

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 26,000, 2. 30,000, 3. 27,000, 4. 29,400, 5. 29,300, 6. 30,000, 7. 30,000, 8. 29,500, 9. 29,500, 10. 29,500, 11. 31,310, 12. 30,320, 13. 30,000, 14. 30,000, 15. 30,000, 16. 30,000, 17. 30,000, 18. 30,000, 19. 30,000, 20. 30,000, 21. 30,000, 22. 30,000, 23. 30,000, 24. 30,000, 25. 30,000, 26. 30,000, 27. 30,000, 28. 30,000, 29. 30,000, 30. 30,000, 31. 30,000, 32. 30,000, 33. 30,000, 34. 30,000, 35. 30,000, 36. 30,000, 37. 30,000, 38. 30,000, 39. 30,000, 40. 30,000, 41. 30,000, 42. 30,000, 43. 30,000, 44. 30,000, 45. 30,000, 46. 30,000, 47. 30,000, 48. 30,000, 49. 30,000, 50. 30,000.

Net total sales 918,324. Daily average 29,440. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1905. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home.

The promise of dollar gas sounds very attractive—but we are from Missouri.

Omaha seems to be in imminent danger of getting its wires crossed—telephone wires.

If Perry's boat, the Roosevelt, is true to name it should find little difficulty in cutting ice in the far north.

Whenever the supply of sensational fakes runs short the Omaha yellows have one source to draw from—Pat Crowe.

That complimentary ticket to the Nebraska State fair intended for the weather man must have been lost in the mails.

The Water board continues to hold periodic sessions and pass all sorts of resolutions just to make a showing of earning its salary.

In making amends to France the sultan of Morocco shows himself no match for Rainsoul in the international game of grabbing the cash.

Marquis Ut appears to be gaining some of the honors of the early Christian martyrs without the satisfaction of preparing a confession of faith.

With the bones of Japanese statesmen burning in Tokio, permanent use may yet be found for those bomb profs captured from Russia at Port Arthur.

The real test of endurance will come when the envoys of Russia and Japan pit themselves against the banquet admiring Americans are providing for them.

While the oyster season has opened the ascetic bivalve of Barataria is awaiting the result of the conflict between Uncle Sam and the mosquito before starting on his trip to the north.

When Secretary Taft saw an American consulate which had been subjected to mob violence at Amoy he must have felt a desire to extend the zone of "benevolent assimilation."

Peking expresses astonishment at the terms of the peace treaty. China will be fortunate if its astonishment does not turn to dismay before the final plans of the belligerents are worked out.

Russian naval officers who surrendered their ships have reason to fear the worst. They seem to have been the only ones to concede much to the enemy, and the fate of Nebogost shows that the czar does not forget.

Are you registered in the voting district in which you now live? If not, you must go before the city clerk for certificate of special registration or of removal by next Saturday night.

With thanksgiving services in honor of the signing of the peace treaty being held at St. Petersburg the riots at Tokio can be more easily understood.

South Omaha has decided to put its new voting machines in cold storage from now until election, which means that nine-tenths of the voters of South Omaha will have to present disabled voter cards to the election officers and have their machine voting done by substitute.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A circular recently issued by one of the principal New York banks, which is understood to be very intimately connected with some of the great corporations, has attracted attention because of a forecast respecting the work of the Fifty-ninth congress, the first regular session of which begins in a little less than three months.

It is pointed out that congress is likely to cut down expenditures rather than to adopt legislation for increasing revenue, which simply states what certain leaders are urging should be done.

It is understood to be the intention of Speaker Cannon to appoint a committee on appropriations that will curtail expenses wherever it can be done without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

Another statement of the circular is that agitation involving tariff changes will be put aside. This is the very general expectation. No prominent republican in congress favors a revision of the tariff at this time and it can be very confidently predicted that the house ways and means committee will be composed of men in accord with the speaker in the opinion that it would be unwise to disturb business in the midst of abounding prosperity.

It is further said that the outlook is that there will be no financial legislation at the coming session. There appears to be no good reason why there should be. The financial situation is perfectly sound and satisfactory and it is not apparent that it could be improved by legislation.

There is an abundance of money for all legitimate requirements and it is on an absolutely sound and secure basis. It is to be expected that the currency reformers in congress will propose legislation, but it is not at all probable that they will secure any.

The most important feature of this bank circular refers to the question of railroad rate regulation. As to this it is remarked that while the president is most likely to be insistent for such legislation, "so far as congress is concerned it is doubtful if a subject so complex can be disposed of in a single session."

Herein is a recognition of President Roosevelt's firm stand, which some have shown a disposition to doubt, on this question. The railroads and allied interests are not looking for any change or modification of the president's attitude respecting the regulation of railway rates, but they are hoping that congress will find the matter so difficult that it cannot be disposed of in a single session and it is needless to say that the corporation representatives and attorneys in congress will find all possible means to obstruct the effort to secure such legislation.

This will be the question of paramount interest and importance in the Fifty-ninth congress and there is reason to believe that there will be action which will meet in part at least the public demand. Undoubtedly the house representatives will pass a bill enlarging the powers of the Interstate commission over rates. The senate will hardly venture to place itself in hostility to the house, the president and the public by defeating such legislation. It is true that body has generally shown little regard for public sentiment, but so overwhelming has become the demand for railroad rate regulation that there is reason to think the senate will now feel compelled to give heed to it.

The Fifty-ninth congress, we do not hesitate to predict, will take some action on this very vital question at its first session.

ANOTHER TARIFF MENACE

The German tariff is not the only menace to American trade which may call for serious consideration in the near future. Canada, as has already been noted, has a commission appointed by Parliament to investigate conditions in the dominion affected by the tariff and report what revision or change of the fiscal system is desirable.

This commission will not only investigate conditions, but will also obtain the views of manufacturers and the business interests generally. So far as the manufacturers are concerned, there can be no doubt as to what they will say. They want more protection for their industries, particularly against American competition.

This they have avowed in conventions and through the press and being well organized they are able to bring to bear a very strong influence. The Canadian manufacturers are not particularly opposed to the preferential duties given English manufacturers and perhaps would not complain if they were increased, but they insist upon being better protected against the manufacturers of the United States and it is highly probable that they will get what they want.

If so, it will necessarily mean a large reduction in our trade with the dominion, which in the last fiscal year amounted in exports to \$140,000,000. As the Canadians no longer show any desire for reciprocity with this country and perhaps would not consider any proposition for reciprocity from our government, we may anticipate losing a considerable percentage of our commerce with that country, which of course would in turn lose some of its trade with us. This would create a situation not conducive to greater friendliness between the two countries.

The city of Rochester maintains a bureau of buildings and combustibles, whose duty it is to enforce the ordinances relating to the erection and inspection of buildings and to the storage and sale of explosives and combustibles. No fireworks, gunpowder, nor other explosive compounds or chemicals, nor any kerosene, gasoline or other products of petroleum, are allowed to be stored or kept for sale without a permit from this bureau.

THE OUTBREAK IN TOKIO.

The manifestation at the capital of Japan of popular dissatisfaction with the peace terms was expected. Immediately after the announcement that a settlement had been effected at Portsmouth and that Japan would receive no indemnity and also had given up one-half of Sakhalin a vigorous protest was made by the radical party in Tokio, accompanied by threats against the government.

The angered people denounced the ministry, the elder statesmen and the envoys as having betrayed and humiliated the nation. So serious was the situation then regarded that a member of the Japanese mission was reported to have said: "We are going home to stones and perhaps dynamite."

The agitation against the government has since been vigorously carried on, finally developing into disorder and violence of the greatest character. How long this storm of popular indignation will last it is impossible to say and the danger of it spreading beyond Tokio is very great.

The situation might easily be aggravated by the soldiers in the field, should an opportunity be given them to do so. The army was not in favor of peace. It wanted the war to go on, confident of winning more victories. It knows that a peace agreement has been reached, but it does not know the terms. When it learns of these it may declare its sympathy with the people at home who are protesting against the peace conditions and thus intensify the internal trouble.

However difficult the government may find the suppression of the uprising, it is not to be apprehended that it will affect the treaty. No heed, it is safe to say, will be given to the popular demand that the mikado refuse to ratify the peace convention. That matter is practically settled. It is to be hoped the Japanese people can speedily be brought to see that it was settled wisely and to the honor of their country.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

The fable of the wolf arrayed in sheep skin is again forcibly recalled by the spurious reformers who are banded together for spoils of office under the auspices of the Fontanelle club. Ever since that close corporation was organized one of its battle cries has been "smash the machine," and the Dodge primary election law was put through the legislature as a measure of reform designed to break up political combinations and slates by giving to the voters of each party the opportunity to make their individual choice of candidates.

No sooner had the law gone into effect than the board of Fontanelle club governors began to plot and scheme to take into its own hands the naming of the candidates for the county offices to be elected this fall. With this end in view they held star chamber meetings and made up a ticket long before the day fixed for filing the names of candidates. In other words, they did not wait even until all the candidates of their own faction had presented their claims to the club, but, ignoring the rank and file of the membership of the club, deliberately put up a ticket that was to be voted at the primary regardless of the individual preferences of other republicans.

This proceeding was nothing more or less than a bold attempt to nullify the primary election law and substitute for the rank and file of the party the will of the inside ring that constitutes the board of governors of the Fontanelle club. And now the town is being flooded two weeks before the primary with cards that bear this inscription above the names of the candidates whose nomination the board of governors is trying to dictate to the republicans of Douglas county:

"Republican Anti-Machine Candidates Endorsed by the Fontanelle Club. If you are in favor of good city and county government, faithful, honestly and economically administered, vote for the following."

Here is reform with a big R. And who are the governors? Most of them politicians out of a job who are trying desperately to get another grab at the political pie counter. Will any intelligent voter allow himself to be buncoed by such imposture?

Time was when the Bryanite organ of these parts bemoaned the awful condition of the toilers and producers because of the continued drop in prices and the increased purchasing power of a dollar for the benefit of the money lenders. Now the same organ bemoans the marked advance in prices and the increased cost of living, evidently oblivious of the fact that employment at fair wages is more advantageous to the toilers, even when the cost of living is higher, than idleness or scanty employment with low prices. It appears to be oblivious also of the other fact that the higher cost of living means higher prices of all the products of the farm, and consequently greater prosperity for the producer. In a nutshell, high prices and good times go hand in hand. The wage worker fares better in countries where prices are high than where they are low. When a barrel of flour sold for \$100 and eggs for a dollar apiece in San Francisco mechanics were in active demand at \$10 a day and saved up more money than the mechanics in New York, who were buying flour at \$5 a hundred and eggs at 15 cents a dozen.

And now Pat Crowe is credited with invading Omaha on a moonless night to indulge in target practice on a policeman's leg. What the coppers could do to Pat Crowe legitimately if he was plucked still remains a mystery even to the legal fraternity. He could not be punished for kidnaping, because there was no law against kidnaping when he carried away young Cuddeby, and he could not be convicted of highway robbery any more than Callahan, his presumed associate. He might, of course, be held as a suspect and have his Bertillon measurement taken for future reference, and, possibly, he might supply the yellows with pictorials.

A TRANSPARENT DODGE.

One of the Tricks of Corporations to Misrepresent Public Sentiment. Minneapolis Journal.

The Santa Fe railroad has been making a canvass in several western and southwestern states and is able to announce that the shippers are generally opposed to the government interfering with the rate-making by railroads.

The Santa Fe railroad, which appears to have had some experience in politics, has taken a most cunning course in conducting this canvass. It started the question the shippers was to answer in such a way that it expected not one would answer in the affirmative, and yet it finds that only 70 per cent have answered in the negative. The question was put by the Santa Fe railroad in this form:

"Do you favor giving the Interstate Commerce commission the absolute power to fix all interstate rates and to establish the relation of rates between localities?" The answer was pretty clear when the question before congress and the country is whether the Interstate Commerce commission shall be given power to alter a rate which has been complained of as unreasonable and has ample opportunity given the railroad to be heard and to appeal from the commission to the court.

The shipper who would answer that question in the affirmative is the shipper who would also answer in the affirmative if asked whether he favored the government ownership of the railroads. The shipper answered it in the negative might still be heartily in favor of the principle of the Rate-Townsend bill and of the doctrine of each laid down by the president in his message.

It would appear, then, that the Santa Fe's clever work has resulted in demonstrating that there is nobody in favor of letting things alone. If it had had the courage to ask the question whether the shippers opposed any increase in the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission it might have obtained a unanimous negative.

HISTORY'S ADVANCE AGENT.

The Camera as a Means of Preserving Famous Scenes. Chicago News.

At the close of the historic half hour in which President Roosevelt had brought Mr. Witte and Baron Komura together, all four of the envoys were lined up in the Mayflower's cabin and photographed with the president in the center of the group. When the two diplomats had gathered at the council table in Portsmouth navy yard they were photographed again. Diplomacy rested in his labors while the camera man worked his will. We have pictures of the men at the Japanese side of the table and of the men at the Russian side, and of both groups together as seen from the tables' end. The other pictures taken in connection with the peace proceedings, officially or unofficially, are too numerous to mention.

The records of modern history, unlike those of past times, are going to be remarkably complete and precise. What the camera artists did at Oyster Bay and Portsmouth they also did on the Manchurian peninsula. We have historic paintings of such scenes as the celebrated conference between Bismarck and Thiers at Versailles, but they are largely imaginative. With the aid of portraits and descriptions and much guessing the artists evolved pictures that were impressive to look upon, but of little value as records of fact. There are many wonderful battle paintings, but they also are more or less chimerical. The historian who in future describes the happenings of the present century will have something definite to draw upon.

The camera, of course, is not the only factor conducing to future historical accuracy. The daily press records afford invaluable opportunities for verifying facts. Building up the cables and telegraph, detailed accounts of events are placed on record immediately. The coming writers of histories will not need to depend for their facts on memory or imagination.

WHAT HURTS THE CORPORATIONS.

Show Contempt for the Law Which Created Them. Leslie's Weekly.

No one thing, in our opinion, has contributed so much to the production of that intense and growing feeling of hostility to corporations of the larger class, which forms the backbone of the present administration, as that "defiance of the law" to which President Roosevelt alluded in a recent address, and which, if persisted in, he said, must lead to legislation more drastic than any he has suggested.

The history of the Interstate Commerce commission, for instance, has been one long struggle to compel the corporations doing interstate business to observe the laws—a struggle, we are compelled to believe, which has been little short of a complete failure. The question now is, will these corporate interests continue to regard all restrictions upon their methods of doing business with the same cynical indifference, as obstacles that can be easily overcome with the aid of shrewd and resourceful lawyers, or will they heed President Roosevelt's warning and submit to a mild and reasonable measure of government control?

GREATEST POSTOFFICE GRAFT.

Excessive Rates Charged for Mail Transportation by Railroads. Leslie's Weekly.

Certain subordinate officials in the Postoffice Department at Washington have been making a grand raid for several years over alleged abuses in second class mail matter, and have taken it upon themselves to impose various meddlesome and needless restrictions upon publishers in order to correct these alleged abuses and affect a surfeit to the government. It is clear enough, however, from an analysis of the expenses account of the postal service, that the losses incurred from the abuses of second class rates, such as they are, are trifling in comparison with the leakage in other directions. The deficit in the revenue of the postal service for the fiscal year now closing, is estimated at over \$14,000,000. But the government is paying the railroads \$40,000,000 annually for carrying the mails, an amount easily twice what it ought to be if a fair, honest and business-like system prevailed. In this item of excessive railroad charges there is more than enough to account for the annual deficit mentioned, with the outlay in a direction where a few are benefited and the rich made richer.

The expenditures for rural free delivery and for the carriage of second class matter, although heavy, should not trouble the department; the people are getting benefit here, and the department exists for the people. If enrichment and economy must be practiced anywhere, let it be exercised in the rates for railway service. It is time to let the publishing interests alone and look after other abuses where abuses really exist.

Thanksgiving for Peace. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—A thanksgiving service, commemorative of the conclusion of peace, was celebrated at Petersburg this afternoon in the presence of Emperor Nicholas and the state dignitaries.

MINOR SCENES AND INCIDENTS SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.

The money counters working in the coin caverns of the treasury are gradually approaching the finish of a three months' job. Two-thirds of the millions of coin stored in the vaults has been weighed and checked and five compartments containing \$1,000,000 each are now undergoing inspection. This will finish the long, weary task necessitated by the change of treasurers. The committee and the clerks detailed for the work will rejoice when it is done. There is a host of laborers also employed in stowing away the great masses of tons of silver. These may not be so happy, as their service is only temporary, but the whole crowd will soon come out of the vaults. The count of the paper money ended some weeks ago.

The inspectors of the Postoffice department who use the mails to get the coin without giving a quid pro quo have been receiving the little notice "fraudulent," which puts them out of business, if not belittling the fraud orders, the schemers who get the money by means of the small "come-on" ads published in the newspapers of the country are no sooner caught up with by the postoffice inspectors than they shift their feet and begin over again under an assumed name.

In one day five fraud orders were issued by the department, the parties against whom the orders were directed having failed to show cause why the orders should not be promulgated.

One of the "sure things" put under the ban by the Postoffice department operated under the name of the Prudential company and its place of business was 1419 Monadnock block, Chicago. The concern advertised "the king of systems for playing the races, by which 5 to 15 per cent profit per day was assured. The element of chance, it was pretended, was wholly eliminated. The scheme was said to be the only business way to follow the races continuously on all tracks.

As part of the literature of the concern there was circulated a table showing the alleged results of following the "system" for months on ten tracks. Alleged testimony from persons supposed to have benefited by the play was also printed and scattered broadcast.

A postal inspector of the Chicago district who was assigned to investigate the case discovered that the name of a lumber company was on the door of the alleged office of the racing concern. Nobody there, he reported, knew anything about the business except that mail addressed to the Prudential company was called for by a person who gave his name as Frank M. Luikens when he demanded the mail after it had been withheld pending investigation.

The White House has been undergoing house cleaning and repairing and is ready for the president and his family. When they return they will find the exterior of the building looking spotless. The interior as clean as the hands of man can make it. A large force of men has been at work a number of weeks all over the building. The outer walls have a fresh look, where the last coat had worn off, and the hand-cleaned walls look whiter, if possible, than where the fresh paint has been put on. Throughout the interior of the building fresh paint has been sparingly used, with the result that the walls have a fresh look. There has also been a general overhauling in other directions and considerable money has been spent out of the fund appropriated by congress for the care and maintenance of the building. The appropriation for the present fiscal year amounts to \$25,000 and in the last fiscal year the appropriation was the same. After the enlargement of the building it was necessary to increase the appropriation in Mackeys' time having been about \$25,000 each year.

The appropriation is exclusively for the White House and its care and help. From this appropriation all repairs are made, painting done, plumbing attended to, refurbishing paid for, together with the wages of the help.

A million pennies a day is the capacity of a machine which Uncle Sam uses in the Philadelphia mint to count the coin of smallest value made by the government. The machine is known as the counting table and is about as long as a big kneading board, such as housewives use. The surface of it is wide enough to hold a row of forty pennies. The coins are placed in, counted several thousand are heaped onto the board, which is placed above a hopper. Then an operator tips the board backward and forward and sideways so that the pennies slide about, and finally settle in the grooves made in the brass partition strips. When the board is full there are 1,000 pennies on it. It is then dumped into a receptacle just outside the hopper and the pennies which have slipped off the board into the hopper are caught by a box underneath. Pennies are coined only at the Philadelphia mint and the government finds the coining of them profitable, because the value of the metal they contain is only about three-fourths of a cent.

The Postoffice Department has inaugurated a scheme of co-operation with other branches of the government service which probably is without precedent in the administration of public affairs and which is calculated to give greater publicity to general information furnished in circular or pamphlet form by the federal government.

Mr. Cortelyou and his first assistant, Mr. Hitchcock, believe that postoffices are the most frequented place in each community and that public notices placed conspicuously in postoffices will reach a great number of persons otherwise unavailable. Other branches of the government service prepare pamphlets and circulars which the officials desire to reach as many persons as possible, but this information has not been mailed and distributed extensively by the various departments directly interested.

Under the new regime at the Postoffice department these circulars, when of popular interest, are sent to the postmasters at each and every postoffice in the United States with a request, signed by the postmaster general, that the pamphlets or circulars be posted conspicuously.

Senator Tillman of North Carolina is making effort to prevent death sentence being passed upon the state liquor dispensary system, which was established largely through his efforts. The people are becoming tired of the plan.

Dr. W. H. Winstead of Indianapolis is the oldest practicing physician in Indiana. He is 90 years old and has been practicing in Indianapolis nearly seventy years and is one of two surviving charter members of the Indiana State Medical society.

Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary whose capture by brigands several years ago created so much attention, failed to arrive at Sofia, and will open a female college at Monastir, which will be conducted according to American ideas.

King Leopold of Belgium has conferred on Mrs. Ellen M. Henshaw the honor of acting president of the Woman's Auxiliary congress of the World's Columbian exposition, the order of the Knighthood of Leopold. She is the first woman in this country to receive this decoration.

William H. Swift of Chicago has purchased the famous old Warriner property in Pittsfield, Mass. At one time the office of General Isaac Putnam, and is having it fitted up for occupancy. It was at this house that the first committee of the famous Hartford convention of federal secessionists met in 1814.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood had an important part in settling the Cherokee claims case, the decision in which gave the eastern and emigrant Cherokees nearly \$5,000,000. The suit was pending for years and Mrs. Lockwood prepared several able briefs, presenting her arguments skillfully point by point. Her share of the fees will be about \$5,000. She has another \$100,000 case before the court of claims now.

The county tax report, just issued in Asheville, N. C., shows that George W. Vanderbilt is the largest taxpayer. Mr. Vanderbilt's share outside of the city is appraised at \$149,320 and personal property at \$122,219. In the city his Victoria property and real estate is taxed at \$40,515 and his personal property at \$3,800. Mr. Vanderbilt will pay to the county and city about \$16,000 in taxes.

PERSONAL NOTES.

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CHEERY CHAFF.

"He-I understand that she is the mother of Helen M. Henshaw?" "She-Yes, and I am surprised at the way she keeps her cheerful disposition. Her husband was a fine orchestra."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Your prejudice against Mr. Hakeley is entirely unreasonable, pa," protested the dear old man. "There is a great deal in that young man."

"Yes," replied old Wisseman, "and sometimes I think I know a deal of the stuff I smelted on his breath this evening."—Philadelphia Press.

"Family Friend—Well, how are things?" "Young Preacher—Dude and his congregation actually raised my salary this month." "Family Friend—How much was the increase?" "Young Preacher—There was no increase. I merely raised it, that's all."—Houston Chronicle.

"I'm glad I don't live in Germany right now," said the man who was trying to occupy three seats at once in the street car. "I'd afraid I'd know a deal of the stuff I smelted on his breath this evening."—Cleveland Leader.

"What are the people going to do about the trusts?" asked the man who is often agitated. "That is not the question as it strikes me," answered the other. "Blax, serenely. 'What are the trusts going to do about the people?'—Washington Star.

"There's no use struggling against the inevitable," said a philosopher. "Everything must make way for the automobile. It's bound to carry everything before it." "Well, I don't know. I do hope it will eventually carry its smell before it."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"But, John," complained his wife, "we have no coat of arms." "No," said he. "I guess we can get along without it, now that we have fallen into a million. There was a time when we didn't have a coat of any kind."—Detroit Free Press.

RECOLLECTIONS. Brooklyn Life. In memory I often look. Across the lapse of years 'Tis there, still hanging on thy hook, Oh, those were hours for us unmatched. When a young man's blood would spread. And leave all stiff and stolidly patched. My would-be curly head.

And when beyond the brink of youth To infancy I peer, "To thank I forgive the truth—To check a rising tear; For how my father's warm As from a foot fresh yanked. And feel again the passion storm I'd when I was staid."

And as my reckless vision speeds, And see my schoolboy days, And some one, who, for his misdeeds, Wands from the floor. And then, ah me, I see again That ruler, deftly planned, To bring forth junk and junks of pain From my grime-knuckled hand.

But worst of all those pictures dear But follow childhood's wake, Is the home confured potato queue— I took for stomachache. And never mind where memory leads Or how my thought is stirred, I seem to taste those "punkin seeds" They steered for me each year.

Want to try an experiment?

Then take any one of the hundreds of new medicines on the market. They come, they go, and are soon forgotten.

Or want to be cured? Then take a medicine that has been tested and tried, generation after generation. A medicine that has been a household remedy for sixty years. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Intelligent, thoughtful people are relying more and more upon this old standard preparation.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S CURE FOR COLIC—For colic. AYER'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM—For rheumatism.

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