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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
I, George H. Tschick, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1936, was as follows:

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2. Sunday Bee, 30,075	16. Total, 60,150
3. Morning Bee, 30,075	17. Less unsold and returned copies, 10,248
4. Evening Bee, 30,075	18. Net total sales, 49,902
5. Total, 120,300	19. Net average sales, 49,902
6. Sunday Bee, 30,075	20. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, A. D. 1936.
7. Morning Bee, 30,075	(Seal) M. H. Notary Public.
8. Evening Bee, 30,075	
9. Total, 120,300	
10. Sunday Bee, 30,075	
11. Morning Bee, 30,075	
12. Evening Bee, 30,075	
13. Total, 120,300	
14. Sunday Bee, 30,075	
15. Morning Bee, 30,075	
16. Evening Bee, 30,075	
17. Total, 120,300	
18. Sunday Bee, 30,075	
19. Morning Bee, 30,075	
20. Evening Bee, 30,075	
21. Total, 120,300	
22. Sunday Bee, 30,075	
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25. Total, 120,300	

Wanted—Bridge builders. Apply to Governor Bailey of Kansas or to the Kansas legislature when it convenes in extra session.

If the abolition of the city claim agent would carry with it the abolition of the damage claimants, we could get along nicely without them. But it doesn't.

King Peter does not know of any message of congratulation he would rather have more than that from the car—except possibly one from Uncle Sam.

It is just possible the unions that make up the building trades council may find it necessary to resort to an arbitration committee among themselves.

With E. H. Harriman in Europe for two months we may expect all kinds of periodical rumors about the manipulation of the Harriman roads during his absence.

If Comptroller Loback's estimates of prospective deficits in the various city funds are all no more reliable than his figures for the library fund, his mathematics will need revision.

Omaha's experiments with wooden block pavements in the past are hardly such as to warrant putting much money into macadam unless it is the kind of macadam that wears and that kind does not come cheap.

The Chicago waiters' strike is to be adjusted by arbitration. Arbitration has met some setbacks, but on the whole it has made substantial progress everywhere as the most practical means of settling labor troubles.

In the mind of City Attorney Wright the question whether another assistant is needed in the city attorney's office depends for its answer on whether the position is to be filled by Mr. Wright or by the mayor and council.

If the courts are to be invoked for blanket injunctions against ticket scalpers every time the railroads put in excursion rates, other litigants will have to take back seats and be thankful to squeeze into court between excursions.

Ten minutes rest on a cracker box has cost a police officer thirty days pay, but an hour's rest in a beer garden would not have entailed the cost of a new set of brass buttons. Moral: Omaha policemen must keep the seat of their pantaloons off cracker boxes when on duty.

The Bee has consistently opposed the gambling slot machines from their very first introduction whether the winnings take the form of coin, checks or merchandise. The element of chance is what constitutes the gambling device whether the game is played for money, chalk or marbles.

According to the state engineer, the annual June rise in Nebraska's rivers and streams is yet to put in its appearance and in all probability will be a July rise this time, owing to the late melting of the snows in the mountains. The water will be much more acceptable in July than it would be now, anyway.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The floods that have submerged the Kansas City stock yards have turned the tide of the live stock industry toward South Omaha and increased the distance between Omaha and Kansas City as a pork packing center. While Kansas City has fallen 20,000 behind in its aggregate output of slaughtered hogs from March 1 to June 15, Omaha has increased its output by 55,000 during the same period, and its total output of packed hogs during the same period is 25 per cent greater than that of Kansas City.

LARGER FOREIGN MARKETS NEEDED.

Noting the fact that last year the manufactured products of the United States were valued at \$15,000,000,000 and that the exports of such products were only about 3 per cent of that amount, the New York Sun points out that we need larger foreign markets and unless we secure them there must come a curtailment of production, for great as the domestic market is it cannot indefinitely consume 97 per cent of the products of our mills and factories, even though there should be no great increase in productive capacity. That paper observes that American manufacturers are coming into more and more direct confrontation with an ever-increasing surplus of manufactured wares beyond the requirements of the home market and it says there are two lines of possible determination of the question—one limitation of output, the other an extension of markets.

The Sun points out the obvious fact that there must be an even greater prosperity than that of the last few years, and even bigger crops, with a profitable market for them, if the ever-increasing mills are to find a domestic market for their ever-increasing production. Large as has been the increase in exports of manufactures in recent years, reaching more than \$400,000,000 in 1932, foreign markets must be secured for a much greater amount than this in order to maintain even the present production. Of course American manufacturers fully understand this and are actively seeking to enlarge their exports. They are represented in the foreign markets by experienced and energetic agents and salesmen, who are undoubtedly doing all that is practicable to secure trade and how effectively is shown in the fact that our exports of manufactures have nearly quadrupled in the last dozen years. This increase has been mainly in the markets of Europe and possibly we shall not be able to add to it materially. In order to increase the amount of exports we shall have to find the markets in Asia and in South America. Trade with the Oriental countries has been growing, but with the countries south of us, with two or three exceptions, no progress is being made. To obtain the trade of those countries several conditions are necessary. Perhaps the most important of these is direct communication. There must be American steamship lines running between our ports and those of the southern countries. This was pointed out by President McKinley, who said: "One of the needs of the time is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer." Another requirement is that American manufacturers shall more carefully consult the peculiar wants of the people of the southern countries. European manufacturers make goods especially for those markets and our manufacturers must do the same in order to get the trade.

That larger foreign markets are needed, in order to maintain our industrial activity and go on developing our manufacturing resources, is perfectly obvious. To acquire the markets we must be able to compete in the price and quality of goods with any other country. At present the cost of production here is higher than with any of our competitors in the world's markets, which necessarily places our manufacturers at a disadvantage.

WHERE WE HAVE DONE WELL.
American administration in Porto Rico has been greatly successful and conditions in that island were never before so good as they are at this time. According to Governor Hunt, who is now in the United States, there has been continued development in the island, business has steadily improved and commercial relations between the Porto Ricans and the people of this country have become greatly extended. This is seen in the trade statistics, which show a heavy increase during the past year in the exports of coffee, sugar and tobacco from the island to the United States. While this trade development has been going on there has at the same time been a very marked advance in public improvements. Educational conditions are also making steady progress. Under such circumstances it is perhaps needless to say that the people are peaceful and contented and regard the American plan of administration with unqualified favor. There is a very great contrast between the conditions in Porto Rico and those in the West Indian possessions of European powers.

While the task in the Philippines is infinitely more difficult than was that in Porto Rico, yet there can be no doubt that we shall in time accomplish a change in the archipelago that will have results as satisfactory and as creditable as are those in our West Indian island. The advance already made gives ample promise of this.

SOCIALIST GROWTH IN GERMANY.
The socialist party in Germany has grown rapidly during the last few years and will have a much stronger representation in the new Reichstag, for which an election was held Tuesday, in that its predecessor. At the last general election in 1928 the socialist party cast 2,107,100 votes, out of a total of 7,752,900. It had fifty-seven representatives in the Reichstag then elected, while it is expected to have at least eighty in the new body, which means that during the last five years it has increased its vote more than 1,000,000.

The gain made by this party is due to its aggressive opposition to the new tariff law and to the policy of military and naval extension urged by the government. It has been aided also by the industrial depression, which has prevailed in the empire for several years. The strength of the socialist party is

In the towns, where it has drawn to its support many workmen who have found it difficult during the period of depression to earn a living. The socialist vote is a popular protest against increasing the price of bread, which the tariff demanded by the agrarians involves, and also against adding to the burden of militarism, which would result from the policy contemplated by the government. There are 893 members of the Reichstag, representing sixteen parties or factions. As now indicated the socialists will be second in strength among the factions and of course will exert a greater influence than ever before. Though it may not be able to defeat any of the policies to which it is opposed, its growth should admonish the emperor and his advisers that they may not always be able to carry out plans which involve greater hardships to the masses of the people.

THE MAYOR'S CABINET.
In an interview concerning the councilmanic deadlock over the confirmation of his appointments Mayor Moore is quoted as saying:

My appointments have not been questioned heretofore, either three years ago or six years ago. What a foolish proposition it would be if a majority of the senators were to say to the president: "Teddy, you can't name your cabinet unless we select the names." It is the same here, in a measure. These appointees constitute my cabinet and I should have the right to name them. Whether the voice of conscience is heard in Belgrade is doubtful. If not, so much the worse for Serbia.

Just Plain Human Nature.
New York World.
"Scratch a Russian and you find a demon," says Dr. MacArthur. Oh, no; you just find a man with about the ordinary allowance of human nature. Put a Mississippi negro-burner in Russia, with the right kind of particular brand of ignorance, and he would probably want to kill Jews. Put the muzhik in Breathitt county, Kentucky, and he would be likely to shoot his enemy in the back from behind the court house door.

Rainmaker's Hard Lines.
Philadelphia Ledger.
One of the cruellest things that ever happened to a scientist was the occurrence of a violent thunderstorm in the Adirondacks about the year 1850. The professor, who had been imported from Texas, at great expense, to break the drought, and but for an unfortunate delay in the arrival of the apparatus he would have discharged his bombs in air before the storm arrived and would have been killed by the lightning. The honorarium and demonstrated the efficiency of his practice. We think that he is as much entitled to reward as he would have been had the storm followed and not preceded the experiment, but to reflect upon the chance of a happy sequence so narrowly missed must be heart-breaking.

ADVANTAGE OF PUBLICITY.
Instances Illustrating the Futility of "Punching in the Dark."
Saturday Evening Post.
A diamond necklace that cost many tens of thousands was stolen from a New York residence not long ago. The thief was so inept that he did not even know where to hide it. He hid it in the reporters. Don't let anybody hear of it. If it gets out we can do nothing." After they had worked for several weeks without accomplishing anything, the newspapers happened upon the facts and published them. The thief was made to think of his mistake. He was made to think of the next day the thief was caught and the rest of the jewels were found. Why? Because with the newspaper publication the search for thief and plunder began to be made not only by two or three thick-headed fellows, but by millions upon millions of human beings, each casting about in his own neighborhood for some clue to the mystery.

Several years ago Russia began to move into Manchuria. The "diplomats" of the other European powers began to tunnel under the Russian earth. "Get out of this mess," they said. "The public makes a mess of everything. Just let us alone to burrow in the dark and Russia will soon be retreating." Finally the matter was uncovered accidentally. But it was too late. Russia, calmly disregarding the silly little tunnel of the diplomats, had got its long claws well planted, and though public licty has made it impossible for it to move as rapidly as it was doing, as long as the diplomats let it work in secret, diplomacy's blunders cannot be set straight.

There are no exceptions to the rule that honesty and honest purpose of every kind seek the light and thrive best in it, while skullduggery is never better pleased than when it can induce honest men to say: "Yes, publicity is a dangerous thing. Let's fumble about in the dark."

MACARONI WHEAT GROWING.
Successful Experiments in Several Western States.
Philadelphia Press.
Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, has accomplished another valuable thing for the farmers of this country by his introduction of macaroni wheat, the growth of which has met with great success in some of the western states. The secretary, in his report for 1931, stated that the imports of macaroni exceeded 15,000,000 pounds annually, worth nearly \$800,000. The product is made from a special class of wheats, which have never been grown in this country. He secured a quantity of the wheats and distributed them in the Dakotas and in Kansas and Nebraska. To his gratification their cultivation was a complete success.

They yielded one-third to one-half more per acre than any other wheats grown side by side with them, and when other wheats were almost a complete failure in the Dakotas the macaroni varieties produced a very good yield of excellent quality. The yield is from one-third to one-half more than that of any other standard wheats in the same locality. The macaroni wheats can be grown successfully in localities where it was not considered possible to grow any kind of wheat because of the light rainfall. Over 2,000,000 bushels were produced last year, and the average this year has been largely increased.

The demand for this wheat has exceeded the supply, the macaroni made from the wheat is of the highest quality. Besides there is a good market abroad for the wheat. The importation of macaroni has already largely decreased, so that the success of the industry is assured. While this wheat is chiefly used for macaroni, bread is made from it which is regarded as very nutritious and palatable.

The introduction of Japanese rice by the department has resulted in a great increase in rice production, so that the importation of that article of necessity has been reduced. Hardly winter wheat has been brought with success from Russia, oats from Sweden and other cereals and fruits from other parts of the world, all of great value to the farmers and planters. The Agricultural Department grows never so well managed as it is at the present time.

Awful Record of Disaster.
Cincinnati Tribune.
Eight hundred and ninety lives lost by floods and cloudbursts, 65,000 people homeless and property of the value of \$20,000,000 completely destroyed is the record of Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, Georgia and South Carolina within the past four weeks.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.
Five Points, one of the famous haunts of crime in New York, follows Mulberry Bend in destruction. The last of the buildings in that locality is being pulled down, and in a few years the ground will be transformed into a park. The Five Points park will connect with Mulberry Bend and Paradise parks, forming a group of breathing spots in what was the most congested district in the big city.

The fact that the Jewish boys and girls of New York capture a large majority of the prizes and medals offered in the public schools is again made apparent in the list of honors just made public by the faculty of the College of the City of New York. The following are the names of the honor students who are to deliver orations at the commencement exercises to be held in Carnegie hall, Arnold Jacobowitz, Morris Weisberg, George Frankenthaler, Isadore Gratzner, Henry C. Moses and Simon C. Grudberg.

There is a lonesome looking Samuel W. Paterson in the list and people are wondering how he got there.

A Brooklyn man who was struck by lightning one last week says the experience is not half so terrifying as the contemplation of it. "It was as though someone sneaked up behind me and hit me with a piece of two-by-four," he says. "I had just gone under the tree to wait for the shower to pass, and my son was under another and smaller tree about fifty feet distant. Suddenly I felt as though I was going up, up, up. I could neither speak nor move. I held my breath and tried to do a thing. My son, who had been felled by his knees by the shock, was soon up and came running to me. I could not move a muscle. They brought me home in a carriage, and after a time my speech came back. I have not yet, however, recovered the full use of my legs."

A gas company has discovered that it is not running New York. It shut off the gas of Walter E. Crandell because he would not pay 70 cents charged against the man who had occupied the apartment before him.

Mr. Crandell sued for \$250, which was the amount of penalty for the period during which the service was denied him. The gas company fought the case, but it has now paid him the \$250 and enough in costs to bring its loss up to \$500.

Mr. Crandell pocketed his check with the remark, "There is no law for highway robbery in this country whether the bludgeon is used or a gas meter."

There is no subject about which the average New York magistrate is not able or willing to give advice. The arrest of a boy for snatching a woman's chateleine bag led Magistrate Crane to suggest in a lecture to the complainant that all women wear their money in little bags about their necks, or in pockets made on the left side of their waists. They can have the pockets on the inside, if necessary, and they should get over being so ultra-fashionable as to subordinate the safety of their property to considerations of style.

Women should be careful. "Women's carelessness is the cause of a great deal of trouble in the world. They have no idea of law, and they rush their troubles into court on the spur of the moment, and involve innocent parties through their carelessness. Women should be careful. They should be careful of their money and their jewels in secret pockets. If these two things were carried out we would have fewer cases of mistaken identity and fished pocketbooks on the docket."

William Dean Howells—the "dean of American letters" he has lately been called—strolled one evening through the "tenderloin" of New York. Stout, broad and looking very well dressed in his loose English clothes, Mr. Howells glanced from right to left incessantly. He seemed to wish to see if a policeman whom he knew saluted him and said: "I suppose you're strolling about here, Mr. Howells, picking up character, eh?" "Well, no, exactly," returned the author, "though plenty of that is lost about here, I'm told."

If you feel like indulging in the extravagance of a 4 cigar there is a dealer who can supply it to you. He has just received a consignment of 1,500 of them, on which he paid a duty of 9 cents each. The tobacco grew in the Yucatan district of Central Cuba, and the plant is the result of years of cultivation. Perfect leaves only are used, and the cigars, each sixteen inches long, are rolled by experts, who make only eight a day.

City officials in New York whose duties require them to visit various places are taking to the automobile as a means of locomotion, the city paying the bills in some cases. Police Commissioner Graves and his records regularly visit some of these machines, as do several other department heads. An auto has been purchased for one of the water department engineers.

PERSONAL NOTES.
"Bridge" has become so popular in Washington society that you may frequently see animated gamblers parties scattered about the lawns at Chevy Chase.

Now that the stain of blood has been washed from the palace at Belgrade it is perfectly clear that the Georgievitchs have much the best of the Obrenovitchs.

"Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo, it is learned, sleeps on the roof of his home. But his political career gives us reason to believe that he knows enough to come in when it rains.

The Gladstone memorial for Edinburgh, from the design by Mr. Pittendrig MacGillivray, has received the approval of the committee charged with the matter, and work will be commenced forthwith.

Mayor Stedley of New Haven, Conn., is using strenuous effort to get President Roosevelt to visit the city during the annual reunion of Spanish War veterans, to be held there the latter part of September.

John Gollmar, formerly editor of a Serbian newspaper, but expelled from that country for exposing the bogus baby scheme of Queen Draga, has been residing in Janesville, Wis., for some years past. Since the tragedy at Belgrade he has received intelligence that his sentence will be revoked, and intends to return to Serbia at an early date.

Associate Justice Alexander Burton Hagner, recently retired from the District of Columbia Supreme bench, was born in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1856, and graduated from Princeton in 1876 with the degree of master of arts. Judge Hagner was admitted to the bar of Annapolis in 1880, and practiced in that city, in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland.

General Charles King finds it necessary to explain that he uses the phonograph not to turn off copy faster, but simply to provide a convenient record in case of the loss of a manuscript, a misfortune which has happened to him once or twice. He plans his work carefully and then dictates to the talking machine, from which the record is taken by a typewriter.

Waltham Watches

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"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.
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CITY AS A COAL DEALER.
Story of the Operations of Detroit Emergency Coal Yard.
Detroit Free Press.
There was presented to the Municipal Coal commission yesterday the final chapter of that thrilling romance by the Hon. William C. Maybury, entitled "The Fabled Octopus, or Bituminous Bill's Revenge."

Least preceding chapters may have been forgotten, it may be worth while to rehearse them. Some time during the cold winter months the mayor discovered that a gang of hardened scoundrels engaged in the coal business were selling fuel at a profit instead of giving it away. Some of the more despicable and desperate of these wretches refused to sell anthracite coal at all, brazenly alleging that they had none, and could obtain none at prices which their customers could afford to pay. Inasmuch as they persisted in their career of violence and crime, the mayor organized a municipal coal commission to purvey quantities to rich and poor alike.

Unfortunately, the plutocratic east persisted in taking most of the anthracite coal that was mined, and the commission was unable to purchase any, but not to be felled by the criminals who had found their way into the business of selling coal to the mayor and his associates that the local coal dealers had managed to keep out of the penitentiary only by reason of the irremediable blindness of Justice.

The commission continued its noble work of relieving all cases of distress where the distress could pay in advance and was desirous of saving 50 cents a ton. The philanthropy was so popular that the question of creating a permanent commission was seriously discussed, and often persons started steadily toward the east and could see the millennium hither over Belle Isle bridge.

But now for the final chapter. The report of the commission's secretary shows that there is a net deficit of \$17,776. The commission started with \$100,000 of coal and \$481. The other 400 tons disappeared and is nearly 11 per cent of the coal purchased was lost in distribution. With no interest charged to pay, with no dividends to pay, with no taxes to pay, with the clerical and useless, and some of it, unfortunately, allowed for depreciation, the commission succeeded in selling coal a few cents a ton below the price charged by the local dealers, and earned a deficit of 6 per cent on the investment. Now the taxpayers probably will request to provide enough money to balance the books, and the city government will have acquired another \$100,000 worth of experience in the advantages of minding its own business.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.
Praise for the President's Remarks at the Tomb of Lincoln.
Chicago Chronicle (dem.).
At the tomb of Abraham Lincoln President Roosevelt discussed briefly the enforcement of law. A great deal that he has said on his extended travels this spring has been perfunctory, thoughtless and useless, and some of it, unfortunately, has not been in keeping with his high office, but he redeemed himself most happily in the utterance which follows:

"The supreme safety of our country is to be found in a fearless and honest administration of the law of the land. It makes not the slightest difference whether the offense against the law takes the form of cunning and greed on one hand or of physical violence on the other; in either case the lawbreaker must be held accountable. The lawbreaker is stopped, when any executive undertakes to enforce the law he is entitled to the support of every man, rich or poor, no matter what form the law-breaking has taken. He is entitled to the support of all men in his efforts. If it is worth his while he will enforce the law whether he gets the support or not."

Respect for law, obedience to law, and the enforcement of law are considerations which cannot be impressed upon the present generation too strongly. Demagogues and cowards have encouraged lawlessness in many forms. Honest and courageous men must discourage it.

Believing Mr. Roosevelt to be both honest and courageous, the Chronicle assumes that he has presided wisely brought face to face with such a situation as confronted President Cleveland at the time of the Debs insurrection in 1894 he would act with equal promptness and vigor. "If an executive officer is worth his salt he will enforce the laws whether he gets support or not."

When Mr. Cleveland as commander-in-chief of the army removed the embargo upon interstate commerce and the obstruction to the mail service in Chicago he was criticized by the lawless and by the thoughtless, but he performed a duty which will redound to his credit forever and ever. The occasion for action on his part was the same as that which impelled a similar use of force by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 and the authority under which both acted was precisely the same. Lincoln set great armies in motion to repossess government property, to restore governmental activities, and to reassert the supremacy of the federal laws. Cleveland used the troops at his command for exactly the same purpose.

It is to be hoped that no occasion will arise to back up Mr. Roosevelt to the test, but his Springfield speech justifies the belief that if such an emergency should appear he would prove himself a worthy successor of the great presidents who have preceded him.

SAID IN FUN.
"Trampus—Wot is your idea about this race suicide business?"
"Scrampus—Well, versed in turf matters, I allow some of the sportsmen who are voracious 'ak' in tips from the bookmakers—Princeton Tiger."

"I say, Jones, that's the third umbrella you've taken from my office. I wouldn't be as as if I was you."

"By Jove! Smith, that's the first time I've heard you say for a long time."—Columbia Jester.

"Dar ain' no doubt," said Uncle Eben, "bout de church don' good. It doesn't make any difference how 'count an' wicked a school you 'bout ought you to church you knows you's got his hands tied for an hour or so, anyhow."—Washington Star.

"At the club today Maria read a paper on 'Why Art Men Averse to Marriage?' I felt sorry for her."

"Because you only had to look at her to get an answer to the question."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A mustard poultice, with red pepper in it, was put on the back of a rheumatist. After you have had it on a while, you don't notice the rheumatism.—Somerville Journal.

"If you find it impossible to keep open your line of retreat," said the instructor in the military school, "what ought you to do?"

"Open up the line of advance," was the prompt reply.—Chicago Post.

"You say that drink was the cause of your downfall," said the kind-hearted visitor at the jail.

"Yes," answered Meandering Mike. "I met a gentleman that was too intoxicated to take care of his money. An' de temptation was too great."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Ascum—Is your husband seriously ill, Mrs. Flitty?

Mrs. Flitty (tearfully)—Alas! yes. The doctor says he cannot possibly recover.

Mrs. Ascum—Oh, you poor dear! Mrs. Flitty—Ah! yes. By the way, if you'll send around I'll give you several suits of men's clothes for your rummage sale tomorrow.—Philadelphia Press.

AN OPTIMIST.
Chicago Inter Ocean.
"Oh, aged man, pray, if you know, Now, answer me the truth—Which of the gods bestow Is the greatest gift of youth?"

"Oh, aged man, I have far to fare By the diverse paths of Earth. Say which of the gifts that with me I bear Is the gift of the greatest worth?"

"Is it the might of the good right arm, Whereby I shall make my way Where dangers threaten and evils harm, Holding them still at bay?"

"Is it the strength wherewith I shall climb To the mountain tops, the peaks sublime That glow in the smile of the god?"

"Is it the never-falling will, Invincible in might, Which armed against oppression still, Shall vanquish for the right?"

"Or is it the heart, thou aged man!—The heart, impassioned, strong—Which shall be the mightiest ally can, In perfect love ere long?"

The old man smiled; the listening breeze Grew whist on the sun-lit slope; The old man sighed: "Ah, none of these! Youth's greatest gift is hope."

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Robert C. Kenner, A. M., M. D., Ex-President Louisville Clinical Association, and Editor of Notes on "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," fourth edition, revised by Kenner:—

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