

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00; Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c; Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 8c; Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c; Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 15c.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, 1500 Broadway; Chicago, 160 University Building; New York, 150 Home Life Insurance Building; Washington, 22 Fourteenth Street N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Trachuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and number. Includes categories like 'Copies of this issue', 'Copies not distributed', 'Total copies', etc.

Less unsold and returned copies, 8,497. Net total, 1,038,113. Daily average, 36,551.

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.

The revolutionists at Hayti and Ann Arbor have subsided.

Mr. Bryan has some handicaps that he cannot throw off. Tom Taggart is still for him.

I. Robalt is the name of a pitcher on the Birmingham ball team. The police should watch his curves.

March will soon have to make up its mind definitely whether it will make its exit in a lamblike or hoglike mood.

Our good Bohemian friends of Omaha will probably learn before they are through that Secretary Root never said it.

Senator Elkins intimates that while he has no particular objection to a son-in-law, he does not feel like buying one.

Won't the weather man please wake up to the fact that the spring millinery openings are already in progress?

Forestry experts have discovered a new disease which is causing great damage to chestnut trees. It is probably vaudevilleitis.

Speaker Cannon wants congress to adjourn early in May. Evidently he agrees with Mr. Cleveland that the country needs a rest.

While boards of education throughout the country are debating the question, the only way to make school houses safe is to make them safe.

A man named Brown wants to be governor of Georgia, but the chances are against him, as the brown men are not allowed to vote under the Georgia laws.

Tom Taggart insists Bryan is certain to win. It will be remembered that Mr. Taggart is the man who elected Judge Parker president in 1904.

The robber who looted the mail car on the train near Spokane worked six hours to get \$2.40. He could have done better at almost any honest trade.

Mr. Justice Moody has been elected an honorary life member of the New England Base Ball league. He has also a life membership on another bench.

Rapid progress is being made on the new union depot at Kansas City. The promoters held their 47th meeting yesterday and discussed plans, ways and means.

Democrats are demanding to know by what authority the president is governing the Panama canal. The democrats should read the Spooner act providing for the construction of the canal.

The Louisville Courier-Journal admits that "some of our best citizens" are numbered among the night riders who are burning tobacco barns in Kentucky. The rest of the country will pray to be spared from Kentucky's worst citizens.

A New York hat merchant has asked the assessor to tax him on \$50,000 of personal property instead of \$15,000, as they have been doing. Perhaps he felt he could afford to do something to prove that he is different from other New Yorkers.

POLITICAL "DARK HORSES."

Apparently convinced that none of the other aspirants for the republican presidential nomination will be able to defeat Mr. Taft at the Chicago convention, the New York Sun and certain other anti-administration papers in the east are giving marked prominence to reports that a "dark horse" may be entered in the running, with a chance of victory. The articles in question review American political history and point to the nomination of Zachary Taylor, William Henry Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield as instances in which "dark horse" candidates have won the prize in national conventions.

The story is much more interesting as a reminiscence than for any bearing it may possibly have on present political conditions. There is always a sort of fascination about "dark horse" candidates. In theory it implies that the country is overflowing with men who measure up to the full high standard of presidential eligibles and that if the convention finds itself unable to choose between the avowed aspirants for the nomination it has but to pick out some unknown, against whom there has been no fight, and to place the nomination label upon him. The facts, however, are almost all against such presumption. No man has ever been nominated for the presidency who was not well known, with some record of public life and experience.

National conventions have grown in size in the last score of years until they have become almost unwieldy. This has forced preliminary canvases by the candidates and practical agreement on the nominee before the meeting of the convention. Added to this is the popular tendency in the states toward primaries and the expression of preferences as to presidential candidates months before the time for holding the national conventions. At least thirty days before the Chicago convention every state in the union will have selected its delegates and most of them will be instructed. These instructions, accompanied by the consideration of the candidates before the people, make it practically impossible to contemplate the pictured spontaneous uprising of the delegates that would be necessary to nominate a dark horse candidate.

"COUNT" ELKINS.

Evidently the king of Italy does not know much about Senator "Steve" Elkins of West Virginia, if it be true, that he proposes to remove parental objections to the marriage of his daughter to an Italian duke by conferring on the senatorial father a title of nobility. The story is that the king first opposed the marriage of the duke of the Abruzzi to Miss Elkins and then, after he had become reconciled to it, proposed to raise the duke's prospective father-in-law to the nobility, to avoid the appearance of an unequal matrimonial alliance according to the standards of royalty.

The suggestion will cause intense amusement to those who know Senator Elkins. Perhaps no man in the nation cares less about what European royalty thinks of him and his mode of life than does the West Virginia senator. He has played life's game on a very checkered board and has won on his merits and ability. A native of Ohio, he spent his boyhood days in old Missouri, was saved from death by Cole Younger, the bandit, represented New Mexico in congress, served as secretary of war in President Harrison's cabinet, made a big fortune in West Virginia railroads and coal lands and is serving his third term in the United States senate. It is doubtful if he would trade official positions with the king of Italy, much less agree to accept the title of Italian count or marchese. If he does not prefer to be known to the general public as "Senator" and to his friends as "Steve," he has been sailing under false colors all this time.

THAT RUSSIAN DUEL.

The duel between General Fock and General Smirnoff of the Russian army illustrates features of Russian society and of the Russian army, each of which may serve to throw some light on the weakness of the czar's nation before the world. The duel was fought with the full knowledge of the Russian authorities before a crowd composed of army officers, a score or more of ladies of high rank and a bunch of favored friends. That the meeting should be treated like a spectacular athletic event is not creditable to the civilization of the czar's people. That it should have been so ineffective from the standpoint of marksmanship is not complimentary to Russian officers engaged in it.

General Smirnoff had made a charge of cowardice against General Fock, the commander who was driven from the Liaoting peninsula by the Japanese forces and who had been lieutenant of General Stoessel in the defense of Port Arthur. General Smirnoff declared that Fock should have been sentenced to death in Stoessel's place. Per consequence the duel resulted. Reports of the duel show that seven shots were fired, four by Smirnoff and three by Fock, only one taking effect, as Smirnoff claims to have a bullet concealed in his person. The distance was about seventeen yards.

An American cavalryman or artilleryman who would not do better than that blindfolded would be laughed out of the service. In the pistol practice in the American army, the rules call for a target with an eight-inch bull's-eye and the distance shots are fifteen, twenty-five and fifty yards. The records show that few officers or men

fail to hit the bull's-eye at least three times out of five at either distance. The Russian pistol practice seems to be on a par with the other elements of service in the Russian army, which lost the war with Japan through colossal blundering.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN JAPAN.

Japan is seeking to transfer the responsibility of ownership and operation of its railroads to private shoulders. The mikado and his advisers at one time believed that government ownership of railroads was the panacea for transportation ills and they undertook the task. Japan has something less than 4,000 miles of railroads. Its government is in position to employ the most autocratic methods in their operation and yet it has made a dismal failure of its railroad venture and is openly bidding in the world's market for the sale or transfer of its railroads to private parties or corporations.

If Japan could not make the operation of 4,000 miles of railway a successful part of its government function, it has at least furnished a vague hint of the difficulties that would attend the adoption of Mr. Bryan's cherished, if temporarily abandoned, plan of having the United States undertake the ownership and operation of 230,000 miles of railways. Japan's experiment has been so costly that the nation has found it impossible to continue the operation of the railways without raising more money and increasing the debt of the empire, which, because of war and other burdens, is four and a half times as great as it was eight years ago, and is larger than the net debt of the United States.

DOGS.

About this time a year ago Omaha was in the throes of an acrimonious discussion of the dog question. The Bee has no disposition to revive all that barking and yelping, nor to demand canine ornamentation with new spring muzzles. We do not believe there is any serious danger of hydrophobia epidemic, nor any reason for an annual dog scare, but we are convinced that the dog nuisance in Omaha has reached large and unnecessary proportions.

There are altogether too many mongrel curs and vicious dogs running around loose in our streets, annoying children, frightening horses and disturbing the peace generally. Just how this nuisance should be most effectively suppressed is a difficult problem, but the requirement of a dog tag for which a nominal one-dollar fee is charged evidently does not do the business. The dog tax ought to be big enough to eliminate the worthless animals and the owner of a dog worth having should be compelled to keep it confined on his own premises, except when under his immediate watch and care. Other cities of our size are not overrun with dogs as is Omaha, and there is no good reason why the dog nuisance here should be absolutely unrestricted.

ANOTHER JOB FOR BRYAN.

While Mr. Bryan is squaring up things in Illinois by coming to terms with Roger Sullivan, whose expulsion from the democratic party he demanded only a year ago, Mr. Bryan's principal organ in his home state is laying out another job of the same sort for him to tackle.

The World-Herald, over whose editorial page Mr. Bryan once presided, and which essays to speak for him on any and every occasion, throws a bunch of bouquets at some of the democratic powers-that-be down in New York. Here is one of them: "Would it be unkind to ask who in all probability will be at the head of the New York delegation to Denver? Would it be irrelevant to suggest the likelihood that included in the delegation will be Boss Murphy of Tammany, Pat McCarren of Standard Oil, 'Finny' Connors of the machine and the other eminent and active leaders who have somehow failed to make the democracy of New York powerful, influential and respected?"

And this is another: "Murphy, McCarren and Connors and their like are not the democratic party; they are merely the executives which disfigure it, the barnacles which impede its progress, the leeches which suck its blood. These are almost as bad as the names Mr. Bryan hurled at Roger Sullivan. It will be up to Mr. Bryan later to take it all back by disclaiming that the World-Herald had any right to speak for him."

Mayor McClellan of New York has removed a tax commissioner for refusing to pay the taxes assessed against himself. If this good example should be taken up generally, and more particularly right here in Omaha, a lot of delinquent public dues would be quickly paid into the treasury, or there would be quite a few vacant places on the payroll.

Our only democratic congressman from Nebraska will help prepare the democratic campaign book that is to be gotten out by the democratic national congressional committee. Wonder if he will say in it anything about the sole function of a minority congressman being to distribute a few free garden seeds.

The city attorney will try to arbitrate the differences between the city council and the city engineer as to sidewalk specifications. The city attorney will have to do some smooth work to make them travel on the same walk without jostling one another.

According to the local democratic organ, "a torpedo has been exploded in the South Omaha municipal campaign." It must have been one of

those toy torpedoes with a tissue paper wrapper warranted to be a harmless Fourth of July noise-maker even in the hands of an inexperienced child.

The police board wants the chief of police to investigate whether any concern in Omaha is doing a wholesale and retail business under one liquor license. The first thing necessary is to define what is wholesale business and what is retail business and where the line between the two is to be drawn.

Iowa socialists have put a state ticket in the field by convention nomination, in complete disregard of the direct primary law, which is intended to provide a means for choosing candidates by popular vote. The socialists are all for the direct primary—for the other fellow.

It is reported that the Duc de Chaulnes, who married the daughter of Theodore Shonts, is to return to America and engage in business in Wall street. It is not announced whether he will act as lamb or shearer.

Editor Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal says that 5,000 of the 25,000 school trustees in Kentucky can neither read nor write. They can, however, teach the young Kentuckian how to shoot.

"What is really wrong with Foraker?" asks a New York paper. Nothing much except, as the base ball reporter would have it, his record appears principally in the error column.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton is now mentioned as a running mate for Mr. Bryan. The suggestion has been favorably received by nearly everyone except Mr. Wilson.

Mme. Anna Gould declares that she has had enough of married life. There is a suspicion that she had very little of it, owing to her unfortunate choice of a husband.

The battleship Nebraska will join the big fleet for the home run. That is something like putting a fresh pitcher in the box at the end of the sixth inning.

Present Company Excepted.

Boston Transcript: "There are larger things in this life than the holding of office, and there are greater questions for men to decide than those treated by the government." Then why does he not give them his attention?

Steady Uplift in Business.

St. Louis Republic: "The advancing decline in the number of idle freight cars is something more than a pointer for a general improvement in business. It looks not a little like another car shortage when the bumper crops which the season promises begin to roll to market."

A Lobster Dream.

Washington Herald: "That Iowa man who dreamed he saw Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan running on the same ticket for president and vice president, respectively, may, we think, be depended upon not to mix lobster salad and milk toast for supper again at anything like an early date."

Deficient in Backbone.

Brooklyn Eagle: "Mr. Bryan says the weakness of the democratic party is not due to a want of principle. That's a fact. It is due to the want of a backbone, wanting which it will never want for the incumbrance and tutelage of a gentleman from Nebraska whom we could, but will not, name."

"Signs of Human Intelligence."

New York World: "In spite of its reputation and record, there are times when the democratic organization of New York shows signs of human intelligence. There was a case in point yesterday when the state committee adopted a resolution in favor of sending an unconstituted delegation to the national convention."

New York's seventy-eight delegates should go to Denver as free men, bound to no candidate, and prepared to act for the best interests of the democratic party. So should the delegates of every other state. The Denver convention ought to be an open meeting of a board of Bryan dummy directors.

THE SENATE'S OLD MEN.

Philadelphia Press: "Death unusually busy in the upper chamber. Six deaths within nine months, three of them within a month, is a large mortality in a body of ninety-two members. A year ago Morgan and Pettus of Alabama; Latimer, of South Carolina; Proctor, of Kentucky, and Whyte, of Maryland, were in active participation in the work of the senate, but their places are now occupied by their successors or are vacant. The average age of senators has shifted downward considerably by the death or dropping out of older senators and the number of senators who were members so late as twenty years ago is only seven."

Senator Whyte's record was unique. He was first a member of the senate in 1868, a colleague of Sumner, Trumbull, Morton, Conkling, Sherman and the other strong men whom the civil war brought to the front. He returned in 1875, when most of the war senators were still there, and Blaine, Allison, Thurman, Carpenter, Bayard and Edmunds were members of the senate, either the leaders, or destined to be leaders. His third appearance in the senate, during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, was the nature of a survival and revival which connected the present with what seems the somewhat remote past. He was a man of ability, who occupied many positions in his long public career and filled them all creditably. His death, at the age of 83, leaves William B. Allison, at 75, the senior senator, both in actual service and in length of service.

The other senators of more than twenty years' service are Hale and Frye, of Maine; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Cullom, of Illinois; Teller, of Colorado; and Daniel, of Virginia, all of whom in the senate have rendered the country valuable service and revived good health among the people. It is to be hoped that the senate will continue to do so. But the senate is not the portion of all these senators and nothing challenges their tenure of seats in the senate for an indefinite period except in the case of Mr. Teller, and perhaps Mr. Allison, whose seats the exigencies of politics tend to make somewhat insecure.

ECHOES OF STATE CONVENTION.

Pawnee Republican: Governor Sheldon, Senator Brown, A. W. Field and Victor Rosewater will represent Nebraska as delegates-at-large to the national republican convention. They are a mighty fine quartet and will make great music for Taft at Chicago.

North Nebraska Eagle: Governor George L. Sheldon, Senator Norris Brown, Editor Victor Rosewater and Judge Allen Field were selected by the republicans in state convention at Omaha last week as delegates-at-large from the state of Nebraska to the republican national convention—a very strong quartet of able men, in the opinion of the Eagle.

Battle Creek Enterprise: The republican state convention held in Omaha proved to be a most harmonious gathering of republicans. The delegates to the national convention at Chicago were elected by acclamation. The delegates so selected were Governor Sheldon, Victor Rosewater, Senator Norris Brown and Judge Field. It was a Taft convention and the delegates are instructed to vote for him in the national convention until he is nominated. Editor Victor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee was the most conspicuous personage in the convention and did much to bring about harmony.

Albion News: The state convention last week was dominated from start to finish by the progressive element of the republican party. Dan Nettleton, speaker of the last house of representatives, was the temporary chairman, and Regent Anderson, of Crete, was the permanent chairman. Regent Coupland, of Elgin, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. While there was a considerable number of the old "war horses" in the convention, they were powerless to do anything. With the amendment of the law providing for the election of the county and state committees, the boss in politics will be a thing of the past.

Tekamah Herald: The republican state convention at Omaha last week was all that could be desired. The progressive element in the party were in such a large majority that the old machine outfit did not make a test of strength. Burt county commanded considerable recognition, H. D. Bryan was made member of committee on credentials, Judge Steiler was on resolutions and Judge Hopewell was honored by being selected as alternate delegate at large. The rumored turning down of Senator Brown would have been a political blunder that would have produced bad results. The selection of Brown, Sheldon, Field and Rosewater was the proper thing.

Premont Tribune: The expression of primary preference for presidential candidates was very small in Nebraska. The plan proposed by the republican state committee was acted upon by but thirty-one of the ninety-one counties of the state and the number of votes cast was but 7,656. On the face of this showing it might be claimed that the law is a failure, but this is not a reasonable deduction. The reason that such small expression was given was the condition of the country in this state. From the very beginning of aroused interest upon the subject of a presidential candidate it was plain that the republicans of Nebraska were strongly in favor of Secretary Taft.

Aurora Republican: The republican convention in Omaha last week was marked by two distinct characteristics. First, it was decidedly a Taft convention. And it was a Taft convention solely because of the faith of the people in both the disposition and ability of the big secretary to continue the policies of President Roosevelt. The second characteristic of the convention was Uncle Dan Nettleton, the temporary president of the convention. Uncle Dan was cheered to the echo. And this was so because the people know that Uncle Dan was the guiding hand of the most progressive and best legislature Nebraska ever had and because the masses of the people are as enthusiastic over the ideals that dominated that legislature as they are of the policies of Roosevelt and himself. The harmony that marked the convention is prophetic of the and the coming campaign will be a contest among republicans of all factions to see which can render the most valiant service to Secretary Taft and the nation.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A German legislator termed the reporters "swine." They're not rooting for him, anyhow.

Porto Rico is doing pretty well. It is new in the legislative business, but it is learning the tricks. For the final adjustment the clock was turned back forty-eight hours.

It is not generally known that Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, was born in Pennsylvania, served with a Pennsylvania regiment during the civil war and received his academic and law education in that state. Though over 70 years of age, Senator Burrows is still a man of commanding appearance and forceful as a speaker.

Charles H. Keep of Buffalo, former assistant secretary of the treasury, and a member of the utilities commission, will be selected, it is said, as the new president of the Knickerbocker Trust company of New York, by the voting trustees and committee of directors. Mr. Keep has given an informal assent to the request to accept the place.

The earl of Dudley has been appointed governor general of the Commonwealth of Australia in succession to Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, whose term is about to expire. The earl was immensely popular in Ireland, where he was lord lieutenant from 1902 to 1906. During his term of office he became practically converted to home rule and on several occasions since he has shown that he has ideas in sympathy with the present government.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans may live in Santa Barbara, Cal., when he retires from the active service in the navy next August. Mrs. Evans, wife of the admiral, will go direct to Santa Barbara from Washington to meet her husband when the fleet arrives there about April 25. A colony of retired naval and army men, including Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCallis, General James Biddle and Captain James H. Bull, live in Santa Barbara now.

Letting Off Steam.

Philadelphia Press: "A Mexican editor is having a little war scare of his own. He avers that Uncle Sam will take Lower California by force of arms if he cannot purchase that salubrious territory. Over the northern border Canadian editors are continually fulminating against phantasmagorical agitations in the United States to annex the dominion. Meanwhile your Uncle Samuel pursues his way in peace and smiles at the unfounded apprehensions of his over-suspicious neighbors."

Nobody is to Blame.

Baltimore American: "The Colliery disaster in the repetition of history in the case of the General Bloom horror. Nobody is declared responsible for the conditions which caused the holocaust and nobody is to be punished. No wonder the bereaved parents in their exasperation have applied for federal intervention."

ROYAL'S OMAHA IN FOOD and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—So does France So does Germany The sale of alum food has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious. To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder, Say plainly—ROYAL'S BAKING POWDER and be very sure you get Royal. Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

GIVES CREDIT TO THE WEST.

Caution and Prudence Insure a Vast Forward Movement. Chicago Record-Herald: "Thoroughly optimistic in his views and confident that the late financial depression had left the country in excellent condition, Alexander D. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Evening Post, brought a message to the city club Saturday afternoon which was highly pleasing to western financiers. 'Conditions have been radically different when the panic of 1873 and 1893 compared with the panics of 1873 and of 1893,' said Mr. Noyes.

'The west has demonstrated its soundness. To the west is due practically all of the credit for the successful navigation of the shoals of the past few months. The crisis has been passed and the west has saved the day. 'Instead of banks suspending payment and slipping into insolvency all through the Mississippi valley, as the most astute of the New York financiers predicted and expected, we find that the west is the creditor of the east. The west is the banker for the rest of the nation. Diametrically different from what happened after the panics of 1873 and of 1893, the western banks have stood fast, and the banks that have left a trail of failures in the path of the cyclone are all east of the Appalachian mountains.'

Mr. Noyes discussed thoroughly the causes which led up to the financial storm of last fall and commented upon the result to one of the largest audiences which has ever gathered at a city club luncheon. In part he said: 'Judged by the violence of the phenomena itself, neither 1890 nor 1873 can rank for severity with the panic of 1907. The period during which the banks of the country suspended payment to depositors was longer than in any of the three great panics since the middle of the last century; this suspension covered a wider area than in any panic since 1867; issues of loan certificates within the clearing houses, and of emergency currency outside of them, were far more extensively practiced than in any previous episode of our history; the deficit in New York bank reserves was three times as large as in 1893, and 1893 had surpassed all former records.

'We shall find that in all of our previous great panics the three points of weakness on which the incidents of the ensuing period of hard times converged were the demoralization of the currency, the weakness of the national treasury, and the half-involuntary condition of the west. None of these influences exist today. Whatever may be said of its incidental defects, the currency is sound. Nobody doubts it; nobody sells it at a discount; nobody objects to receiving it. 'Unless we have before us a period of business caution, prudent living, corporate and individual retrenchment, national saving, then all the precedent of the past will have gone for nothing and all the warning of the past winter will have been wasted. 'The United States did not get its first great start in the world's commerce in the '90s as the result of an American boom. The great forward movements in finance and industry came when the practice of economy, invention, business prudence and energetic struggle to meet competitors on equal terms, to sell to the world at large better goods at lower prices than the consumer can get in other markets.'

Smiling Remarks. "No, I haven't anything for you," said the hard featured woman of the house. "I've had my share of the national and around the saloons and beggars, why don't you try to follow some useful occupation?" "Madame," said Wreathman Long, lifting his jaded remnant of a hat forward and eying her with a frown, "do look like one of the rich."—Chicago Tribune.

Raynor—Spunial talks of going into business. Has he any working capital? "Shyne—Working capital? Yes; his 'working capital' is his magnificent power of touch."—Baltimore American.

"If men really would vote as they pray," remarked Goodfry, "this would truly be a happy world." "Yes," replied Wise, "but in that case you would get some men to the polls once in ten years."—Philadelphia Press.

Uncle Hardacre—I believe in government ownership of all monopolies, especially the railroads. Uncle Backache—I dunno 'bout that. Ever stop ter think what the conductors 'd be like if they had the hull army and navy back of 'em?"—Fuck.

"Do you have abandoned your idea of a currency composed merely of paper?" "I have," answered the statesman. "There is no use of paper, the entire financial policy of the country at the disposal of the Paper trust."—Washington Star.

"Sir," began Lord Brokeleish, pompously. "I've called to request your daughter's hand in marriage." "That's out of the question, my man."

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and aching, and get tired easily. If you have aching feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet, makes them cool, cures itching, swollen, sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves chilblains, corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package free. Address Allen & Co., Lowell, Mass.

replied old Roxley. "However, I don't want to seem altogether uncharitable, so here's \$2 for you."—Philadelphia Press.

"I am afraid I will have to get a tonic for my general health," said Miss Passow, who has a bad for invalidism. "I find my hair is beginning to fall out."

"With brutal candor his best friend summarized the situation. "Pin it on tighter," she advised.—Baltimore American.

"Hiram, you seem to be getting fatter. How much do you weigh?" "One hundred and sixty-eight, Lucinda. I weighed 138 yesterday."

"Do you think you've gained two pounds in one day?" "I know I have, dear. I have eaten two slices of that angel cake of yours."—Chicago Tribune.

A SONG OF BEAUTY.

D. A. McCarthy in New York Sun. Oh, sing me a song of beauty; I'm tired of the streets of song. I'm weary of all the preaching, the arguing right and wrong. I'm faint to forget the adler that under the leaf lies curled, And dream of the light and beauty that gladdens the gray old world!

Oh, sing of the emerald meadows that smile all day in the sun, The ripple and gleam of the rivers that on through the meadows run! Oh, sing of the flowering branches of trees in the leafy woods, And the balm for the heart that's hidden afar in the solitude!

The birds—let them sing in your singing and flash through the lines you write, The lark with his lilt in the morning, the nightingale charming the night. The butterfly over the flowers that hover on painted wings! All these, let them brighten and lighten the beautiful song you sing!

And let there be faces of lovers, and let there be eyes that glow, And let there be tears of gladness instead of the tears of woe, And let there be clinging kisses of lips for a time that part, But not the shadow of shadow to darken a truest heart!

Ay, sing me a song of beauty—away with songs of strife! Away with the specter of sorrow that saddens the heart of life, Though under the leaf the adler of death and of doom lies curled, Oh, sing for the gladdening beauty that gladdens the gray old world!

When Lynden opened the door and saw Doctor Westbrock standing over the body of Alberto de Saucha with the knife that killed him in his hand, what would he think—what would anyone have thought? This is the situation at the beginning of

The Silver Blade

and lovers of a good detective story are offered one that is different—one in which the mystery really remains a mystery till the end.

By CHARLES E. WALK. Pictures in Color by A. B. Wenzell. A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers. Ask Your Bookseller.

Watch this space for a series of talks to investors. Talk No. 4.

IDLE MONEY BENEFITS NO ONE not even its possessors. Money that is not invested, earns nothing. It can not make you rich.

The money you put in a bank makes greater profits for the banker than it does for you. Besides you have nothing to say about its management.

If you put your money into a safe and sound company, and become part of that company, you help to manage your money, and get all the profits your money earns.