

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00; Illustrated Bee, one year, \$6.00; Sunday Bee, one year, \$3.00; Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 7c; Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 17c; Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 5c; Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c; Sunday Bee, per copy, 5c.

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street, Chicago—160 Unity Building, New York—100 Home Life Ins. Building, Washington—501 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department, 11410.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Teasdale, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the following is a true and correct copy of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Circulation type, Number of copies, Total. Includes categories like 'Copies not distributed', 'Copies distributed outside the city', 'Copies distributed in the city', 'Total', 'Net total sales', 'Daily average'.

Net total sales \$18,834. Daily average 22,940.

GEORGE B. TEASDALE, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st 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. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The printers' strike is not due to reach Omaha at least for another two weeks.

If Jack Frost doesn't hurry he will be behind the distance flag in the race with late corn.

With the statue of Tom Paine in a Philadelphia public building, the city seems to be improving in liberality as it improves in civic virtue.

At the present time Treasurer Kelley of Kansas is probably congratulating himself that he does not hold office under the governor of Indiana.

Those Hartford resolutions anent the life insurance scandal might have been stronger had not advances on commissions figured somewhat in the testimony at New York.

The Kansas penitentiary officials sold blading twice in Nebraska this year, but so far the effect of state competition has not been particularly noticeable to Nebraska farmers.

The special committee on gas of the Real Estate exchange should have no trouble in filling a balloon for the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival with natural gas, out of its own generator.

With 200 marriages in one month against twenty-five divorces in the same time, South Dakota may lose caste in the eyes of eastern folks who find the marriage yoke irksome.

Score one more for the popularity of the name of Kennedy. Alfred G. Kennedy received the highest vote cast for any candidate for the school board in the primary, and deservedly so.

If the prohibition of overlaps in the new city charter is good for anything, the brakes will have to be put on at once in the fire and police departments, and perhaps in some other places.

No scramble for offices was discoverable between the populists and democrats at Lincoln—the first evidence that a nomination by those parties is recognized solely as an honor unattached to a salary.

Perhaps Dr. Sutton proposes to prescribe homeopathic remedies for the five contemptuous conclaves at Sheriff Power's sanitarium; if so, he should not forget to include in his prescription five bottles of root beer.

If the Real Estate exchange gas committee can induce some capitalist to lay a pipe line from Omaha to the Kansas gas fields, it would not only solve the illuminating problem, but the heat and power problem as well.

Although Douglas county democracy polled nearly 12,000 votes at the last general election, only 2,600 democrats took part in the primaries, which goes to show that democracy is very much on the wane in this city and county.

Conservative democrats of Nebraska apparently saw no reason why the radical element should not prepare the platform this year, as it will not have even the merit of binding the few county officers whom the party may elect this year.

If Judge Sutton should get it into his head to place those five contemptuous conclaves in the city battle on bread and water for thirty days, what would become of the city of Omaha; what would become of the three paramount issues now before the people of Omaha—the police fund overlap, the gas ordinance and the independent telephone?

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

The idea that the outbreak of popular feeling in Tokio against the peace treaty was in any respect hostile to the United States has been shown to be entirely groundless. The dispatch of Secretary Taft to President Roosevelt was a conclusive statement that the people of Japan not only feel no hostility to the American people, but are absolutely friendly and most earnestly desire the cultivation of cordial relations between the two countries.

It is hardly conceivable that the Japanese people, or at least the intelligent portion of them, should feel unfriendly to the United States. No other country has done so much for them as this republic. From the time, more than fifty years ago, since Commodore Perry acquainted the Japanese with a civilization of which they and no previous knowledge and started the island kingdom upon a career which has been marked by an extraordinary development, the United States has been Japan's steadfast friend.

The first direct primary election conducted under the auspices of the regular county and city officers, held in this county Tuesday, discloses many serious defects that must be remedied before the best results obtainable from direct nominations can be effected. When the change from nomination by convention to nomination by direct vote of the rank and file of each party was first suggested some years ago, the Bee pointed out the prospect of pluralities, nominations and the impossibility of proper geographical distributions of candidates, as among the most glaring defects of the system.

In view of all this, most familiar to the government and statesmen of Japan, it is not at all remarkable that the intelligent element among the Japanese should entertain a friendly feeling for the American people and show upon every proper occasion a desire to cultivate cordial relations between the two countries. In his dispatch to the president Secretary Taft spoke of the friendship and gratitude of the Japanese as abiding. There can be no reasonable doubt that such is the case and nothing should be done here to interfere with this feeling.

GERMAN TARIFF RELATIONS.

The important subject of our tariff relations with Germany received consideration at the farewell dinner a few days ago to the American consul general at Berlin, Mr. Frank H. Mason, who has been transferred from the German capital to Paris. Ambassador Tower, who presided at the dinner, said in regard to the tariff question that he hoped an ultimate agreement will be reached which shall be fair and just to each of the countries and beneficial to the trade of both.

These expressions from diplomatic representatives of the United States, showing their earnest interest in the question of trade relations between their country and Germany, ought to receive careful attention here. These officials are deeply concerned for the maintenance of the large commerce that has been built up between Germany and the United States and they realize as fully as anyone here can do the danger to this trade, especially the agricultural feature of it, in the new German tariff, which goes into effect early next year.

AN INFLOW OF GOLD.

Gold is coming to this country from Europe and in the opinion of foreign financiers the tide that has turned toward New York from the money centers abroad will continue in that direction. This is one of the results of the peace agreement. Prior to that there had been an accumulation of gold by the European banks, due to the expectation that Russia would have to pay a large indemnity. Now this gold is being released and naturally a considerable part of it is coming to this country, which offers the best market in the world for its investment.

What is to be the effect of this inflow of gold upon industrial and commercial interests here? The natural inference must be that it will have a tendency to stimulate business in all directions and possibly to also encourage speculation. There is already in the United States an amount of capital equal to, if not in excess of the demand for legitimate enterprises. Our own gold production for the fiscal year 1904 was more than \$80,000,000, a considerable increase over the previous year. The indications are that

the output for the current fiscal year will show a further gain. Use must be found for this addition to the money resources of the country. It will not be permitted to remain idle in the bank vaults. Consequently the millions that are flowing back to us from abroad will inevitably find their way into the channels of trade, operating to stimulate the industries and commerce of the country and thus augmenting prosperity. The only danger involved in it is that it may prove an incentive to excessive speculation, but in view of the present conservative tendency in the business world, this danger is not very great.

EFFECTS OF THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

The republican state convention has committed the party by the next legislative to the enactment of a direct primary election law. Between now and the next session the various features of the proposed law will have to be carefully digested and formulated. Experience in Minnesota and Wisconsin, as well as that in several of the southern states, affords valuable suggestions, but the direct primary system, conducted in accordance with state law, is too new to be perfect.

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It is estimated that the return of railroad passes by Nebraska state officers will entail an expense of \$90,000 a year upon the state and may lead to an extra session. But if the railroads are contributing \$90,000 a year to the state of Nebraska they have a right to expect peculiar consideration at the hands of the state officers.

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Dual Life in Business.

A curious case of psychology is that of George W. Perkins, vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company and manager of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. In conducting financial transactions between the two companies he could not tell the psychological moment in which he ceased to be the agent of the one to become the agent of the other.

Philadelphia Press.

The opposition to free passes is spreading in different parts of the country. The republicans of Nebraska in state convention have declared for a law to prohibit them, but as the legislature alone can enact the law it may not prove so easy. Pennsylvania have no trouble about free passes; the constitution forbids them and nobody pays any attention to it.

Conspicuous Absence.

The most prominent absentee from the democratic primaries in Nebraska was W. J. Bryan, from which it may be inferred that William Jennings Bryan, the statesman, does not read the remarks of William J. Bryan, the editor, who has been pledging all the democrats to the world to attend the primaries, and he appears to have reached them all except himself.

But the Senator Keeps Moving.

Senator Ekins keeps a railway regulation bill will pass congress at the coming session, but he does not say what kind of a bill it will be. Perhaps even Mr. Ekins has heard the rumbling and realizes that he and the other railway senators must beat the symptoms. He lets himself down, however, by declaring that there will be no tariff legislation for a long time to come. Not if Mr. Ekins can help it, of course; but there are some other things basic railway legislation that the West Virginia boss cannot prevent.

Campaign Contributions.

No doubt we shall hear a great deal of virtuous outcry over the campaign contributions of a life insurance company, but the outcry will be mostly false pretense. Both parties welcome contributions from all sorts and conditions of men and everybody knows that campaigns are run on such contributions. In the present instance the surprise will be not at the fact of the contribution but at the comparatively modest dimensions of it. We have been so accustomed to hearing of \$20,000 donations to campaign funds that a \$40,000 donation looks rather stinky.

Pretty Good World, After All.

The world is better than it was—better and wiser. There is more charity, more rational religion, more money spent for moral, educational, charitable and humanly helpful purposes than ever before. The people as a whole, high and low, live better, have more comforts and conveniences and luxuries—are better housed, better clothed, better fed, better educated than their ancestors were. While this is an era of great development of wealth, the accumulation of great fortunes, the exploitation of many schemes of graft and greed, the people are not mere money-worshippers. As Governor Folk recently said in a chautauqua address: "The dollar now is not as potent as it has been and gold is not worshipped with the devotion of old. The richest man in all the world is a beggar for sympathy. The ambition of young men is becoming more and more, not so much to get riches as to get right and stay right."

The man who polled the biggest majority as a candidate before the republican primaries in William G. Ure, who ran more than 900 ahead of his opponent in only one of the five commissioner districts. If Mr. Ure were running over the entire county he would have had at the same rate a majority of 3,000 and upwards.

From now on until November voters in Omaha and South Omaha should be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the voting machine, otherwise one-half of the electors will have to ask for assistance of the election officers to turn the crank for them.

If G. M. Hitchcock's claim that The Bee's bill for scavenger list advertising is overcharged by 60 per cent is good, then Mr. Hitchcock's bill for scavenger list advertising, for which he has already pocketed \$5,881.46, was a steal of at least \$3,500. Will he put it back?

Hello! Long Distance! Please answer this conundrum: If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor, what about the man who makes two telephones sprout where only one was rooting through the conduits?

Philadelphia reformers demand that the mayor of the city shall have the right to appoint all heads of departments, showing a marked difference from Omaha "reformers" who would place the affairs of the city in the hands of state officials.

Bryan's state platform for 1905 is made of sound timber, but in the absence of General Calamy, commander-in-chief of the reform forces, the campaign is sure to be abortive, because the grand army of discontent and disaster will fall to rally to its support.

If the opinion of Attorney Hughes is worth anything, and the life insurance investigators have only touched the margin of the work of the companies, it may develop that Pat Crowe, among others, is also on the payroll.

Protection of China—Observance of Chinese neutrality in recent war insured by the United States. Peace—Negotiation between Japan and Russia arranged by the president and rupture prevented later by his intervention to urge settlement. The Square Deal—Public attention centered through the president's efforts on equality before the law and the principle of "the square deal to every man, no more and no less."

These there was a prairie chicken and watermelon banquet, "tendered" to and joyously accepted by the hunter. Mr. Bryan's appetite was always good. We may be sure that his laugh was loud and long. His digestion is fine. The state of the country doesn't bother him. His conscience and his bank book are satisfactory. The election of 1904 still gives him deep satisfaction. Thursday he begins his voyages, traffics and discoveries, his circumnavigation of the globe. Lucky man! Plenty of time, plenty of the pale and common drudge, and the world before him where to browse and choose and "get up" subjects and write letters and observe men and cities. We see him feasting on poi and studying the native dances and sootie labor. The trade winds give him the kiss of peace; they are not more regular and constant than his own steady speech. Cherry blossoms garland his head. He penetrates the problems of transportation in a rickshaw. He masters chopstick regulation and the financial situation in a day. He warms the impress of China against imperialism. He steers up or cheers up the downtrodden Tagalog Washingtons and Hampdens. He impresses upon the ladrones the guilt of predatory wealth. He warns the Sultan of Jolo of the dangers of monopoly and divvies. He tells the Igorrote head hunters of the poll tax and trial by jury. He tells the "cool catchers" of the Straits Settlements of the soulless corporations. And so he wanders on, happy and making others happy.

A good voyage to him, and a stomach imperturbable by great Neptune's ocean, and a safe return! He is a good fellow as well as the special agent and traveling representative of the "producing classes."

FOUR YEARS OF ROOSEVELT.

Achievements of the Administration in National and World Affairs. Kansas City Star. On September 14, 1901—four years ago—Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States. Here is a record, in part, of his administration's achievements: Appointments for Merit—Higher standard of federal appointments established, particularly in the south, and political pull eliminated from the army. Civil Service Reform—Classified service extended from 50,000 to 135,000 positions. Irrigation—Law of 1902 adopted largely through the president's influence. The Hague Court—Tribunal saved from failure by reference to it of Plus claims. Rumanian Jews—Remonstrance in behalf of an oppressed people sent to the Rumanian government. Coal Mines—Struggle of anthracite miners settled by the president's arbitration board. Cuban Reciprocity—Justice done Cuba at extra session of congress called by the president for that purpose. Venezuela—European blockade of Venezuela stopped through president's intervention and claims referred to The Hague court. Alaskan Boundary—Long standing dispute sent through State department to a commission and satisfactorily settled. Best Trust—Suit brought by the government to prevent conspiracy in restraint of trade and trust officials indicted for violation of federal court's injunction. Postoffice Inquiry—Grafters hunted out, prosecuted and sent to prison. Kishinev—Protest against massacre of Jews laid before the world in spite of diplomats' predictions of failure. Panama Canal—Panama republic promptly recognized, bloodshed averted and canal work made possible; unwieldy commission reorganized by the president after failure of congress to act. Northern Securities Suit—Anti-trust proceedings brought and won in the face of tremendous pressure from Wall street. Turkish Claims—Fleet dispatched to Smyrna, inducing Turkey to keep its promise to the powers.

Second Hague Conference—Invitations sent by the president to the nations to supplement work of first congress. Santo Domingo—Dominican customs house administered by executive order, resulting in averting European seizure and its stopping revolution. Monroe Doctrine—Extension of Monroe doctrine definitely announced as result of American procedure in Venezuela and Santo Domingo. Exclusion of Red Tape—Departmental efficiency increased through investigations and suggestions of Keep commission appointed by the president. Railroad Rate Control—Governmental regulation of railroad rates made a definite issue before the nation and congress. Trust Problem—Publicity adopted through the president's suggestion as an essential preliminary to the correction of corporation abuses. Protection of China—Observance of Chinese neutrality in recent war insured by the United States. Peace—Negotiation between Japan and Russia arranged by the president and rupture prevented later by his intervention to urge settlement. The Square Deal—Public attention centered through the president's efforts on equality before the law and the principle of "the square deal to every man, no more and no less."

A HAPPY MAN.

Eastern Admire's Joyous Farewell to Colonel Bryan. New York Sun. Last week Hon. William Jennings Bryan went fowling in the sand hills of Nebraska. He "beat the record." He bagged thirty-five prairie chickens. No one can resist him. He is a mighty hunter. Rabbits, ostriches, octopuses, all fall alike before him. He always has the biggest bag when Hon. Moses Cincinnatus Wetmore takes him to the preserves. It seems to be a case of fascination rather than skill. The hunter, Mr. Bryan, has abnormal, almost supernatural, hypnotic power. Beasts of the field, fowls of the air, fish of the sea, like hearers in the lecture room, surrender to him gladly. He has a taking way.

There was a prairie chicken and watermelon banquet, "tendered" to and joyously accepted by the hunter. Mr. Bryan's appetite was always good. We may be sure that his laugh was loud and long. His digestion is fine. The state of the country doesn't bother him. His conscience and his bank book are satisfactory. The election of 1904 still gives him deep satisfaction. Thursday he begins his voyages, traffics and discoveries, his circumnavigation of the globe. Lucky man! Plenty of time, plenty of the pale and common drudge, and the world before him where to browse and choose and "get up" subjects and write letters and observe men and cities. We see him feasting on poi and studying the native dances and sootie labor. The trade winds give him the kiss of peace; they are not more regular and constant than his own steady speech. Cherry blossoms garland his head. He penetrates the problems of transportation in a rickshaw. He masters chopstick regulation and the financial situation in a day. He warms the impress of China against imperialism. He steers up or cheers up the downtrodden Tagalog Washingtons and Hampdens. He impresses upon the ladrones the guilt of predatory wealth. He warns the Sultan of Jolo of the dangers of monopoly and divvies. He tells the Igorrote head hunters of the poll tax and trial by jury. He tells the "cool catchers" of the Straits Settlements of the soulless corporations. And so he wanders on, happy and making others happy.

PUTTING ON THE BRAKES.

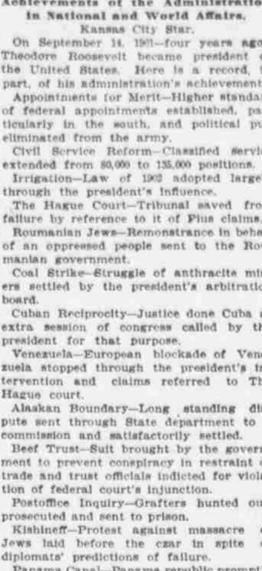
Proposed Methods of Reducing Speed of Naturalization Mills. Pittsburg Dispatch. A committee appointed by President Roosevelt several months ago to investigate the naturalization laws is stated to have two recommendations ready for the meeting of congress. They are: First, that the right to naturalize citizens shall be confined to the federal courts, and second, that the bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor shall keep an immigration register, from which the duration of an immigrant's residence shall be verified before he is naturalized.

It is a striking coincidence on our part that it has taken a century of immigration to produce these simple suggestions for closing the wide-open door to naturalization frauds. Probably the tardiness is chargeable less to our lack of initiative than to the subsopation to do anything unless some interest is benefited thereby. The political machines find their benefit in the present loose method, but no one would be benefited by the proposed changes except the whole nation.

It is not to be expected that these reforms would stop all dishonest naturalization. But they would bring the subject under some intelligent control and establish a test for misrepresentation as to the residence of the applicant. Will congress so far neglect the cause of the professionals as to pass the needed bill?

General Nelson A. Miles has been registered in Boston as a voter. An eminent educator defines education as "a transformation from an indefinite, incalculable homogeneity to a definite, calculable heterogeneity by a series of differentiations." Exactly. Mrs. Humbert's deported brother, when examined by the immigration officials at New York, declared that all he had done in France was to conduct a life insurance company according to the methods now used here in this country. Harold S. Vanderbilt, a son of William K. Vanderbilt, is so ambitious, so greedy for work that he is determined to take his degree of bachelor of arts at Harvard next June instead of June, 1907. He is crowding four years' study into three years. For the first time since reconstruction days the gubernatorial chair of Missouri is occupied by a republican. Lieutenant Governor John C. McKinley will fill Governor Folk's place during the latter's absence from the state attending the Lewis and Clark exposition. W. L. Bechtel, who for ten years has been seeking minerals and archaeological relics through the west, has discovered in a cave in Colorado a carved war god which he believes is fully 1,000 years old. He will ship it to Washington to Dr. George P. Merrill, curator of the National Museum. Prof. Theodore A. Schurr, who has just died in Baltimore, was a pioneer in the crusade against killing birds for adornment. He had a collection of birds and butterflies representing 50,000 specimens, valued at about \$100,000. He had in his possession more 1,300 personal letters and testimonials from presidents of universities and colleges regarding his exhibit. The manager of a New York clipping bureau recently issued a new prospectus, which he sent to prominent men all over the world. In the circular it was pointed out that subscribers could read everything said about them in the papers. Among the answers received was this from Alfred Austin, the British poet laureate: "Mr. Austin does not care to pay for 'grants' bites." Dr. K. Beerwald of Berlin is opposed to the free drinking of water, so often advised. He says: "Excessive water drinking not only produces temporary disturbance, it also creates direct organic disorders: the heart and kidneys are particularly affected by the excess and in these cases the vascular system is overcharged and the heart and kidneys overworked." One icy night Charlotte Cushman and Lawrence Barrett came out of the theater together. The steps were dangerously slippery and it was with difficulty that they kept their feet at all. As they totteringly descended the great actress said to her companion, quite in her Lady Macbeth manner: "Take a good grip on my arm, Lawrence, and if I slip hold on like grim death, but if you slip, in the name of heaven let go!"

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. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation. AYER'S CURE—For coughs. AYER'S SWEET CURE—For malaria and ague.

PERSONAL NOTES.

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MERRY JINGLES.

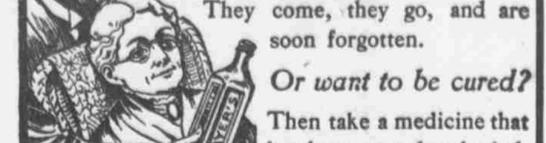
McJigger—You look weary this morning, old man. Thungumbol—Yes, I made a discovery last night that staggered me. McJigger—Gracious, what was it? Thungumbol—A quart bottle of ten-year-old that I didn't know I had.—Philadelphia Press. Miss Tartu—Why does a man want to wear a corset, anyway? Young—Folksort! Why, great Scott, what does a woman want to wear one for?—Chicago Tribune. "I'm in very bad shape." "That's not the way to talk." "Yes, doctor told me I might die any day now." "Well, what's keeping you now that you've got his consent?"—Cleveland Leader. "They say that automobiling is a cure for consumption." "Well, what good does that do a poor man?" "Oh, he gets in front of the automobile."—Philadelphia Ledger. "How does the razor feel, sir?" asked the stilly barber. "I give it up," snapped the victim, "but it is too lovely for anything," she said, but I am sorry about one thing." "What is that?" "That I have no friends to send souvenir postal cards to." she answered, with a dry sob.—Chicago Tribune. Adam was showing Eve the beautiful rights in the garden of Eden. "How do you like it, dear?" he asked. "It is too lovely for anything," she said, but I am sorry about one thing." "What is that?" "That I have no friends to send souvenir postal cards to." she answered, with a dry sob.—Chicago Tribune.

THE VEGETARIAN.

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun. "No meat for me," the vegetarian cried. And pointed to himself with pride. "No food for me of any kind." "Which means the sacrifice Of life that may be dear as mine— No food for me of any kind. And straightway filled himself on those ingredients the gardener grows. Then up from the gardens and orchards Came the man of the trees protesting. Like the moan of the trees protesting At the top of the garden of Eden. From millions and billions of microbes, A struggling, squirming mass Of life beginning its being. In the form of garden grass. "Come off," they howled, "you octopus. Is life not quite as much to you As it can be to you? And yet You eat us up, and our friends you eat! And we must go as they have gone. That I have no friends to send souvenir postal cards to." she answered, with a dry sob.—Chicago Tribune. But the vegetarian heard not. And he saw a butcher's sign. He said, "I will eat butchery. Loaded full, go rattling by."

GREAT SONG WRITER

PAUL DRESSER, CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS



Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen: I wish to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. In the hope that my endorsement may be read by at least a few of the many thousands of sufferers from kidney trouble, I will state from this malady that I could not sleep, rest nor eat, and had a weak and aching back. Doan's Kidney Pills effectually cured me, and I wish that others may know, in order that they may also be benefited by the remedy. Yours truly, PAUL DRESSER.

Paul Dresser, who writes the above, is the man who wrote those wonderfully popular songs, "On the Banks of the Wabash," "The Lone and the Gray," "The Letter that I Brought For Never Came," etc. Mr. Dresser has written a new song, "Jim Judson," which promises to be as popular as some of his older successes. Mr. Dresser is well known all over the United States, and his frank letter will be given much attention.

SICK KIDNEYS Make One an Easy Subject for Colds and Chills, and Every Cold Settles on the Kidneys, Causing Pain in the Small of the Back, Rheumatic Aches, Etc.

When the kidneys are well they filter out of the blood every day from three to four pounds of watery waste (urine). You can tell when the kidneys are sick, for if this work is not properly done the impurities will cause urinary disorders, pain in the back and loins, dizzy spells, every change in the weather will affect you, making you feel miserable, weak, nervous and rheumatic.

The seriousness of colds and chills is but little realized. Extra work is thrown upon the kidneys, and as it is impossible for the kidneys to do this extra work besides their own, they become diseased. It is therefore, wise to provide against sudden changes of weather by keeping the kidneys well, or if a cold or chill is felt, begin regularly using Doan's Kidney Pills, and take them until health and strength is restored.

Doan's Kidney Pills assist the kidneys in filtering out the poisonous waste by re-vivifying the exhausted and restoring a Sold by All Druggists. Price, 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Prop's.