

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the week ending May 17, 1906.

Net sales: \$39,327. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 18th day of May, A. D. 1906.

Ernest Stult was to get back into the council by getting back out of the council.

No danger of race suicide for Uncle Sam—when the immigration complement for the year is already a record breaker.

The county judge would not be happy unless he inherited at least one election contest out of every election held in Omaha.

The first of May was designated as the day for strikes. Why not designate the first of June as the day to celebrate the strike settlements?

It is hard to have confidence in the good intentions of a government like that of Russia when it has forfeited by its actions all claim upon our confidence.

Someone has figured it out to a cent that the strike in Omaha has been costing \$41,000 a day. It takes a prosperous community to afford such luxuries.

No complaint can be made that University of Nebraska students are not doing their best to help along the free advertising department of their alma mater.

The experience of the monitor Arkansas in navigating the Mississippi will make it necessary to select a flatboat fleet to represent the navy next year at the St. Louis exposition.

The South Omaha Commercial club proposes to reorganize. Why not consolidate the Commercial clubs of South Omaha and Omaha and reorganize both on a progressive, broad-gauge basis?

Chicago may be depended on to be careful not to ask Governor Yates to redeem his promise to convene the legislature in extra session to straighten out possible kinks in its new municipal ownership street railway law.

The decision of the federal court that postmasters are liable for the reimbursement of government funds stolen by burglars while in their possession is likely to create a small sized boom in the burglar insurance business.

Tom Patterson's Denver News refers to Editor Norman E. Mack as voicing the demand of the Cleveland democrats. Mr. Mack must have fooled the Bryans mightily when he made them believe he was voicing the sentiments of the apostle of free silver.

Interior department officials declare that the illegal fencing of public lands has been carried to a greater extent in Nebraska than in any other state in the union. That explains why the pressure for some legislation to permit the retention of the fences has been greatest from Nebraska.

The proposed re-subdivision of Omaha into thirteen wards to make room for four holdover councilmen has fallen through for the present, but the provisions of the charter that permit an addition of four new wards may serve a good purpose in the not distant future when South Omaha shall be annexed to Omaha.

If the president of the Business Men's association only had his way he would not deal with labor unions, but with individual employees. The president of the Business Men's association has had no occasion, so far as can be learned, to deal with unions, but men at the head of extensive business concerns, such as the packing houses and other industrial concerns, that carry thousands of men on their pay roll, have not only recognized the existence of the unions, but have dealt with the representatives of labor unions without turning over their property or their business into the hands of their employees.

ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDS.

It is not a reckless proposition to say that today Theodore Roosevelt has more friends among the American people than any other man. Canvass, if you please, any party of a political character and you will find that a majority of republicans will be in favor of Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination by the republican national convention of 1904.

This sentiment in favor of the president will not only last, but will be strengthened in the future, so that we may predict with almost absolute certainty that the man whom the republicans of the nation will have to vote for next year is Theodore Roosevelt.

Who are the friends of Roosevelt in Ohio? That is a question that will be answered at the coming convention of the Ohio republicans. There is at this time a diversity of opinion as to what ought to be done, but we predict that the republicans of Ohio will endorse Theodore Roosevelt for nomination by the next republican national convention.

MUST HAVE EQUAL TRADE RIGHTS.

There is today no greater consideration respecting our foreign relations than that which applies to our interests in the far East. In every other direction there is no doubt of question as to what the possibilities are of this country obtaining its share in the markets of the world. To all intents and purposes it is practically assured that not only what we have obtained but what we will win will be held. In regard to the far East the question is as to what shall be done to promote American progress in that quarter of the world.

A Washington dispatch says that this government is prepared to insist that commercial privileges for American merchants in Manchuria shall be equal to those enjoyed by the merchants of other nations, Russia included. The statement is made that the State department will absolutely insist that the Russian government shall conform to certain conditions and promises that have been made and in which there was every reason to have confidence. It is a perfectly proper attitude for our government and will be approved by a majority of the American people.

There has been some talk about the ancient friendship of Russia for the United States and nobody will deny that this country has been our friend in the past. Americans remember with gratitude all that the Russian government has done for this republic in the years gone by and especially its sympathy in the vital struggle for the maintenance of the government. Neither our government nor our people will ever forget what Russia did for us in that great emergency and American gratitude will ever go out to that nation for that evidence of its friendship. But we cannot be reasonably expected on that account to surrender any of the great rights and privileges which we enjoy in China or elsewhere in the far East, because these may run counter to any Russian interests.

The simple fact is that at this time, more than ever before, the United States is in a position which compels it to make a declaration in antagonism to any movement on the part of Russia that may prove hostile to the interests of this country in the far East. The question of entangling alliances is a less serious matter than is that of having our commerce properly protected in a part of the world in which we have a great and growing interest. The world knows the American position in regard to China and that position must be maintained.

THE REDISTRIBUTING DECISION.

The decision denying the right of the taxpayer citizen to relief by injunction against the Haswell redistributing ordinance may be supported by law precedents and may be without harmful results for the present, but it seems to us to place the people of Omaha completely at the mercy of scheming councilmen without opportunity for appeal to the courts usually supposed to be ready to do equity at all times.

Under this decision, not only can no suit be brought unless some special damage is suffered by the complainant in addition to his interest as a member of the community and as a taxpayer-property owner, but the subject matter of redistributing is entirely within the discretion of the council, irrespective of the charter requirement that the population of the various wards must be as nearly equal as may be. The requirement of approximate equality is therefore nullified, and if the Haswell ordinance making one ward contain four times as many voters as another is legally within the power vested in the council, then an ordinance making one ward contain forty times the number of voters in another ward would be equally valid. The outgoing councilmen could, with impunity, construct for themselves wards out of the single block in which they happen to reside, making a district containing a mere handful of voters and barring out all possible competitors for the place in the council.

A still more complicated contingency outlined by Attorney Weaver for the complainants is opened up by this peculiar decision. The interpretation put by the court upon the new charter amendment is that the outgoing council can legally obliterate the old ward lines and divide the city into thirteen new wards; that for all wards which have sitting members of the council, those councilmen shall hold over for three years; that only in wards left without any representation are new councilmen to be

chosen at the next election. Free to act arbitrarily, the old council could create thirteen wards, so arranged that the nine old members should each remain in a ward otherwise unrepresented and nine newly elected members find themselves bunched in the four new wards. There would be eighteen councilmen claiming thirteen seats, but the nine repudiated holdovers would have no one to contest against them, while the nine men with fresh commissions from the people would have to fight it out among themselves for the four remaining places.

We certainly have a right to question the soundness of a ruling that makes possible such an outcome.

FARMING OUR COUNTY FUNDS.

For more than ten years the city of Omaha has received interest on the funds deposited in the various banks by the city treasurer. During the first few years following the enactment of the depository law the county as well as the city was allowed 3 per cent on the balances in the city and county depositories, but when the rate of interest was reduced to 2 per cent by the banks the county treasurers ceased making any returns of interest on deposits under the plea that the depository law fixed 3 per cent as the minimum rate at which the county funds could be lawfully loaned out.

For nearly five years not a penny has been turned over by the treasurers of Douglas county on the public funds deposited by them in the banks, but it is an open secret that these deposits have earned interest for somebody. Attention has been called by The Bee to this flagrant abuse time and again, but the county commissioners, whose duty it is to protect the interests of the taxpayers and compel an accounting for interest as well as principal from every custodian of public funds, have stuffed cotton into their ears and refused to hear anything about this.

The late legislature amended the depository law so as to remove all further excuse for the practice of farming our public funds for private gain by reducing the minimum at which county funds could be loaned out from 3 to 2 per cent. There is, therefore, nothing on the statutes that would bar the county treasurer from following the example of the city treasurer by inviting proposals from the banks for the county funds and requiring them to pay at least 2 per cent on the balances. But although the law was passed with an emergency clause and has been in effect since April 1, no steps have yet been taken to put it into effect.

County Treasurer Elnesser's exhibit of public funds in his custody May 1 shows an aggregate deposit in banks of \$253,910.55, or a fraction over a quarter of a million dollars, which at 2 per cent would yield the county over \$5,000 a year, or \$423 per month. Is there any good reason why the law should not be enforced without further delay? Why should not the county deposits be treated the same as the city deposits?

The labor strike in Denver was much more extensive than the labor strike in Omaha, but the differences between organized employees and employers have been amicably adjusted by arbitration, while in Omaha the trouble has been temporarily smothered without any assurances that a fresh outbreak may not recur any day. The business men of Denver are just as independent and progressive as the business men of Omaha and are just as anxious to manage their own business as are the merchants and manufacturers of Omaha. But they have dealt with twentieth century troubles on the lines of twentieth century conditions and have succeeded in settling the differences satisfactorily without leaving a bitter taste in anybody's mouth.

Members of the State Board of Railway Assessment may have satisfied themselves that the railroads of Nebraska are worth less for taxation than they were ten years ago, but they have not yet converted the great body of taxpayers throughout the state to that view. With this example of gross undervaluation set by the state board, what improvement is to be expected of the local assessors who list the other taxable property?

The building season is limited to the months that permit of outdoor work and delayed construction work must go over an entire year. It is to be hoped the differences between the building tradesmen and their employers may be adjusted speedily so that Omaha may not be put behind a whole season in its new buildings projected or under way.

Secretary Hitchcock, after a tour of inspection of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, promises to be an ardent supporter of statehood for them. It is just possible, however, that the secretary's enthusiasm is enhanced by the fact that those territories are the ones most directly tributary, commercially, to Missouri and its trade centers.

RELIGIOUS.

The new Dominican House of Studies is to be immediately begun in Washington near the Catholic university. When finished it will be the largest Gothic monastery in America.

Bro. Francis B. Donovan, S. J., a scholastic in the Jesuit order, who is studying for the priesthood at Woodstock, Md., has transferred to the Jesuit fathers his entire fortune of \$250,000.

The Congregational Sunday School and Publishing society since 1882 has organized nearly 8,000 schools and gathered into them 350,000 persons and out of these schools have grown 100,000 Congregational churches.

The Connecticut Bible society has completed its ninety-fourth year. At its late annual meeting it was stated that there was a gain of 50 per cent last year over the year previous in the distribution of Bibles.

The will of the late Rabbi Gotthelf of New York has just been filed and his personal estate, amounting to only \$10,000, has been divided among his four children. His library goes to his eldest son, Richard Gotthelf.

It is stated that the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions is hampered in its plans for the coming year more by lack of money than by lack of converts. It has appointed forty-seven missionaries and has a yet work and means for thirty-four more.

It was a case of wisdom on the part of the Philippine commission to prohibit the sale of liquor at any port or within two miles of it. General Davis' order directing the strict enforcement of the act shows that the authorities are determined to protect the men against themselves, and that the traffic in liquor will be made difficult and expensive, even if it cannot be prevented.

HOKEY GOO-GOOS TOWARD GERMANY.

The democratic candidate for 1908 must command the confidence of the sober business men of the country as well as the wage-earners. He must be a champion of the people without pandering to their follies and he must be ready to protect the property of the country without falling to curb extravagance.

NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THAT.

Chicago Chronicle. Common notions of "Chinese cheap labor" are likely to require revising since it is known that the Mongolian women in Los Angeles were receiving \$5 to \$15 per week and struck for a 100 per cent advance. These Confucians do not seem likely to impair the labor market to any alarming extent.

GROWTH OF RURAL TELEPHONY.

Rochester (N. Y.) Express. Almost every day dispatches from suburban villages bring the news that independent telephone companies have been incorporated, or that their circuits are in operation. In a few weeks the farmer who, no matter how remote may be his dwelling, is without his telephone will be the obscure exception. A flying machine whizzing twenty feet from the ground over western New York would be like a picketer in a gill net in two minutes.

FLIES AS FEVER CARRIERS.

American Medicine. The causes of the recent epidemic of typhoid in Chicago, as investigated by residents of Illinois, is a grand piece of scientific research and benevolence in a way that deserves all praise. The pamphlet is filled with tables, diagrams and reports, which show that the house-to-house investigation by Misses Gernon and Howe, and by Dr. Alice Hamilton, was thoroughgoing and illustrative of the union of medicine and morals which promises and prophesies great things for the future. The demonstration is perfect that the distribution of the disease germs was largely through the agency of flies. The wind could not have been the means of germs distribution, because of the constant rains before the time of the greatest virulence of the outbreak. The actual catching of the flies "on the spot" and their bacteriologic investigation brought out the proof with convincing clearness.

RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Effect of the Present Overhauling of the System. Boston Transcript. The postoffice scandals that have arisen in connection with the free rural mail delivery system, unlike most that spring up in this department or that, possess a definite and important interest for a great many individuals in this country. They have started the question of what the effect will probably be on this new and popular branch of the postal service. Its transfer to the supervision of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Curtis is a move which has already announced that no more free delivery routes will be established before July 1, the end of the current fiscal year. After that the policy he adopts will probably depend largely upon circumstances.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times warns the English that they must accept with much caution the stories of the brutalities committed by the French authorities in enforcing the associations act. The fact that the associations act, those who are most quoted abroad, are almost without exception against the government in this policy and naturally make the most of every little incident. Moreover, the provocation given to those enforcing the law has been taken into account. Wherever there has been trouble it has been because the people, particularly the women and girls, incited by episcopal declarations and by inflammatory addresses from the pulpit, have resorted to violence, in many instances.

Of all those persons recently exiled from Finland by the decree of General Bobrikoff, it is M. Reguel Wolff whose case excites the most sympathy. Unlike his brother and his companions in misfortune, he had taken absolutely no part in politics and had kept himself entirely aloof from opposition to the new government. His brother, M. Eugen Wolff, says: "For my own part I make no secret of the fact that I have done all in my power to further the policy of 'passive resistance' on the basis of absolute legality. But my brother has never taken any part whatever in our work." Similar testimony is given by many who know him. There is reason to believe that false information was given against him by workers whom he displaced last December for insubordination.

This man, who is now employed in the Viborg police, acted as pilot to the force which raided his house and openly exulted over the misfortunes of his former master. Commenting upon the situation, a correspondent of the London Times says: "The St. Petersburg bureaucracy have now introduced the Oriental system of arbitrary despotism, under which every man's property, liberty and even life are at the mercy of the executive government, which is above the law and free from all restraints on its liberty of action. The system has proved a dismal failure in Russia, where the people have never known anything better. It is hard to believe that it can be a success when applied to a nation like the Finns, who have grown up amid the Western traditions of personal liberty and self-government."

A WISE PRECAUTION.

Washington Post. The government of Nebraska, of which Kinschiff is the capital, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to see the czar. He will probably take the precaution of making his will before starting.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

According to the Colonial Review of Reviews the real, if unconfessed, want of the Australian commonwealth is the want of population—due to the total arrest of immigration and the steady shrinkage of the birth rate. It says: "Here is a continent equal in area to the whole of Europe, if Russia in Europe is omitted; it is only a little less than the United States. Whole kingdoms can be packed within the borders of each state in the commonwealth."

A book which has attracted much attention in Europe was published in Portugal at the time of King Leo's visit. It is by General Bernardino, formerly minister of war, and deals with the defence of the coasts of Portugal and the Anglo-Portuguese alliance. It attracts attention chiefly because it is the first note sounded in the movement which is expected to give Portugal her old place as a great power among the powers of Europe. His argument is that the English alliance will be useless to Portugal if that country remains as it is now in the position of a semi-protected power. Unless Portugal can stand her share of the responsibilities incurred by such an alliance she can have no business to have her territory from aggression should a war come on. He points out that conditions will not allow England now as it did in the peninsular war to throw an army into Portugal to protect her from an invader. The mischief would be done by the time an army could be mobilized and taken to Lisbon. All England can do is to lend the help of her navy. On this account General Bernardino argues that it is worse than folly for Portugal to carry out her scheme of spending millions in coast defense. What must be done is to leave the coast to England and to raise and equip a sufficient army to check invasion from the land. The book has created little less than a sensation in Lisbon and has been much discussed in the leading continental papers.

Both houses of the Florida legislature have adopted by a large majority resolutions asking congress to impeach Judge Charles W. Cushman, the man who promised to make a speech in the house that would have to be printed on asbestos paper, with hand grenades for general distribution. Mr. Cushman's friends say that the state needs advertising more than any other thing, and that he is just the man to do the work. The congressman is a picturesque orator and is widely known as "the Abe Lincoln of the far west."

What does it cost to run the government? This year, according to a writer in Success, the expenditures will be about \$61,000,000, including \$12,000,000 for the postal service, which is nearly self-sustaining. The revenues will amount to about \$20,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$41,000,000. Last year's surplus was \$31,000,000, of which some \$70,000,000 were used in the redemption of government securities. The heaviest item in our national expenditure is the pension account which amounts to \$128,000,000 a year, or nearly \$400,000 a day.

Augustus E. Wilson, a leading lawyer of Louisville, has given his consent to be a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Kentucky. He used to be prominent in the party, but in recent years has not taken an active part in politics. He is a native of Kentucky, 37 years of age and president of the Historical club of Louisville. He was chief clerk of the Treasury department at Washington for a while under Secretary Benjamin H. Erlow. He has been four times defeated as a candidate for congress.

"UNDIGESTED SECURITIES."

No Alarming Rush for the Morgan Output Visible. Chicago Chronicle. The stock conversion scheme of the Steel trust has not proved a roaring success. The plan was to convert \$200,000,000 of preferred stock into 5 per cent bonds and issue \$200,000,000 of new securities in the shape of 5 per cent second mortgage bonds.

Mr. Morgan's bank formed a syndicate which it guaranteed would supply \$100,000,000 in subscriptions to carry out this project. According to "The Evening Information" only \$160,000,000 out of the \$200,000,000 which the project called for has been forthcoming, of which Mr. Morgan's syndicate furnished \$100,000,000, while the preferred stockholders subscribed only \$60,000,000. This means that the Morgan bank has a good lot of securities which would like to unload to get the underwriting to meet the obligations of its underwriting syndicate. It has been anxious to unload for some time, and that may be the reason why Mr. Morgan was at so much pains a while ago to assure people that the prosperity balloon was still dirigible and that he himself was in charge of the steering apparatus.

Prosperity may be booming and destined to boom indefinitely, but it is an undeniable fact that people are not reaching after silver as eagerly as they were some time ago. It is a fact that for some reason they are going slower these days. Perhaps they have made up their minds that since they have Mr. Morgan's assurance

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The states which elect governors this year are Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Maryland. Three constitutional amendments will be voted on in New York state and a judge of the court of appeals will be elected this year.

There are forty-three confederate veterans in the Fifty-eighth congress, thirteen in the senate and thirty in the house of representatives. The attempted bribery of the Massachusetts legislature appears to have failed because the approachable members insisted upon \$100 each, the scale fixed by the Missouri "Boodlers" union, and the slush fund was not large enough to stand the strain.

In Michigan the state legislature is arranging a junketing trip for members to Andersonville, Ga., to dedicate a monument to the 700 Michigan soldiers who died there in civil war days. The monument is to cost \$5,000, and it is proposed to spend over \$25,000 on the trip. Some opposition to the junket has developed, one senator declaring in open session that "the plan to spend \$4,000 in dedicating a \$5,000 monument is ridiculous."

A suggestion from somebody that George Fred Williams of Boston may head the democratic presidential ticket next year has prompted the gentleman in question to report that it is "a superb piece of absurdity to suppose that any eastern man would stand the remotest chance of the nomination." "Of course," he added, "the vice presidency offers a chance for a man from the region. But as far as I myself am concerned I do not want it."

Senator Beveridge of Indiana has punctured the vice presidential boom which somebody started for him recently. In a letter to James P. Ross of Washburn, who had inquired regarding the matter, Mr. Beveridge denies the published report that he is a candidate for the place, and declares that he never wrote a letter saying he was. He adds: "I am content with my work in the senate, where I expect, by the partiality of the people of Indiana, to remain."

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Five Years the Standard

THE BEE'S CREAMS



BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair Highest Tests U.S. Gov't Chemists. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

ance that we are going to grow more and more prosperous indefinitely it will pay them to wait a little while and put in their stakes when things are coming swifter. Who knows?

POINTED PLEASANTRIES. Mrs. Newbrooks—Why, those are genuine antiques! Mr. Newbrooks—Are they? They look to me like second-hand string-pullers.

"You reckon hell gets too hot for de devil in summer?" "En what you bet on one thing?" "En what's dat?" "Hit don't freeze over in de winter time!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"What a pure, serene face Miss Fairchild has!" "Yes, she does look as though she had never been to the theater in her life!"—Harper's Bazar.

"Have you noticed that Mrs. Higginbotham spends a good deal of time at her club these days?" "Yes, but how can you blame her, when you remember what a poor stick her husband is!"—Harper's Bazar.

Ehe—I do so love the springtime. He—So do I, I adore it. Our medicine sales are always the biggest in the spring.—Boston Transcript.

"Do you know what this railroad cost per mile?" "No! But I know how much it cost per accident!"

"Munchausen isn't it with him. He tried to tell me one of his tall stories today, but I caught him." "Exactly, and I put a grain of salt on his tale."—Philadelphia Press.

Geography Teacher—Name the location of Devil's Lake. Tom—i don't know just where it is, ma'am, but I know what it's made of, all right.—Chicago Tribune.

THE TWO VILLAGES.

Rose Terry Cook. Over the river, on the hill, Leth a village white and still; All around it the forest trees Shiver and whisper in the breeze; Over it sailing the breeze go Of soaring hawk and screaming crow, And mountain grasses, low and sweet, Grow in the middle of every street. Over the river, under the hill, Another village lies still; There I see in the cloudy night, Twinkling stars of household light. Fires that gleam from the smitty's door, Mists that curl on the river shore, And in the road no grasses grow, For the wheels that hasten to and fro. In that village on the hill Never is sound of smithy or mill; The houses are thatched with grass and flowers; Never a clock to toll the hours; Twinkling stars of household light, You cannot enter in hall or hut; All the villagers lie asleep; Never a grain of saw or rasp; Never in dreams to moan and sigh; Silent and idle and low they lie. In that village under the hill, When the night is starry and still, Many a weary soul in prayer Looks to the other village there, Over weeping and sighing, longs to go Up to that home from this below; Longs to sleep in the grasses wild, Whether have vanished wife and child; And heareth, praying, this answer fall: 'Patience! That village shall hold us all.'

Esterbrook on a pen is guaranteed its absolute excellence. Counselor's Will please a stab pen. Over 150 other styles every pur stationers. Accept no substitute. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. Works, Camden, N. J. 34 John Street, N. Y.

TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT But to appreciate what it means, visit our children's department and see if we haven't the the handsomest warm weather suits for boys' and small children that were ever displayed in this city—we want your opinion. Just now we are making an especially fine offering of Norfolk and Jacket and Pant suits for \$3.50 this real and regular value, \$5.00. Norfolk suits 3 to 10 years. Jacket, Pant suits 5 to 16 years. No Clothing Fits Like Ours. Browning King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.