

ality but in leavening power as well-unfailing in results—pure to the extreme—and nderfully economical in use. Ask your grocer. And try Calumet next bake day. RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS



Gifts-

sour milk and sode.

Watermans Ideal -Fountain Pen

tional care in manufacture, and the wellknown and the successful Waterman

Waterman Co. "The Pen That Fits Every Hand"

Nebraska Directory

Byers Brothers & Co. **Live Stock Commission**

Mosher-Lampman Business College One of the leading schools of the United States. Write today for our special money-saving offer. Mention this paper. MOSHER & LAMPHAN, GRAHA, REBRAKE

FOR HIGHEST PRICES SHIP TO Wood Bros. LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS South Omaha Chicago Sloux City So. St. Paul

HATS DON'T THROW YOUR OLD ONE AWAY! We clean. block and retrim ladies' or gentlemen's hats to look like new at a fraction of the original cost. Send for price list on garment restoring of all kinds.
DRESHER BROTHERS, Omaha, Neb

Jackson-Signall Company Live Stock Commission TELEPHONE SOUTH 82 SOUTH OMAHA

4 TYPEWRITER RIBBONS \$1 High Grade Standard Stock Regular 87 dozen goods. One and two color. Supply limited. Or-der today, giving machine and colors wanted. Cash with order. Sales Mgr., 5011 Namilton, Omaha, Nah.



Try Us-It Will Pay You

N. E. ACKER & CO., Live Stock Commission 110-112 Exchange Bidg., Stock Yds. Station, S.Omaha, Hel

CONGRESS HEARS SECOND MESSAGE

President Tells of Treasury and Army Affairs.

PHILIPPINES ARE INCLUDED

Bill for Natives' Independennce Denounced as Premature-Progress of Panama Canal.

Washington, Dec. 6 .- Congress today received from President Taft the second of his messages to the short session. It deals with fiscal, military, insular and judicial affairs and in part is as follows: The condition of the country with reference to business could hardly be better. While the four years of the administration now drawing to a close have not developed great speculative expansion or a wide field of new investment, the recovery and progress made from the depress ing conditions following the panic of 1907 have been steady and the improvement has been clear and easily traced in the statistics. The business of the country is now on a solid basis. Credits are not unduly extended and every phase of the situation seems in a state of prepared-ness for a period of unexampled prosperity. Manufacturing concerns are running at their full capacity and the demand for labor was never so constant and growing. The foreign trade of the country for this year will exceed \$4,000,000,000, while the balance in our favor-that of the excess of exports over imports—will exceed \$500,-000,000. More than half our exports are manufactures or partly manufactured material, while our exports of farm products do not show the same increase of domestic consumption. It is a year of bumper crops; the total money value of farm products will exceed \$9,500,000,000. It is a year when the bushel or unit price of agricultural products has gradually fallen, and yet the total value of the entire crop is greater by over \$1,000,000,000 than we have known in our history.

Condition of the Treasury. The condition of the treasury is very satisfactory. The total interest-bearing debt is \$963,777,770, of which \$134,631,980 constiute the Panama canal loan. The non-interest-bearing debt is \$378,301,284.90. including \$346,671,016 of greenbacks. We have in the treasury \$150,000,000 in gold coin as a reserve against the outstanding green-backs; and in addition we have a cash balance in the treasury as a general fund of \$167,152,478.99, or an increase of \$26,975,-\$52 over the general fund last year.

Receipts and Expenditures. For three years the expenditures of the government have decreased under the influence of an effort to economize. This year presents an apparent exception. The estimate by the secretary of the treasury of the ordinary receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, for the year ending June 30, 1914, indicates that they will amount to \$170,000,000. The sum of the estimates of the expenditures for that same year, exclusive of Panama canal disbursements and postal disbursements payable from postal revenues is \$732,000,000, indicating a deficit of \$22,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1913, similarly estimated receipts were \$667,000,000, while the total corresponding estimate of expenditures for that year, submitted through the secretary of the treasury to congress, amounted to \$656,000,000. This shows an increase of \$76,000,000 in the estimates for 1914 over the total estimates of 1913. This is due to an increase of \$25,000,000 in the estimate for rivers and harbors for the next year on projects and surveys authorized by congress; to an increase under the new pension bill of \$32,500,000; and to an increase in the estimates for expenses of the navy department of \$24,000,000. The estimate for the navy department for the year 1913 included two battleships. Con-gress made provision for only one battleship, and therefore the navy department has deemed it necessary and proper to year's expenditure for three battleships in addition to the amount required for work on the uncompleted ships now under construction. In addition to the natural increase in the expenditures for the un-completed ships, and the additional bat-tleship estimated for, the other increases are due to the pay required for 4,000 or more additional enlisted men in the navy and to this must be added the additional cost of construction imposed by the change in the eight-hour law which makes it applicable to ships built in pri-

vate shipyards. With the exceptions of these three items, the estimates show a reduction this year below the total estimates for 1913 of more than \$5,000,000. The estimates for Panama canal con-

struction for 1914 are \$17,000,000 less than

The president then explained at some length the national reserve association system recommended by the monetary commission and urged congress to examine the plan impartially from all standpoints and then to adopt some plan which will secure the benefits de-

Concerning the tariff he had little to say in view of the fact that a new congress has been elected on a platform of tariff for revenue only.

Army Reorganization. Our small army now consists of 83,809 men, excluding the 5,000 Philippine scouts. Leaving out of consideration the coast artillery force, whose position is fixed in our various seacoast defenses, and the present garrisons of our various insular possessions, we have today within the continental United States a mobile army of only about 35,000 men. This little force must be still further drawn upon to supply the new garrisons for the great naval se which is being established at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian islands, and to protect the locks now rapidly approaching completion at Panama. The forces re-maining in the United States are now scattered in nearly fifty posts, situated for a variety of historical reasons in twenty-four states. These posts contain only fractions of regiments, averaging less than 700 men each. In time of peace it has been our historical policy to ad-minister these units separately by a geographical organization. In other words, our army in time of peace has never been united organization but merely scat tered groups of companies, battallons and regiments, and the first task in time of war has been to create out of these scat-tered units an army fit for effective teamwork and co-operation.

To the task of meeting these patent defects, the war department has been addressing itself during the past year. A comprehensive plan of reorganization was prepared by the war college division of the general staff. This plan was thor-oughly discussed last summer at a series of open conferences held by the secretary of war and attended by representatives from all branches of the army and from congress. In printed form it has been distributed to members of congress and throughout the army and the national guard, and widely through institutions of learning and elsewhere in the United In it, for the first time, we have a tentative chart for future progress.

The National Guard. Under existing law the national guard constitutes, after the regular army, the first line of national defense. Its or-ganization, discipline, training, and equipment, under recent legislation, have been assimilated, as far as possible, to those of the regular army, and its practical efficiency, under the effect of this train ing, has very greatly increased. Our citizen soldiers under present conditions have reached a stage of development be-yond which they cannot reasonably be asked to go without further direct as-sistance in the form of pay from the federal government. On the other hand, such pay from the national treasury would not be justified unless it produced a proper equivalent in additional efficiency on the part of the national guard. The organized nilitia today cannot be ordered outside of the limits of the United States, and thus cannot lawfully be used for general military purposes. The officers and men are ambitious and eager to make themselve thus available and to become an efficient national reserve of citizen soldiery. They are the only force of trained men, other than the regular army, upon which we can rely. The so-called military pay bill, in the form agreed on between the au-thorities of the war department and the representatives of the national guard, in my opinion adequately meets these con ditions and offers a proper return for the pay which it is proposed to give to th national guard. I believe that its enact-ment into law would be a very long step toward providing this nation with a first line of citizen soldiery, upon which its main reliance must depend in case of any national emergency. Plans for the or-ganization of the national guard into tactical divisions, on the same lines as those adopted for the regular army, are being

formulated by the war college division of the general staff.
Porto Rico, Mr. Taft says, continues to show notable progress and he urges the senate to pass the bill granting the Porto Ricans American citizenship.

Philippines.

A bill is pending in congress, con tinues the message, which revolution izes the carefully worked out scheme of government under which the Philippine islands are now governed and which proposes to render them virtu-ally autonomous at once and absolutely independent in eight years. Such a proposal can only be founded on the assumption that we have now discharged our trusteeship to the Filipino people and our responsibility for them to the world, and that they are now prepared for self-government as well as national sovereignty. A thorough and unbiased knowledge of the facts clearly shows that these assumptions are absolutely with justification. As to this, I believe that there is no substantial difference of opinion among any of those who have had the responsibility of facing Philippine problems in the administration of the islands, and I believe that no one to whom the future of this people is a responsible concern can countenance a policy fraught with the direst consequences to those on whose behalf it is osten-

sibly urged. In the Philippine islands we have embarked upon an experiment unprecedented in dealing with dependent peoples. We are developing there conditions exclusively for their own welfare. We found an archipelage containing 24 tribes and races, speak ing a great variety of languages, and with a population over 80 per cent. of which could neither read nor write. Through Through the unifying forces of common education, of commerci commercial and economic development, and of gradual participation in local self-government we are endeavoring to evolve when the time arrives, their own destiny We are seeking to arouse a national spir it and not, as under the older colonia theory, to suppress such a spirit. character of the work we have been do ng is keenly recognized in the Orient, and our success thus far followed with not a little envy by those who, initiating the same policy, find themselves hampcred by conditions grown up in earlier days and under different theories of administration. But our work is far done. Our duty to the Filipinos is from discharged. Over half a million Fillpino students are now in the Philippine schools helping to mold the men of the future into a homogeneous people, but there still remain more than a million Filipino children of school age yet to b Freed from American control cation and a common language will cease and the eucational system now well started will slip back into inefficiency and dis-

cial development of the islands has been made since they were virtually granted full access to our markets three years ago, with every prospect of increasing development and diversified industries. Freed from American control such development is bound to decline. Every ob server speaks of the great progress in public works for the benefit of the Filipinos, of hartor improvements, of road and railways, of irrigation and artesian wells, public buildings, and better means of communication. But large parts of the islands are still unreached, still ever ed in many parts, irrigation systems are still to be installed and wells to be driven Whole villages and towns are still without means of communication other than almost impassible roads and trails. Even the great progress in sanitation, which has successfully suppressed smallpox, the bubonic plague, and Asiatic cholera, found the cause of and a cure for beriberl, has segregated the lepers, has helped to make Manila the most healthful city in the Orient, and to free life througho the whole archipelago from its former dread diseases, is nevertheless incom-plete in many essentials of permanence in sanitary policy. Even more remains to be accomplished. If freed from American control sanitary progress is bound to arrested and all that has been achieved likely to be lost.

If the task we have undertaken is higher than that assumed by other nations its accomplishment must demand even more patience. We must not forget that we

found the Filipinos wholly untrained in government. Up to our advent all other experience sought to repress rather than encourage political power. It takes long time and much experience to ingrain po-litical habits of steadiness and efficiency. Popular self-government ultimately must rest upon common habits of thought and rest upon common habits of thought and upon a reasonably developed public opinion. No such foundations for self-gov-ernment, let alone independence, are now present in the Philippine Islands. Disregarding even their racial heterogeneity and the lack of ability to think as a nation, it is sufficient to point out that un-der liberal franchise privileges only about 3 per cent. of the Filipinos vete and only 5 per cent. of the people are said to read the public press. To confer independence upon the Filipinos now is, therefore, to subject the great mass of their people to the dominance of an oligarchical and, probably, exploiting minority. Such a course will be as cruel to those people as it would be shameful to us. Our true course is to pursue steadily

and courageously the path we have thus far followed; to guide the Filipinos into self-sustaining pursuits; to continue the cultivation of sound political habits through education and political practice: to encourage the diversification of indus ries, and to realize the advantages of their industrial education by conserva-tively approved co-operative methods, at once checking the dangers of concentrated wealth and building up a sturdy, inde pendent citizenshir

Regulation of Water Power. There are pending before congress large number of bills proposing to grant privileges of erecting dams for the purpose of creating water power in our navi-gable rivers. The pendency of these bills has brought out an important defect in the existing general dam act. That act does not, in my opinion, grant sufficient power to the federal government in dealing with the construction of such dams to xact protective conditions in the interest of navigation. It does not permit the federal government, as a condition of its permit, to require that a part of the value thus created shall be applied to the further general improvement and protec tion of the stream. I believe this to be one of the most important matters of internal improvement now confronting the government. Most of the navigable

rivers of this country are comparatively long and shallow. In order that they may be made fully useful for navigation there has come into vogue a method of improvement known as canalization, or the slack-water method, which consists in building a series of dams and locks, each of which will create a long pool of deep navigable water. At each of these dams there is usually created a long pool of deep navigable water. At each of these dams there is usually created also water power of commercial value. If the water power thus created can be made available for the further improvement of navigation in the stream, it is manifest that the improvement will be much more quickly effected on the one hand, and on the other, that the burden on the general tax payers of the country will be very much reduced. Private interests seeking per mits to building waterpower dams in navigable streams usually urge that they thus improve navigation, and that if they do not impair navigation they should be allowed to take for themselves the entire profits of the water-power development. Whatever they may do by way of relieving the government of the expense of

improving navigation should be given due consideration, but it must be apparent that there may be a profit beyond a rea-sonably liberal return upon the private investment which is a potential asset of the government in carrying out a comprehensive policy of waterway develop ment. It is no objection to the retention ment that a comprehensive waterway policy will include the protection and de velopment of the other public uses of water, which cannot and should not be gnored in making and executing plans for the protection and development of navigation. It is also equally clear that nasmuch as the water power the ated is or may be an incident of a gen

eral scheme of waterway improvement within the constitutional jurisdiction of the federal government, the regulation of such water power lies also within that jurisdiction. In my opinion constructive

statesmanship requires that legislation should be enacted which will permit the ization of this by-product of water pow-er, created in the course of the same improvement, and that the general dam act should be so amended as to make this pos-sible. I deem it highly important that harmonious treatment of these water power projects, which will preserve for this purpose their value to the govern ment, whose right it is to grant the per-mit. Any other policy is equivalent to

throwing away a most valuable nationa The Panama Canal.

During the past year the work of con struction upon the canal has progressed most satisfactorily. About \$7 per cent. of the execavation work has been completed. and more than 93 per cent. of the concrete for all the locks is in place. I view of the great interest which has been manifested as to some slides in the Cule bra Cut, I am glad to say that the report of Col. Goethals should allay any ap-prehension on this point. It is gratifying prenension on this point. It is gratifying to note that none of the slides which oc-curred during this year would have in-terfered with the passage of the ships had the canal, in fact, been in operation, and when the slope pressures will have been finally adjusted and the growth of vegetation will minimize erosion in the banks of the cut. the slide problem will be practically solved and an ample sta-bility assured for the Culebra Cut. Although the official date of the open-

ing has been set for January 1, 1915, the canal will, in fact, from present indications, be opened for shipping during the latter half of 1913. No fixed date can as yet be set, but shipping interests will advised as soon as assurances can be given that vessels can pass through with

out unnecessary delay. Recognizing the administrative problem in the management of the canal, congress in the act of August 24, 1912, has made admirable provision for executive responsibility in the control of the and the government of the Canal Zone. The problem of most efficient organiza-tion is receiving careful consideration, so that a scheme of organization and con canal may be formulated and put in operation as expeditiously as possible. Acting under the authority conferred on me by congress, I have, by executive procla-mation, promulgated the following scheduel of tolls for ships passing through the canal, based upon the thorough report of Emory R. Johnson, special commis-sioner on traffic and tolls: 1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, \$1.20 per net venue ton-each 100 cubic feet-of actual capac-

sengers or cargo, 40 per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

3. Upon naval vessels, other than trans-

ports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton. 4. Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, \$1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measused by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of mer-

chant vessels.

Rules for the determination of the tonnage upon which toll charges are based are now in course of preparation and will be promulgated in due season. Panama Canal Treaty.

The proclamation which I have issued in respect to the Panama Canal tolls is in accord with the Panama Canal act passed by this congress August 24. We have been advised that the British government has prepared a protest against the act and its enforcement in so far as it relieves from the payment of tolls American ships engaged in the American coastwise trade on the ground that it violates British rights under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the Panama Canal. When the protest is presented, it will be promptly considered and an effort made to reach a satisfactory adjustment of any differences there may be between the two governments

Workmen's Compensation Act. The promulgation of an efficient work men's compensation act, adapted to the particular conditions of the zone, is awaiting adequate appropriation by congress for the payment of claims arising thereunder. I urge that speedy provision be made in order that we may install upon the zone a system of setting that for injuries in best accord with modern industrial theories. mane, social, and industrial theories.

Promotion for Col. Goethals.

As the completion of the canal grows nearer, and as the wonderful executive work of Col. Goethals becomes more con-spicuous in the eyes of the country and of the world, it seems to me wise and proper to make provision by law for such reward to him as may be commensurate with the service that he has rendered to his country. I suggest that this reward take the form of an appointment of Col. Goethals as a major general in the army authorizing such appointment be accom-panied with a provision permitting his designation as chief of engineers upon the retirement of the present incumbent

Navy Department.

The navy of the United States is in a greater state of efficiency and is more powerful than it has been before, but in the emulation which exists between different countries in re-spect to the increase of naval and military armaments this condition is not a permanent one. In view of the many improvements and increases by foreign governments the slightest halt on our part in respect to new construc-tion throws us back and reduces us from a naval power of the first rank and places us among the nations of the econd rank.

A year ago congress refused to appropriate for more than one battleship. In this I think a great mistake of policy was made, and I urgently rec-ommend that this congress make up for the mistake of the last session by appropriations authorizing the struction of three battleships, in addition to destroyers, fuel ships, and the other auxiliary vessels as shown in the building program of the general board. We are confronted by a condi-tion in respect to the navies of the world which requires us, if we would maintain our navy as an insurance of peace, to augment our naval force by at least two battleships a year and by battle cruisers, gunboats, torpedo de-stroyers, and submarine boats in a proper prorotion. We have no desire for war. We go as far as any nation in the world to avoid war, but we are a world power. Our population, our wealth, our definite policies, our re-sponsibilities in the Pacific and the Atlantic, our defense of the Panama ca-nal, together with our enormous world trade and our missionary outposts on the frontiers of civilization, require eition as one of the foremost in the family of nations and to clothe ourselves with sufficient naval power to give force to our reasonable demands, and to give weight to our influence in those directions of progress that a powerful Christian na-

tion should advocate. Department of Justice.

This department has been very active in the enforcement of the law. It has been better organized and with a larger force than ever before in the history of the government. The prosecutions which have been successfully concluded and which are now pending testify to the effectiveness of the de-

partment work. The prosecution of trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law has gone on without restraint or diminution, and decrees similar to those entered in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases have been entered in other suits. suits against the powder trust and the vinced that a steady, consistent course in this regard, with a continuing of Supreme court decisions upon the new phases of the trust question not already finally decided, is going to offer a sofution of this much-discussed and troublesome issue in a quiet, calm and judicial way, without any radical leg-islation changing the governmental policy in regard to combinations now denounced by the Sherman anti-trust law. I have already recommended as an aid in this matter legislation which would declare unlawful certain wellknown phases of unfair competition in interstate trade, and I have also advocated voluntary national incorporation for the larger industrial enterprises. with provision for a closer supervision by the bureau of corporations, or a board appointed for the purpose, so as to make certain compliance with the anti-trust law on the one hand and to give greater security to the stock-holders against possible prosecutions on the other. I believe, however, that the orderly course of litigation in the courts and the regular prosecution of trusts charged with the violation of the anti-trust law is producing among business men a clearer and clearer perception of the line of distinction between business that is to be encouraged and business that is to be condemned, and that in this quiet way the question of trusts can be settled and competition retained as an economic force to secure reasonableness in prices and freedom and independence in trade. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Two of 'Em.

"Yes, I was a great player in my day," said Jones. "Made a goal from the kickoff. Can any of you beat that?"

"I've done the same, you bloomin' liar!" replied Brown.-Judge.

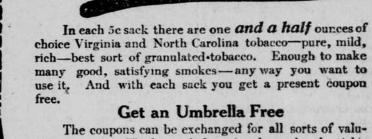
Its Class. "Unhorsing a rival in the old days of chivalry was very much like a modern holiday in a busy life." "How so?"

"It was taking a knight off."

Precautions. George-She sings nicely, doesn't

Tom-Oh, yes. When she sings they have to close the windows. George-My goodness! What for? Tom-Her voice is so sweet that it draws the flies.-Pathfinder.

Rough on Dad.
"Do you believe in love at first sight, mother?" "Of course, I do, my dear. Do you suppose I'd have married your father if I'd taken a second



This is a Duke's Mixture Umbrella

lightfully satisfying. Everywhere it is the choice of men

Duke's Mixture

who want real, natural tobacco.

Whatever way you smoke Duke's Mixture it is de-

able presents. The list includes not only smokers' articles -but many desirable presents for women and children-

umbrellas, cameras, toilet articles, tennis rackets, catcher's gloves and masks, etc.

During December and January only we will send our illustrated catalogue of presents FREE to any address. Ask for it on a postal, today.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE. SHOE, J. T., TINSLEY'S NATU-RAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, coupons from FOUR ROSES (Retin double coupon), PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other force or coupons sixed by w. Address-Premium Dept.

OKIKAMAZZ

Countryman's Notion.

Farmer (seeing a water cart for the

first time)-Dang me, Halbert, if

these Lunnon chaps ain't smart! Just

look what that feller's fixed up at the

back of 'is wagon to keep boys from

The honeymoon is on the wane

Nearly every shiftless man has a

horseshoe nailed over his door-that

It Wins

its way by service

L. C. Smith & Bros.

Typewriter

(Ball Bearing-Long Wearing)

In buying a typewriter you want a

satisfactory answer to three questions:

What will it do for me?

How long will it do it?

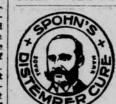
By answering these queries with the needs of the typewriter owner and user in mind, the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Company has attained the front rank in the typewriter field.

ome people think that a typewriter is a spriter and that is all there is to it. Mac any look alike but there is a lot of diffe

when hubby quits taking wifey every-

hangin' on be'ind!"-London Sketch.

Omaha Live Stock Commission Co.



FOR PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50c and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

where he goes.

is, if he has a door.

HUBBY GOT IT.



Wifey-I want to get a big effect with my new spring gown, dear. Hubby-Don't worry, darling; you'll get it all right in the bill.

No Call for Anxiety. The citizen put the solicited coin in the hand of the tramp. "And now I want your assurance,"

he said, "that this money will not be

used for any unworthy or unnecessary The tramp drew back. "You don't think f'r a minute that I'd waste it on food an' clothes, do

you," he indignantly demanded.

Father's Admiration. Mrs. Shortley was discussing the latest fashions with a young lady caller.

"Did you say your husband was fond of those clinging gowns, Mae?" "Yes, he likes one to cling to me for about three years."-Lippincott's Mag-

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chat Hillithirs.
In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A small boy doesn't find it very amusing to do the things his parents are willing to let him do.

Hope is a pneumatic tire that is fre-

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

quently punctured.

Are Richest in Curative Qualities
FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM. KIDNEYS AND BLADDER THOMPSON'S Quickly relieves
EYE WATERSold everywhere &c.
JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

PISO'S REMEDY



L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO. Head Office for Domestic and Foreign Bur SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

Omaha Branch, 1316 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

Thne He Went. "Ah." remarked Miss Weary, whom Mr. Staylate had been boring with old conundrums, "that last one reminds me of the best thing going-

"What's that?" he asked, eagerly. "A man who has stayed too long."-Catholic Standard and Times.

Ambiguous. Maud-What kind of a man did Caroline marry? Beatrix-The kind who can come home from Europe with money in his pocket.

Before Houses Were Numbered. Four hundred years ago the idea of numbering houses originated in Paris, though it was not until 1789 that the system became general. The first known instance of a London street in which houses were numbered is Prescott street, but the practice did not

spread far until 1764. Worth Knowing. When running curtain rods through thin curtains place a thimble on the end of the rod to prevent it from catching in the material.

The Real Boss. "Well, which one of the newly married pair is boss?"

"No one can tell." "Why not?" "Her mother is visiting them at present.'

The Topic.

"What is being most discussed in the homes of the nations just now? The tariff?" "No; I think fall housecleaning is

just now on the carpet."

Marks-"I have some money, but I don't know whether to buy a home or an automobile." Parks-"Take my advice; buy a home and mortgage it to get the machine. Then you'll have both."--Boston Transcript.

Suitable Play. "I am going to make my farewell tour in Shakespeare. What shall be the play? 'Hamlet?' 'Macbeth?' " "This is your sixth farewell tour, I believe.' "Well, yes." "I would suggest 'Much Adieu About Nothing."

Both Alike. "A dentist who wishes to change his business ought to be a good real estate agent." "Why so?"

"Because he has had experience in making money out of achers."

Tact. She (sternly)-I have a rod in piclele for you, He (genially)-If the pickle is one of those jars you fill so appetizingly, I

shall welcome it, my dear. Argumentum ad-"John, why don't women have the right to vote, anyhow?" "Maria, do you really want women

"Not on my own account, of course, "Well, that's the reason, Maria."

to have the right to vote?"

"I am afraid that young writer will skim over the surface of his subject and never go deeply into it."

"He can't. The subject is the boing of wells."

No Danger.

look."-Detroit Free Press.