per cent are from New England and 26 per cent from New York. At Harvard 60 per cent are from New England and 14 per cent from New York. Similar proportions obtain in most of the other eastern colleges. The "national constituency" is becoming less numerous each year. The young man from the west no longer finds it necessary to go a thousand or more miles from home to secure a thorough education. The state universities and colleges in the different states, which already stand on a high plane as to educational advantages, are advancing each year and the graduate of these institutions goes into the world each successive year better and more thoroughly equipped.

GETTING A LINE ON MARS.

Nothing stumps the genuine scientist. Prof. Percival Lowell wrote a big book last year in which he proved beyond any doubt, in his own mind, that Mars is inhabited and that those strange bumps which apparently radiate in design from the polar caps are really canals and not bandages and court plaster on the warlike face of the planet named for the god of battles. Prof. Lowell's work was, of course, conclusive for the time, but all scientific investigation is conclusive only until some other scientist comes along and proves the first conclusion all wrong. Dr. Wallace has followed Prof. Lowell with the result of some scientific investigations showing conclusively that Mars is not inhabited, has no use for canals, and that the earth, located in the center of the universe, is the sole abode of animal life. Now a new expedition is to investigate the question and will doubtless furnish conclusive proof that both Dr. Lowell and Dr. Wallace are wrong in their conclusions.

Mars is going to make a little extra excursion some time next month that will bring it within the short distance of 36,000,000 miles from the earth and Prof. Tood of Amherst and corps of assistants are on their way to South America, intending to ascend the highest peak of the Andes and take photographs of the mysterious planet. With a special camera constructed for the purpose, it is hoped Mars will appreciate the trouble taken and will look pleasant while the photographer does his duty. Tremendous possibilities hang on the result of these investigations. If it is established that Mars is inhabited and the hotel accommodations are half-way good, the Jaded 490 may hereafter find something to divert themselves by taking interplanetary excursion trips during the heated term. Those promised airships that will enable a tourist to breakfast in New York and dine in Paris may be called into requisition and equipped for longer

trips. By traveling 1000 miles a day the round trip from the earth to Mars could be made in 72,000 days and as business increases some of the other planets could be fixed up for half-way houses and incidental side trips arranged so that a real tourist could kill time in a rather pleasant way. Up-to-date tourists will anxiously await the results of the scientific expedition's investigations.

DISAGREEMENT.

While many business interests are complaining about inadequate railway facilities and railroad managers are lamenting lack of money to make improvements, a serious disagreement seems to exist as to the facts by which these conditions are to be explained. A typical statement from the railroad point of view is that of Vice President William C. Brown of the New York Central, who declared in a recent address delivered at Buffalo:

The railroads of this country are being operated intelligently, skilfully, vigorously and to the last limit of their capacity.

The same thought has been put forth in a dozen ways by those who emphasize the magnificent achievements for which our railroads are entitled to credit and by contrast seek to minimize the shortcomings and abuses that have gone hand in hand with their rapid growth.

On the other side, there is not wanting equally severe criticism from men who are just as well qualified to speak from impartial observation. The editor of the Review of Reviews, Dr. Albert Shaw, a wide traveler and a thorough student, who is as closely in touch with railroad affairs as any one not actually engaged in railroad business, declares:

The roads are now, as a rule, badly administered; and the crying need is for order, method and brains in the details of railroad operations. A large part of the traffic congestion has been due to sheer failure on the part of the railroad managers to employ competent men at reasonable salaries. These are no mere random accusations. Instances are constantly presenting themselves in which how ineffective the management of railroads has become in comparison with the management of our large industrial establishments.

The disagreement of the experts puts it up to the American people to render their own verdict in the capacity of jury. It is natural for the railroad managers who have been arraigned to seek to excuse themselves and to shift responsibility. That conditions are bad and have not been materially improved of late will have to be admitted by both sides. Judgment may be deferred to give further time for the railroads to make good, but unless results are soon forthcoming by relief of traffic pressure, prevention of rail collisions and other fatal accidents, and improvement of service generally, the men in control of the active management of our railroads will not be able to escape the indictment.

A Common Agreement.

Safe railroad without sound rails is manifestly impossible. Sound rails cannot be safe if overtaxed. No doubt rails ought to be heavier, as the steel trust officials say, and also better, as the railroad managers claim.

A Revolutionary Idea.

Governor Hughes of New York insists that corporations shall pay for valuable grants from the state. This action has caused a genuine surprise, where these grants have hitherto been a free gift among friends.

Where to Seek the Poets.

Probably Ambassador Bryce was as close to a joke as an Englishman's apprehension can get when he said that the great need of the United States is poets. Hasn't he seen them yet? Let him call at the office early some day. If he should be detained till after noon he can see the poet, but not the poets at the paper mill. Possibly he would find the most satisfaction in his curiosity at the morgue.

A Wyoming Phenomenon.

The snowstorm that has raged in the mountains of southern Wyoming since April 15 without intermission is unprecedented for this season of the year as far as the knowledge of the white man extends. Seven feet on a level and a temperature hovering around zero would seem to preclude the possibility of the existence of even wild life in those wintry solitudes. This is, of course, entirely without the limits of the stockraising belt of the state, hence the storm is a phenomenon rather than a disaster.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Frivolous May will yet consent to don its blossoms.

One of the few good points to the credit of belated spring is the enforced absence of the end-seat hog.

It is quite evident the green-bug has no business insisting on the grain dealers would be obliged to divide the cost.

The discovery of a church of the fifth century in the debris of Rome suggests to modern cities the importance of keeping the streets clean.

Elias Hartes, the distinguished goose-bone weather prophet of Reading, Pa., is dead at the age of 82. The vagaries of spring are accounted for.

Philadelphia admits that a recent suburban wedding was "a tame affair." Only two shots took effect in the charivari party. Several backshot went astray.

Perhaps, as the supreme court intimates, Kansas does not need as much water as it used to. Experts say experience enables one to "take suthin'" without a chaser.

The quick lunch habit is responsible for the suicide of a young woman in Chicago. It is evident there is at least one line of masculine activity perilous for women to tackle.

It was a mere coincidence that two fires occurred in an Iowa town during the visit of a minister-editor of Omaha, last Sunday. Apart from what he can do in the pulpit, he disclaims any intention of setting a town afire.

New Orleans threatens to pull off an exposition along about 1915, the centennial of Andrew Jackson's argument with General Pakenham. Eight years is considered enough in which to muzzle all mosquitoes in that section.

ment for his Union Pacific system he would not have to float a new bond issue at all. The sale of some of the stocks and bonds of other companies held in the Union Pacific treasury would quickly bring the needed cash.

The registering in Nebraska of an automobile owned in Ohio suggests a possibility but not necessarily remote when automobile tourists chasing around the country without regard to geographical lines will have to have their machines registered in a dozen states. The enterprising automobilist may as well prepare to become a collector of registration numbers variously decorated with the coats-of-arms of different states and each state should arrange to have a different style or color number plate in order that the wanderers may be readily recognized.

It is all right for the railroads to maintain an expensive corps of tax agents to camp out with the State Board of Assessment while it is considering railroad values, but the ordinary taxpayer has neither the time nor the money to employ a paid agent to go to Lincoln in his behalf. It is up to the state board, whose members are supposed to represent all of the people and every section of Nebraska to see to it that the property owners, who are not equipped with tax bureaus and salaried lawyers, do not get the worst of it.

General Kuroki and his assistants may be nosing around the United States in order to post up for a possible encounter at arms between the mikado and Uncle Sam, but that is a game at which two can play. It is dollars to yen that the War department at Washington has just as accurate maps and detailed plans of all the Japanese fortifications as has the Japanese government itself.

Members of the Smith family who want to participate in the reunion at Jamestown should understand that they need not prove lineal descent from the original "Captain John." No money bearing the Smith trade mark will be refused by the exposition gatekeeper.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner indignantly resents republican advice as to what the democrats should do. Mr. Bryan, however, is constantly advising republicans as to what they should do. It is a poor rule that works only one way.

Perils of Peace.

A soldier of fortune who had fought under eighteen different flags died a few days ago from overindulgence in dumplings, which hath its dangers no less terrible than war.

Courts Outlashed.

That Nebraska woman who married a burglar she captured in her home has probably done more to frighten burglars away from the city than all the courts have been able to do.

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Advertisement for Mandelberg's Gift Shop. Features a diamond ring and text: "TWO BLINDS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT AND THEN COMES THE DIAMOND. We make a specialty of solitaire diamonds—the kind that will bring the smile of pleasure to her face long after the honeymoon is over. Easy to buy here. Terms to suit your pocketbook. Our Special, Tiffany Diamond Ring, handsome, blue-white diamond, perfect gem. \$500.00. Terms to Suit. Mandelberg's 1522 FARNAM GIFT SHOP.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Ledger: The charge that ministers are mercenary is in no way sustained by the manner in which they are evading receipt of a wedding fee likely to be of prodigal proportions.

Boston Transcript: Dr. Parkhurst is old-fashioned in quoting Criesman as the most conspicuous type of rich man. He might have found a more familiar and a contemporary Standard Right at home.

Brooklyn Eagle: A legacy of \$700,000 to train Presbyterian ministers for Ireland will not disturb the Vatican. Ulster will be Ulster while Ireland lasts, and Galway will be Galway until the resurrection trumpet.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The Evangelical Ministers' association of Atlanta has abandoned the belief in total depravity as a condition of membership. If the experience of Atlanta during the last year does not make a belief in total depravity essential the Evangelical ministers should come to Pennsylvania and study machine politics.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Life is early blighted if it knows no clouds. More sins are slain by smiles than by scowls.

A crook is made by bending the mind on self-satisfaction. People who hunt trouble always shoot away their joys.

Superstition often is only a synonym for intellectual sloth. If you keep your tools keen the Master will not keep you long idle.

Many a joy remains undiscovered until our eyes are dimmed by sorrow. The great man never knows any little men: they all are great to him.

Sunday clothes may cover a multitude of sins, but they cannot hide them. It's no use talking about looking up if your life will not be looking into him.

The cream of society is not obtained by removing the milk of human kindness. The man who most deserves our pity is the poor fellow who has no pity for the poor.

The best way to make folks hungry for heaven is to give them a taste of happiness here. There is not much virtue in the religion whose vitality you have to prove by argument.

When a man gets to be expert at raising the dust he is sure to do so well as to choke himself. Some folks never have any satisfaction in fighting sin until they catch their neighbors doing wrong.

One trouble with conceit is that it leads you to believe the doors of opportunity are too small for you.—Chicago Tribune.

In the Lingo of Missouri.

The irrigation suit of Kansas against Colorado was thrown out of court because there was not sufficient cause of action. In case of the United States supreme court, with a jackpot, it is best to "stay out till you've got something."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"What kind of a man is he?" "Self-made." "And she?" "Tailor-made."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"He complains that his wife refuses to listen to him." "He should cultivate the habit of talking in his sleep."—Houston Post.

"Jimson's widow threatens to break his will." "I thought she approved of it?" "Yes, but she can't forgive him for dying during housecleaning time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Elderly Uncle—Like all other young chaps just out of college, you'll be wanting to marry, of course, some of these days. Nephew—Harold and I, a bright bush. Not "some of these days," uncle. Only one of 'em—Muriel, the youngest.—Chicago Tribune.

Young Husband—These are not like the blouses you used to make. Young Wife—Oh—oh—Alfred, are they very—very different? Young Husband—Very different. You can eat these.—Philadelphia Press.

"I hear that young Mrs. Spendiff has sued her husband for divorce on the ground that he would not stand pat for her annual expenditures." "Yes, I believe the cause stated was income-patibility."—Philadelphia Press.

Nan—Has Harry proposed yet? Pam—Partly. He brought up the subject of divorce when he called the other evening.—Baltimore American.

"You promised to love, honor and obey," said the husband. "Well, I don't love, I can't honor and I won't obey," was the response. "You got up at once and buy that new hat." He rejoined, thus at one stroke demolishing all her theories.—Philadelphia Ledger.

He (after a quarrel)—I was a fool when I married you. She—Yes, but I thought you would improve.—New York Independent.

Rescuer—We found your husband tried to commit suicide, ma'am, but we cut the rope in time. Considerate Wife—Oh, what made you do that? Poor, dear William does so late to be taken down.—Baltimore American.

GOING AND RETURNING.

Will F. Griffin in Milwaukee Sentinel. Don't allow yourself to worry, son, whatever may betide. And don't give up your courage, even though you're sorely tried. The paths that you may wander in may bring you wearied feet. And the blossoms