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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904.

FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, STEWART J. KENNEDY, Editors.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus Jan05 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb05 to Feb. 1, 1905 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrearages must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Republican Ticket.

United States Senator—
ELMER J. BURKETT.
Delegates-at-Large—
JOHN A. PIPER, Burt.
H. C. BROME, Douglas.
E. M. LEFLANG, Dawson.
C. B. DEMPSTER, Gage.
Alternates-at-Large—
I. M. RAYMOND, Lancaster.
SHELBY HASTINGS, Butler.
C. E. ADAMS, Nuckolls.
E. K. VALENTINE, Cuming.
National Committeeman—
CHAS. H. MORRILL, Lancaster.
Presidential Electors—
F. A. BARTON, Pawnee.
A. C. SMITH, Douglas.
A. C. ABBOTT, Dodge.
T. L. NORVAL, Seward.
W. P. HALL, Phelps.
M. A. BROWN, Buffalo.
H. H. WILSON, Lancaster.
J. C. ROBINSON, Douglas.

STATE.

Governor—
J. H. MICKEY.
Lieutenant Governor—
E. G. McGILTON.
Secretary of State—
A. GALUSHA.
Auditor—
E. M. SEARLE, JR.
Treasurer—
PETER MORTENSEN.
Superintendent—
J. L. McBRIEN.
Attorney General—
NORRIS BROWN.
Land Commissioner—
H. M. EATON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congressman, Third District—
J. J. McCARTHY.

Colorado now carries the banner for lawlessness. Kentucky will have to take second place.

Hamilton county populists will fuse with the republicans because of their faith in State Treasurer Mortensen and President Roosevelt.

Populists of Platte county, where will you stand? Will you join the Platte county democracy that wants an eastern man for president, a man who could raise a large campaign fund from the eastern corporations to defeat Roosevelt, or will you follow Roosevelt who has dared to humble the coal barons and enforce the anti-trust laws?

If we should name "one democrat" who is going to vote for Roosevelt this year, the editor of the Telegram would probably say of him as he did of Paul Morton, that he had voted with the republicans before. However, we waive that objection and agree to name not "one," but a half dozen, if he will come to our office. And if he will wait till November, we will publish in the Journal all the converts to republicanism—not by name, for space might not permit that, but by number, and that number will contain three figures and the first figure will not be "one".

John W. Bender has lived in Platte county nearly a quarter of a century and the Journal, although its editors have lived in the county only a few weeks, is the first to question Mr Bender's integrity. "Self respecting" democrats of Platte county will show that they have the utmost confidence in Mr. Bender.—Humphrey Democrat.

Did not our brother of the Democrat read the pass resolution of the democratic county convention? If he did, he certainly would not have looked further for "the first to question Mr. Bender's integrity." If your friend honored you by inviting you as a guest to his home, and then locked you in your room at night to keep you from stealing the silver-ware, would you not feel "insulted"? And if your closest friend expressed so little confidence in you, would you expect strangers to express greater confidence?

FREIGHT RATES.

Farmers are vastly more interested in freight rates than they are in railroad taxation. A difference of one half cent a bushel in the rate on corn would save the farmer ten dollars on 2000 bushels, enough to pay him to assume the entire tax burden of the railroads under the present law. That the American farmer is not unduly oppressed, in comparison with the European farmer, in the matter of freight charges, may be seen in the following table, prepared in 1901, showing the rate per ton per mile in cents charged in the various countries:

United States, $0.75;
Germany, $1.40;
Austria-Hungary, $1.40;
Belgium, $1.30;
Switzerland, $2.80;
France, $1.48;
Great Britain, $2.10.

However, if by the present low average rate in the United States, the railroads are getting more than a just and reasonable rate, laws should be enacted whereby that rate may be reduced.

WHO MADE THE DEBT?

The editor of the Telegram admits that the new revenue law will enable Nebraska to pay its debts but he says he will object to paying more taxes and will continue to swear at the fellows who made the debt which will have to be paid by the levy of a higher tax. We cannot keep our good brother from swearing, but we are always glad to enlighten him on public questions and to answer his questions specifically. So, to his question, "who made the debt" of Nebraska, we answer: A defective revenue law, under which it was impossible to raise enough money to pay the necessary expenses of the state and provide for the needs of our growing state institutions.

The trouble has been, not extravagant appropriations, but low assessments. The man who "swears at" the legislatures under which our state debt has accumulated, places himself on record as an enemy to our state university and every other institution in the state, the price of whose growth is represented in our state debt, and whose growth under our antiquated revenue system would have been impossible without it. True, our constitution limits the state's indebtedness to $100,000. So might a husband when he is first married limit his wife to two dollars a week to provide for the table. But when a family of six children has come, the mother will find a means to feed them, even if she has to over-step her husband's allowance, and most people would give her praise for feeding her children rather than "swear at" her for overstepping a rule and creating a debt for her children's sustenance.

Still, if our brother insists on criticising the men who have, by careful and economical management, built up our state institutions till they are an object of pride to every citizen and built them at the cost of a state debt that will be insignificant under the new revenue law, we are glad to give him the statistics so that he may "swear at" the right fellows hereafter.

It is clear, of course, that the increase in the state debt from year to year is measured by the difference between the total appropriations and the total assessment for the same year. Now, taking the period from 1893 to 1902 which sandwiches the populist administrations between republican administrations, and considering the fact that appropriations for that period were about uniform, the variations in the total assessments for the same period will indicate the increase or decrease of the state debt, the lowest assessment indicating the largest increase in the debt. Here are the figures:

1893,	$194,733,124.
1894,	193,717,496.
1895,	171,468,207.
1896,	167,078,270.
1897,	165,193,736.
1898,	167,810,765.
1899,	169,105,905.
1900,	171,747,595.
1901,	174,439,095.
1902,	179,976,567.

After reading these statistics, the editor of the Telegram, if he is as true to his word as we believe he is, will admit his error in charging the state debt to republicans, and he will denounce the populist administrations, which by assessing railroads and other property too low increased the debt more than have republican administrations.

AN EDITOR-POLITICIAN.

There are a few politicians in this country who can make a public address without reference to party politics. While the Hon. Henry Watterson would feel somewhat slandered, no doubt, if anyone should call him a politician, nevertheless that is what it amounts to. In these days, if a man runs a partisan paper at all, he becomes of necessity a politician in all respects except that he is not perpetually seeking office. But the mad quest after public office is only the most conspicuous, not the really important, feature of the politician's life. One might, with neither more nor less discredit to himself, be engaged in an equally feverish and unceasing pursuit of wealth or social position or professional prestige. That which makes the politician's name a mockery is the fact that the rules of the game demand—if one would play at it successfully—the practice of treachery, servility and hypocrisy. To humble himself before those from whom he seeks favors; to make promises which are never fulfilled, in return for favors; to land publicly those whom he privately knows to be unworthy—this is what deprives the politician of the respect of his neighbors and of himself. And by how much does the editor of a political newspaper escape this same sort of existence? He grinds out fervid editorials in praise of a man whom he knows to be a sap-head and whom he suspects very strongly of being a thief; he grovels in supplication for patronage at the hem of the official toga which he knows has draggled deep in the mire of dishonesty and corruption.

But not quite all of them. There are glorious exceptions to moral rules as well as to others; and in this instance one of them is Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. He is a democrat and a party man, yet his political expressions are subject to no dictates but those of his own conscience. He has been a politician-editor all his life, yet he appeared before the graduating class of our state university last Thursday and delivered an able and eloquent address without once descending to the level of partisan politics. Such men, whatever their party, are a credit to American society and American letters.

Disrespect of property rights characterizes both the average rich capitalist and the average poor labor-unionist. The latter denies the right of the individual to possess and manage his own property. The former, more unreasonably, denies the public's rights in the same. What we need is not less respect for private property rights but a wider recognition of the rights of society in all property.

Will Bryan Bolt?

The would-be organizers of the democratic party in this state have recovered from the awful beating which they suffered at the Omaha convention and have begun to talk of arranging to send a delegation to the St. Louis convention ready to take the place of the Bryan delegates in case the latter do the expected thing and bolt after Mr. Bryan and his policies have been turned down. That Mr. Bryan will do just this is accepted as a foregone conclusion by those who have noticed how he has evaded or pointedly refused to answer every question put to him about his probable course in case Cleveland, Parker or some democrat of that ilk is nominated, and that Mr. Bryan's delegation will accompany him from the convention hall is almost as certain. All of them are his personal friends and co-workers, and it is even whispered in some quarters that they were quietly asked to pledge themselves to bolt in the event that a re-organizer is nominated or the platform fails to please the westerners.

All of this is believed by the most intimate friends of Mr. Bryan and the truth of it is questioned only by those who believe that a re-organizer can be elected upon a platform which is not offensive to Mr. Bryan and that the latter can be pleased by giving one of his chosen friends the vice-presidential nomination. This last named plan is scoffed at by the party leaders, who vehemently assert that the bribe is too small to have any effect upon a state organization which has landed its leader in first place on the ticket for two successive presidential campaigns. Out of the mess comes the thought which is almost consoling to a republican heart: The Nebraska democracy is more hopelessly entangled than ever before, and no matter which side may come home jubilant from St. Louis, with it will come another element which will be as busy during the campaign, but in a way which will not be pleasing to the campaign managers.—Ex.

No Parallel.

By the close of the week ending May 28 almost all the 988 delegates to the Republican national convention had been elected, more than three-fourths of whom had been instructed peremptorily in favor of Mr. Roosevelt, while not one of the uninstructed fraction is known to intend to vote against him. We are, therefore, justified in assuming that the President will receive on the first ballot a unanimous nomination. We should have to go back to the second (and first successful) nomination of Andrew Jackson to find a great political party so absolutely dominated by a single man, so far as the party machinery is concerned. The achievement is still more surprising when we keep in view the circumstances under which Vice-President Roosevelt acquired the office of Chief Magistrate, and if we compare his triumph with the failures of the four other American citizens who became President by accident.—Harper's Weekly.

COLUMBINES.

P. J. R.

As we go to press it looks somewhat like rain.

* * *

A young lady who knows how to act in company is more to be desired than great riches.

* * *

It is too bad that a fellow can't remember to bring home a loaf of bread with the same fidelity that he remembers when he is out of smoking tobacco.

* * *

The public display of gushing affection between married people (we refer, of course, to people who are married to each other) is one of the surest indications of a cat and dog existence in private.

* * *

Everything is comparative. If there were no white men it would be no misfortune to be black. If there were two suns, electric lights would be very cheap, even in this town. But think of the scoundrels who would be created in the twinkling of an eye by the appearance of one honest man on this earth. Since we are all pretty much alike, we call ourselves good and truthful and honest and so forth. Thank the Lord, there is no honest man to compare us with.

* * *

The decoration of graves with flowers is a ceremony which should, in outward form at least, bear some show of solemnity and dignity. But when the flowers to be used for this purpose are got by hilarious and organized thievery, then the tender sentiment of the memorial ceremonies does not strike the ordinary individual with anything like overwhelming force. Of course we shall be suspected of being sore because they swiped all the bloom and fragrance o our own solitary little flower bed. But not so. We confess without pride or shame that we have looted enough orchards, pop-corn stands, hen-roosts and watermelon patches to more than compensate for our own loss, and all done in a spirit of revelry and riot. But we didn't take the proceeds of the pillage and strew them on the graves of our ancestors to the music of the Dead March in Saul. No, it isn't against the stealing of our flowers that we protest; it isn't against stealing at all—we are all thieves. It is the incongruous and utterly unartistic combination of an act of vandalism with a ceremony of Christian charity.

HOW TO FOLD A LETTER.

Only a Small Percentage of Applicants Know the Right Way.

"I see you have lots of applications," said the advertising manager to the business house manager who had advertised for a typewriter and bookkeeper.

"From all over New England," said the business man, jamming his pockets full. "But what some of the girls who answer are thinking of I can't imagine. Here is one girl who will come fifty miles to take a place at $5 a week."

"Can you tell much as to their qualifications by their letters?"

"Can I? Well, rather. For instance, there is the wirting; there is the spelling of the words; there is the way the letter is put together; there is even the way the letter is folded. Ever think that letters are folded so as to save time nowadays?"

"No," said the advertising man. "It's all I can do to get the stamps to put on 'em. My stenographer folds 'em all right, I guess. How should it be done?"

"Easy enough, simple enough, but folded wrong often enough," said the business man sententiously. "If your typewriter knows her business she takes the sheet and folds it up from the bottom toward the top, leaving the proper width for the envelope, then over from right to left and from left to right—so. Then when your letter is opened it is right side up. See?"

"I see," murmured the advertising man. "And how many applicants fold their letters that way?"

"Oh, three or four out of a dozen, perhaps. Quite a commentary on business as she is taught, eh?" remarked the business man as he strolled away.—Springfield Republican.

KELLY ON TRIAL IN DISTRICT COURT

For Murder of Art Snowden.—State Depends on Circumstantial Evidence to Convict.

The legal battle is on which will determine the guilt or innocence of James Kelley, charged with the murder of Arthur Snowden near Humphrey the night of March 29. The state's evidence is not all in as we go to press and the defence will probably not be completed before Friday. Judge Sullivan is prosecuting alone and single handed, County Attorney Latham being unable to assist on account of illness. W. M. Cornelius and Mr. Prince of Grand Island are attorneys for the defendent. The case is being ably conducted by the attorneys on both sides. Judge Sullivan knows just what evidence he wants from each of his twenty-nine witnesses, and asks only the questions necessary to draw out the desired threads for the web of circumstantial evidence with which he will try to surround Kelley. Attorneys Cornelius and Prince on the other hand are direct and pointed in their objections and cross-examinations, so that the case is progressing rapidly considering its complex character.

The jurors are, H. C. Bean, David Thomas, Julius Rudet, Andrew Hansen, Jacob Held, sr., Andrew Nelson, Jacob Tschudin, Leopold Jaeggi, Robert Lewis, Thomas Thomas, Vincent Macken and James Naylor.

At eleven o'clock today the state had introduced evidence, briefly as follows: Sheriff Bauman of Dodge county testified that Snowden and Kelly were in jail together at Fremont, a few days before the murder. John Donnally and Charles Ethorton who were in the Fremont jail at the same time testified they heard Kelly say that Snowden knew too much and would have to be put out of the way. Samuel Kavich, the peddler, testified that he bought certain goods of Kelly and Snowden a few days after their release from the Fremont jail. David Newman identified Kelly as one of the two men he met on the streets of Columbus the day before the murder. Wm. Baker testified that he saw Kelly leave Columbus on the Norfolk train on March 28th. John Cooper, Ira Scalch and Edward Graham testified to finding the body of Snowden in the deserted Graham house on the morning of March 29th. Antonia and Joseph Hockenschneider's testimony showed that Kelly had been at their place, which is near the Graham house, twice, once last January, and again on the day after the killing. Joseph Anselme testified that he went to see the corpse, that Kelly with a policeman came in and that Kelly remarked, "If you will send a photograph of this man to Kearney, you will find his relatives." All the witnesses who saw Kelly about March 29th agreed that he was smooth shaven. Sheriff West of Butler county, who arrested Kelly on April 10th testified that Kelly's mustache was of about two week's growth. He also testified that Kelly was nervous when he was arrested on the murder charge and referred to Snowden as the "boy Rogers." F. W. Cookingham of Humphrey testified that he saw Kelly in the Rosenberg saloon on the morning following the murder and that Kelly was sleeping, apparently from exhaustion, with his head on a table. When he asked Kelly what his business was and where he was going, Kelly told him that he was selling rings and that he was going to Cobtown, a suburb of Grand Island. John Bender identified a ring as the same as taken from the dead man's finger. Joseph Bettscheider identified the photograph which he had taken from the dead man Sheriff Carrig and deputy Lachnit identified the prisoner as the man taken from Sheriff West and a drill as the one obtained at the Graham house near Snowden's body, by the coroner. Eugene Eggleston and Theodore Wagner, hardware merchants at Creston identified the tools found in the house as those stolen from their store the night previous to the killing, and the bullet found in Snowden's body as the same size as the bullets used in a 32calibre revolver which was stolen from them at the same time. Herman Kecker, who lives a quarter of a mile from the old house, testified that he heard a shot about midnight on March 29th and Joseph Tranendorfer said that he saw a man running away across the field. Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, the aged parents of the murdered man, identified the picture of the latter. The mother broke down and wept when testifying about the bad record of her son. As the evidence is all circumstantial, the defense in the case will be watched with eager interest.

For Tender Feet.

After dancing for a little while many people's feet get very tender and uncomfortable. If you are troubled in this way, try this plan: Put ivy leaves next the soles of your feet, inside the stockings. Cut out the hard center rib, lay the leaves as smoothly as possible, draw your stockings carefully over so as not to disarrange them, and see that your shoes fit just comfortably. For walking in warm weather this is an excellent plan and prevents the feet from getting tender.—New York News.

The Charm of His Philosophy.

"He pretends to be a philosopher."

"Yes; but I notice one peculiar thing about his philosophy."

"What's that?"

"It's only other people's hard luck that he is able to accept philosophically."—Chicago Post.

He Wasn't Afraid.

When Bishop Phillips Brooks was "commanded," as the phrase goes, to speak before the queen some one asked him if he was afraid. "No," he replied, smiling, "I have preached before my mother."

He Found Out.

"How was Goggles hurt?"

"He was curious to find out whether his new horse was a kicker."—Exchange.

Some Parisian beauties decorate their faces by painting figures of animals and insects upon them.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Editor Rankin of the Pierce Leader was in Columbus Monday.

Dr. Plato's father of Blair visited him a few days this week.

Children's Day exercises will be given in the Methodist church Sunday, morning.

The band concert for the evening of the 20th will be a special program. Complete program will be published next week.

Chief of police Schenck reports that he jagged twenty-four hobos last Thursday night and sent them on their way the next morning. These "knights of the tie" are entirely too numerous considering the demand everywhere for labor.

Mrs. Lehman and son Carroll of Franklin, Ill., and Mrs. E. C. Pollock of Ashton, Ill., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Pollock. Mrs. Lehman is a sister and Mrs. Pollock mother of C. E. Pollock. A number of years ago Mrs. Lehman, then Miss Minnie Pollock, was a teacher in the first ward school, and had a large circle of friends in this city.

Mrs. John Schram of Seattle is visiting relatives in the city on her return home from St. Louis where she went to meet her daughters, Ruth and Eo, who had just returned from Europe where they have been studying music and art. The young ladies went directly to their home from St. Louis. Mrs. Schram visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Olson near Genoa, returning to Columbus yesterday.

A number of pupils of Miss Ethel Galloy gave a recital Monday afternoon at her home which was largely attended by friends of the class. The concert was exceptionally good throughout, but particular mention is due to Miss Martha Papenhausen who attracted much attention by her sweet soprano voice. This was the first time Miss Papenhausen had sung to a Columbus audience, and many remarked about the beautiful quality of her voice. The program rendered was as follows: Piano selections—"Minuet," Della Tissler; "Au Matin," Dora Babcock; "Hearts and Flowers," Katie Stenger; "The Bird's Nest," Edna Linstrum; "Reverie," Gertrude Herrod; "Andante and Waltz," Margaret Naumann; "Serenade," and "Troubadour," Louise Echols; "Silver Spring," Vesta Slater. The selections of the pupils in voice were as follows: "Necklace of Love" and "When Mabel Sings," Maude Burns; "Sing Me to Sleep," Olga Bagel; "Spring is Here," Martha Papenhausen.

BAPTIST—Subject for Rev. Ulmer's sermon next Sunday will be: Morning, "A message from the Clover;" Evening, "Bible Examples of Unexpected Conversions."

Notice to Stockmen.

The Nebraska Commission to the St. Louis Exposition has placed at the disposal of the Nebraska Improved Live Stock Association the sum of $3000 to pay transportation charges on Nebraska live stock to the St. Louis Exposition, the money to be divided as follows: viz; For Horses $400 Swine $400, Sheep $300, Cattle $1000. At a meeting of the Live Stock Association it was decided that all live stock to participate in this offer of free transportation must be exhibited at the Nebraska State Fair, excepting horses, which must be shown before the State Fair. All horsemen who wish to take advantage of this offer MUST notify the Secretary, O. E. Mickey at Osceola, Nebraska, prior to July first 1904, and must be filed with the Secretary by that date or be barred from participation in free transportation.

If enough entries are filed to warrant it, a Committee will be sent to examine entries and pass upon their merits. All other live stock will be chosen from stock exhibited at the Nerbraska State Fair and all animals given free transportation must be owned in the state by residents of Nebraska.

Exhibitors are requested to notify the Secretary of the number of head to be exhibited, stating breed, age, sex, name and number of animals, and class in which they will be entered. Entry blanks will be furnished by C. E. Mickey, Secretary, or by the Department of Live Stock at St. Louis. Entries must be made at St. Louis for horses on or before July 16th, and will be received at St. Louis after August 18th, and their exhibition will begin August 22nd, and close September 3rd. 1904.

Entries, for cattle must be filed on or before July 30th, at St. Louis, and will be recieved from September 8th and exhibition will begin September 12th, and close September 24th.

Sheep and swine must be entered on or before August 20th; will be received on September 29th, and the exhibition will begin October 3rd, and close October 15th, 1904.

All entries sent to the Secretary will have prompt attention and it is earnestly wished that all parties who enter, or have entered, directly to exposition authorities will also send full particulars of their entries to the Secretary. The revised "entry list" and "prize list" is now ready and may be obtained of the Chief of Live stock Department at St. Louis.

A. C. Shallenberger, President.
O. P. Hendershott, Vice President.
S. McKelvie, " "
A. L. Sullivan, " "
Peter Jensen, " "
O. E. Mickey, Secretary and Treasurer.

WORLD'S FAIR LOW RATES.

EVERY DAY

The Union Pacific will sell Round Trip tickets to St. Louis and return at following low rates:

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 30, good to return 15 days. $17.10.

SIXTY DAY TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 30, good to return 60 days. $19.05.

SEASON TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 15, good up to Dec. 15. $22.50.

Inquire of W. H. Benham, Agent.

FRIEDHOF & Co

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings

At the beginning of the Low Shoe Season we are going to announce a reduction on every pair Women's and Children's Oxfords in stock. Every pair this season's goods—finest to the cheapest grades in Welts and Turns—all on the newest lasts

Kid Button Welt Oxford Women's $3.00, NOW	2.50
Brown Calf Welt Oxford Women's $3.00, NOW	2.50
Gland Kid Welt Oxford Women's $2.50, NOW	2.10
Gland Kid Turn Oxford Women's $2.50, NOW	2.10
Gland Kid Turn Oxford Women's $2.00, NOW	1.69
Gland Kid Welt Oxford Women's $2.00, NOW	1.69
4-strap Kid Turn Oxford Women's $1.50, NOW	1.29
3-strap Kid Turn Oxford Women's $1.50, NOW	1.29
1-strap Kid Turn Oxford Women's $1.25, NOW	1.00
3-strap Kid Turn Misses' 10 to 2, $1.25, NOW	1.10
Kid Welt, Misses', 10 to 2, $1.50, ... NOW	1.20
Pat. Kid Slippers, Children's, 5 to 9, 65c, NOW	55c

The above are Actual Factory Prices and if you are in need of anything in the shoe line right now is your time to buy

FRIEDHOF & Co

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

An Animal Story For Little Folks

Jungle Dentistry

"Oh, this pain," said Mrs. Hippo,
"Drives me mad!
It's the very worst toothache
I ever had!
To the monkey doctor I will
Go this day
And see what science he
Can bring to play."

So she went and rang the little
Doctor's bell,
And she said: "Oh, Mr. Monkey,
Can you tell
What on earth is making all this
Awful pain?
If I stand it longer, I will
Be insane!"

So she sank into the monkey
Dentist's chair.
"Mind," she said, "if you hurt me I
Do declare
I will bite your head off quickly,
And you'll see
That I won't stand monkey business
Here with me."

Tremblingly the monkey took a
Little peep.
Then with gas he put the Hippo
Fast asleep;
Propped her awful mouth wide open
With a stick
And then said unto himself:
"I must be quick!

"This big tooth must come out quickly,
And I might
Blow out the thing with patent
Maximite."
So he placed a cartridge near the
Awful root,
Then ran out the door to listen
To it shoot.

Oh, what awful noises rent
The summer air!
Parts of Mrs. Hippo flew most
Everywhere.
Then, like other doctors, he was
Satisfied,
For he said it was successful,
But she died.

—Atlanta Constitution.

A Home Thrust.

There is a good story told about the late Henry Bergh. While walking about the streets of New York city one morning he saw a teamster whipping a balky horse.

"Stop that, you brute," he exclaimed, "or I'll have you locked up inside of five minutes! Why don't you try kindness on the animal? Don't you suppose a horse can be reached by a kind word the same as a human being?"

"I b'lieve ye're right, sor," replied the teamster, a quick witted Irishman, who, with all his faults of temper, was not a bad man at heart, "an' if a horse has feelin's, sor, don't ye s'pose his dhriver has too? Thry a koind wor-rd on the dhriver, if ye pl'ase."

The stern face of Mr. Bergh relaxed into a smile, and in the better understanding that followed the horse forgot that it was balking and started off in a trot.

Coffee Tipplers.

Brazilians are great coffee drinkers. Numerous cups are drunk each day by the average man and woman. The beverage is made very strong and very sweet. It produces an exhilaration of a more intense and lasting kind than beer. Those addicted to this habit become very restless and scarcely able to sit still or stand still even for a moment.

You Run No Risk

When you buy your

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

From

W. A. McWILLIAMS

SUMMER ITEMS:

Special attention is called to our new Gasoline and Vavor Stoves and Ranges; also Refrigerators that refrigerate.

Glance over our new 5 and 10 Cent Counters and pick out your bargains; there's lots of things you need.

Large and complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables always on hand.

An inspection of my goods and prices always makes new customers.

Eleventh Street Both 'Phones, 37

Make Home Attractive BY Artistic Interior Decorations

Only the LATEST STYLES and COLORS in Wall Paper, Window Shades and Paints. SKILLED WORKMANSHIP SAVES MONEY. Get our figures and see our samples before going elsewhere. We leave no rough walls, no loose paper, no dull finish on painted surfaces. We have made our reputation by furnishing the best and latest at the lowest prices and you will be well pleased with our work.

ECHOLS & DIETRICHS

We sell Glass, Brushes, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Varnishes, and everything in the paint line. We handle Patton's Sun Proof Paints, the best mixed paint on the market. We guarantee all our goods.