

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, C. C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee printed during the month of May, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Amount. Includes categories like 'Total', 'Less unsold copies', and 'Net total sales'.

C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1906.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The thing to do now is to beat the ballot jugglers at their own game. Reports from Guatemala are almost as conflicting as those from Iowa.

Sometimes it is a million-dollar rain and sometimes it is a two-million-dollar rain. The press censor at Bialystok realizes that a free press in Russia means a secret one.

In the meanwhile Mayor Dahlgren continues to keep that much advertised backbone on exhibition. A conference to which the president and Speaker Cannon are parties should produce results of some kind.

With but three more "suspension" days in the house congressmen will have to work rapidly to satisfy clamoring constituents. The fact that they are still trying former St. Louis boodle councilmen in Missouri would indicate that reform in that state has not yet run its gamut.

New York has decided to erect a monument to Carl Schurz. Residents of other parts of the country will, as usual, be expected to furnish the money. Kansas has contributed so largely to the population of Oklahoma that the coming constitutional convention there may be expected to be strong in pyrotechnics.

New York complains of an advance in the price of meat. That New York house which was given a clean bill by the government evidently knows how to take advantage of its advertising. If the Fontaine bosses had their way they would disfranchise every voter who could not show a certificate of American birth and a diploma from some high school or college in addition.

By placing the omnibus public building bill at the foot of the docket house managers can be assured of a quorum to the finish, as few representatives will leave before the "pork" is divided. The hardest lesson for these improvement clubs to learn is that with funds available for new work strictly limited, if one club got all it asked for there would be little or nothing left for all the rest.

The report of a committee of the Commercial club, which looked into meat-packing methods and conditions of South Omaha, is to go into the Congressional Record. Our Commercial club is losing no chance for free advertising. Arkansas union miners who are standing out against the Kansas City agreement with operators on the ground that it violates a state law are furnishing a diversion which is interesting in the matter of trade agreements, but Arkansas always was peculiar.

Recommendations of the late grand jury for improvements at the county jail have already been ordered carried out at a cost of nearly \$1,000 to the taxpayers. Now, if that jail feeding contract can be squared up along lines suggested by the grand jury the taxpayers may possibly get their money back.

POLICE AND COMMERCE POWERS.

By raising against proposed inspection legislation of the constitutional point that congress is precluded from interference in matters comprehended within what is known as the police power of the several states, one good result has been secured in more efficient exertion of local police authority without narrowing the national sanitary restrictions. Whatever may be said as to state police power, it is conceded that congress has complete and indeed exclusive constitutional power to regulate commerce between the states and with foreign nations and therefore to prohibit absolutely such commerce or transportation of meats, canned goods and packing house products not bearing the government label, "inspected and passed." Such inspection, if constitutional, can require practically every condition that could be enforced under any exertion of state police power.

Practically such legislation under the interstate commerce power must also go a long way to control the character of meats consumed in the states where they are prepared, because if sanitary conditions must be established in a large packing plant doing business outside of the state, those conditions would in a measure protect all the meat treated there for whatever market. Nor would the domestic consumers long tolerate a meat supply inferior to that sent outside the state or handled under circumstances open to suspicion. The plenary resources of the police power are at hand to supplement as to the local supply any evasion of the national restrictions as to interstate and foreign commerce, saying nothing of the remedial potency of mere publicity.

FOREIGN MEAT DISCLOSURES.

While no one defends any authenticated abuse in the Chicago packing industries and it is conceded that some conditions exist requiring summary eradication, indiscriminate denunciation abroad of American food products has excited just resentment. There is no doubt that those countries in which such misrepresentation is most extreme are at least as much addicted to adulteration and defilement of foods. The elaborate report of the chief sanitary inspector in London therefore comes as a swift retribution at this time, demonstrating the existence there of conditions in slaughtering and canning meats far more obnoxious than anything in the official reports concerning the Chicago meat industries.

It is unnecessary to repeat the revolting circumstances disclosed in the London canneries and fresh meat trade now directing British indignation nearer home, but it is some consolation to know that the press is acknowledging that the greatest need of protection to public health relates to the domestic supply. For it is demonstrated that poisonous meats are worked over with other materials under circumstances too loathsome to describe and extensively palmed off on the public as tinned "delicacies," while the fresh meat trade is horribly involved by systematic slaughter of tuberculous and other diseased animals. Hardly less revolting are the revelations of official investigation of the British manufacture of preserved fruits and fruit derivatives, which is one of the great national industries.

Official information likewise demonstrates that in some districts in Germany the condition of the fresh meat trade is such that the worst exceptional circumstances at Chicago need not excite squeamishness there. The recent report of a United States consul, compiled from official data from the towns of his district, shows that within a year almost 6,000 dogs had been slaughtered and sold at butchers' stalls as fresh meat, and when this happens openly the question is suggestively raised, as to what was at the same time done secretly in the manipulations of the various meat products, especially as retail prices there are double and often treble what they are here, and the temptation to adulteration and abuse correspondingly greater.

It is a forbidding and repulsive theme, but the truth as it is beginning to be disclosed shows that we are not the worst, but only the first to draw aside the curtain. The most valuable result may well turn out ultimately to be that the movement started here, although harmful to our meat and live stock interests temporarily, will open the eyes of the world equally to conditions everywhere, and thus place our industries in the end on a more advantageous and permanent basis. In any event the result must vindicate the wisdom of President Roosevelt in insisting on meeting honestly and squarely the situation so far as we are concerned.

BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT.

The date for adjournment of congress, which a month ago was predicted for about June 30, has now been pushed forward about two weeks by the Washington prognosticators. They are, however, unable to assign any satisfactory reasons for the latter date, or, indeed, for any specific date in the near future. There is little better ground for now anticipating early adjournment than there was when Senator Allison, a recognized authority, made his prediction. The routine business has dragged and at the same time new complications have arisen. The progress even of the supply bills is blocked by legislative riders or two of them, the pure food bill on sundry civil appropriation and the meat inspection bill on the agricultural appropriation. The agitation and controversy over the latter alone has been sufficient to

WHY DID THEY MEAN?

In rendering the opinion on the rotation ballot case, declaring that this form of ballot did not amount to such an interference with the free choice of the voter as to be a denial of his constitutional rights of suffrage, the presiding judge interjected this remark for himself and his associates: "We do not want to be understood as saying that a case might not be presented in which conditions were such that a ballot as here asked would be a denial of the constitutional rights of the voter." Questioned further as to what this side statement meant, the presiding judge is said to have explained it by citing as an example a case where so many names might be filed as to make it practically impossible for the voter to pick out his preferred candidates on the official ballot, or where the ballot should thus be enlarged until it had forty feet long.

The question arises, How long must the ballot be to interfere with the free choice of the voter to a degree that it violates his constitutional rights? The ballot in the forthcoming primaries, containing the names filed for state delegates only, will be seven feet four inches long, and if the strict letter of the law as enunciated by the court were followed by the addition of the candidates for delegates to the congressional convention, the ballot would be ten and a half feet long.

The question is, How long must it be to violate the voter's constitutional rights? If a forty-foot rotated ballot would be clearly illegal, how about a twenty-foot ballot? If a twenty-foot rotated ballot would be only half as illegal as a forty-foot ballot, how about a ten-foot ballot? At what point of the yardstick does injustice begin and justice end? If six more names had been filed for the coming primary, adding three more inches to the ballot, would it have made it illegal?

To a man up a tree it looks as if the court, over-awed by the Fontaineles, were attempting to inflict this outrage upon the voters at this time while leaving a loop hole to crawl out and reverse its decision next year when delegates to a judicial convention are to be chosen and the interests of the judges themselves are at stake. We are not only to have justice measured out to us with a tape line, but the tape line is to be elastic so it may be stretched to make it fit the case.

A PRAYER ANSWERED.

We are beginning to need rain out here in Nebraska. We have no complaints to make over republican management of the sunshine. It has been all the most capricious could desire and the spring showers were fine. But we do feel that we are entitled to a few gentle summer rains. And so we appeal to the republican party for rain. Give us rain; oh! great and good republican party, source of all our blessings and pane of all ills, give us rain!—World-Herald, June 15, 1906.

And by grace of the good Lord and the republican party your prayer has been promptly answered. Is there anything else you want?

The Fontaineles bosses arrogantly assume that they have a monopoly of the intelligence of this community and that by inflicting unnecessary ballot burdens upon the voters they can disfranchise their opponents. In this they are likely to be badly fooled. The American public likes fair play and detests trickery and underhanded methods. A man who is good enough to vote for the party ticket after it is nominated should be good enough to have a voice in the choice of the party nominees.

An Omaha preacher has discovered that Sunday golf playing tends to lower ideals and thus serves to encourage worse immoralities. The courts may yet be called upon to decide whether golf playing infracts the law for an inviolate Sabbath. It transpires that canned meat purchased for use of British soldiers has for some time been required to bear the date of its manufacture, so American packers may already be equipped to carry out one of the suggestions of the president.

Colonel Greene would have people believe the trouble at his mines was an outbreak against the government of Mexico rather than an ordinary strike. If this idea prevails it will be easier to secure soldiers than to pay watchmen.

Few political parties have the honor of recounting as much accomplished in fifty years as the republican party now holding its golden jubilee at Philadelphia. And none ever faced the future with brighter promise.

The latest "president of the Philippine republic" has surrendered because, as he says, the Filipinos will never secure independence until entitled to it—and when that time comes there will be no opposition to it.

Our amiable democratic contemporary has to go all the way to Lincoln to discover that there are factions in

REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NEBRASKA.

Why not look into the city hall at Omaha, where the democratic factions are lined up with hip pocket artillery and bowie knives?

The Water board will now proceed to draw another batch of salary warrants, order a few more payments to the lawyers and retire for further cogitation pending the arrival of the long-awaited appraisal.

Example Shatters Argument. Buffalo Herald (rep.). Some persons are wondering why General Corbin spends so much time worrying about the small pay of young army officers. He has done pretty well himself.

Cut It Out. Washington Post. It will be just like some fool reporter to spill Mr. Bryan's home-coming as soon as he steps on the wharf by asking him how he is now standing on the question of the sacred "hash."

High Title for Beglar. New York World. The new senator from Kansas is to be chairman of the select committee on the examination and disposition of documents. It is a high honor for any new senator to have such a title conferred upon him.

Rush of Americans to Europe. Boston Transcript. The demand for passports at Washington transcends all past experiences, which means that more money is going out of the treasury than ever before in a season. But it also indicates that there is more money than ever before.

A Full Senate. Baltimore American. For the first time in many years the senate of the United States has a full quota of members—ninety. DuPont's election closed the gap caused by the prolonged "Addicks or nobody" campaign, and the governors of Maryland and Kansas lost no time in resigning. There is no prospect, however, of all being in their seats at the same time at the present session.

How to Treat Appendicitis. Brooklyn Eagle. Dr. Chauvel, medical inspector of the French army, deals a heavy blow at the popular surgical treatment of appendicitis in a special report of a statistical nature. He shows that out of 668 cases of appendicitis in the military hospitals of France 185 were operated upon, while 483 received only medical treatment. Of the latter there were only three that resulted fatally, whereas of the much smaller number dealt with by the use of the knife twenty-three were lost.

PERSONAL NOTES. Senator Money of Mississippi declares one western man to be the equal of five eastern men, and Money talks.

The richest woman in England is now married, and will be buried in Germany and the world soon will be. The grounds receive just a bare mention.

A. W. Benson, the new senator from Kansas, has joined the class of senators known as the "Short Leggers." It includes all the senators whose bodies are long and whose legs are short.

The only member of the United States senate from the south who is rated as a millionaire is James P. Tallaferro of Florida. He made his money in lumber and banking enterprises.

The heaviest cadet to graduate at West Point the other day was an Indiana youth; Charles A. Lewis of Warwick county, who tips the beam at 215 pounds. He expects to be sent to the Philippines shortly.

A cousin of Russell Sage has just died married, and will be buried in Germany. There is too quick an impulse to blame Mr. Sage. Doubtless he would have let the relative have money had the request been accompanied by proper collateral.

J. O. Armour of Chicago has given to the Armour Institute of Technology \$25,000, the money to be expended for equipment. It is felt that we are entitled to a few gentle summer rains.

As was to be expected, William Pinckney Whyte, the venerable successor of Senator Gorman, has made a most favorable impression on his colleagues. Dressed faultlessly and with his courtly bearing, his burgundy combed snow-white hair, he attracts much attention.

RAILROAD EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

New Law Proposed an Invasion of Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The overshadowing importance of the railroad rate bill has excluded from general notice another important measure affecting interstate railroads. This is the railway employers' liability bill, which has been passed by the senate and is now being considered by the house.

It is not necessary to make any statement as to his ability. His career speaks for him. He is as strong mentally as any man Nebraska has, and while his stature and oratory preclude pride in forensic appearance, he is as strong as any man in the senate. He has been in the senate since the day when the real work is done in the committee room. Other citizens of Omaha may have been preferred to Rosewater as a matter of pride, ability and personal sentiment, but they have declined to enter the arena. Purely as a matter of personal antagonism, we have no sympathy with the cry "anything to beat Rosewater."

One Thing at a Time. Cambridge Clarion (rep.). Every two or three weeks during the last few months the Clarion has received from Lincoln or some other place a letter or two, usually in the form of a letter to the editor, and each time a batch of machine editorials booming Attorney General Brown for United States senator, and this week we received a long article from a Furness county citizen lauding the attorney general for instituting the agitation of the lumbermen and urging that for this bit of activity and bragery Mr. Brown should be sent to the senate.

The machine editorials have not been used for the reason we are opposed to that method of campaigning. The article received this week is published for two reasons. First, because the author signs a fictitious name to it, and second, because in the main it is flap-doodle.

Norris Brown is probably a good man. We believe he is. But it is hard for publishers who know Frank Harrison to warm up to Mr. Brown. Brown is Harrison's running mate in the senate. A man who spent the better part of his life lobbying for an evil should confess his sins to men before expecting them to have faith in his boasted attempt to destroy the evil.

A large per cent of the people of Nebraska believe the suit against the lumbermen and some others were started as a grand stand play, and if the attorney general is taken from his present position and sent to the senate before he has time to prove himself, he will always be known as Mr. Brown's starting suits in good faith he should want to stay right where he is until he has convinced a multitude of sceptical voters that he is sincere and has been actuated by pure and honest motives. Last fall when a party of prominent politicians started a folk protest boom the splendid governor of Missouri said: "No! The people have chosen me governor of this commonwealth and my only ambition now is to be governor. I have commenced a work which I want to finish. The people of Nebraska have chosen Morris Brown as their attorney general; he has commenced a work and should be retained in his present position until that work is finished. He is young, able, vigorous and his future political ascendancy or dependancy depends largely upon how he finishes the work he has commenced as attorney general."

NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Where Father-in-Law Finds Favor. Norfolk Press (rep.). The Omaha World-Herald and the Fremont Herald, both democratic organs, are the only newspapers in the state that are supporting the Crouse candidacy for nomination as United States senator on the republican ticket. Hitchcock is a candidate for the democratic endorsement for senator, and it looks as though these papers were hunting for an easy mark.

A Boost for Currie. Leup City News (rep.). Hon. F. M. Currie of Custer county is out for United States senator. From a personal acquaintance and knowledge of Senator Currie we consider him as the peer of any man yet mentioned, and in intellect, honesty, moral character and brain power by far superior to many. This is our candid uncolored opinion. But we are for the man the convention names; no poor sticks in the bunch mentioned so far.

Reading the Wall Writings. Bancroft Blade (rep.). Webster, Greene and Wattles, the corporation candidates for the United States senate from Omaha, read the writing on the wall and dropped out of the race.

From Frying Pan to Fire. Auburn Republican (rep.). Senator Millard's plea for the state convention to let the senatorial question alone for the reason that he could easily land the job when the legislature meets conclusively proves that gentleman to be a poor politician. It would only be a question of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Rosewater's Senatorial Chances. Publicus in the Examiner. Edward Rosewater is now abroad, attending to his duties as a representative of the United States at the International Postal congress now meeting in Rome. It was with little hope that this was his year for the senate that he went to Rome. In fact he confessed himself as being less interested in the campaign than heretofore. He had, practically, reached the conclusion that unless some method was established whereby the will of the people could be expressed without hindrance or bias, he would not entrust himself to the politics of the state.

Scarcely had he embarked when his son, Victor Rosewater, began what now seems to be the most amazing political campaign ever waged in the state. When Edward Rosewater waged battle in behalf of another he always succeeded; and when he fought for his own political interests he generally met with failure. Victor Rosewater observed this, and from the fertile resources of his genius for execution, formulated the plan of having the demand for Edward Rosewater's candidacy spring from the people. He failed in securing assent to his state primary proposition from the state convention, but nothing daunted, he continued his campaign of enlisting the people.

Needless to state, the plan has been successful. Rosewater's absence lent the opportunity, and the means were easily secured. Perhaps the most opportune time when there may be enough batteries of field artillery to form a regiment. This arrangement would undoubtedly be carried out in real warfare, as was conclusively shown in the artillery operations in Manchuria. It is realized that it is necessary to anticipate such a condition and requirement and be able to meet it fully without the peril of lack of familiarity with such employment of field artillery.

There will be another preliminary examination for admission to the medical corps of the army on July 31, when it is hoped to obtain more qualified applicants than was a result of the examination on May 1. The qualified candidates will attend the next session of the Army Medical school, taking the final examination for commission as lieutenant and assistant all surgeon upon completion of the course of instruction. In the May 1 examination fifty-seven applicants were invited to appear, six of whom declined and ten of whom failed to appear. The Army Medical school, taking the final examination for commission as lieutenant and assistant all surgeon upon completion of the course of instruction. In the May 1 examination fifty-seven applicants were invited to appear, six of whom declined and ten of whom failed to appear. The Army Medical school, taking the final examination for commission as lieutenant and assistant all surgeon upon completion of the course of instruction. In the May 1 examination fifty-seven applicants were invited to appear, six of whom declined and ten of whom failed to appear.

It looks as if the present session of congress would end with no provision having been made to pay the claims of military and naval police for reimbursement of losses sustained in the Galveston flood, the Porto Rico hurricanes, the typhoon in the Philippines, and which must now be added—the earthquake and fire in San Francisco. It will require a change of law to permit the payment of claims of this sort, and for two or three years the War department has made recommendations for such amendment of the statutes as will enable the claims to be paid. If the truth must be told, there is an inclination at the capitol to do nothing in the direction desired, and apparently no amount of argument introduced in behalf of the victims of flood, wind and fire serves to move the legislators from their determined and unfriendly position.

The Army bill was signed by President Roosevelt on June 12. It contains much new legislation affecting the army which became effective at once. Among the more important items are these: Expert riflemen in the army are entitled to \$3 a month extra pay; sharpshooters to \$2 and marksmen to \$1. The unjust rule of deducting 12 1/2 cents each month from the pay of retired enlisted men for the support of the Soldiers' Home has

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ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON. Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. The War department has not been so busy in a long time as it is with the preliminary details of arranging for the mobilization of the regular army at seven camps of concentration from July 15 to October 15. Important changes have been made in the commands of three of the camps, on account of the designation of Brigadier General W. P. Duvall to observe the army maneuvers in Germany, where that officer goes as the associate of General T. H. Barry. General Duvall was on the list to command the camp at Chickamauga park, where his place will be taken by Brigadier General John W. Bubb. The latter was to command a camp in the vicinity of Fort D. A. Russell, where the command will now devolve upon Brigadier General Constant Williams, whose original assignment at American Lake, Wash., will be taken by Brigadier General Frederick Funston.

The artillery authorities hope to have an opportunity for the regimental formation and operation of field artillery during the summer mobilization period. There will be a chance of this at Fort Riley and it is expected there will be substantial results of enduring value on account of this concentration of field artillery commands. It has been the cause of regret that it has not been possible to do more work with the field artillery in regimental organization and it is intended hereafter to take advantage of every possible opportunity where there may be enough batteries of field artillery to form a regiment. This arrangement would undoubtedly be carried out in real warfare, as was conclusively shown in the artillery operations in Manchuria. It is realized that it is necessary to anticipate such a condition and requirement and be able to meet it fully without the peril of lack of familiarity with such employment of field artillery.

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been stopped. In the future, colonels and lieutenant colonels on the retired list of the army, when assigned to active duty, will receive the same pay and allowances that a retired major would receive under like assignment. A section of great interest to many officers provides that officers who have had service outside of the United States and have not received the 10 per cent increase in pay, or who have received it for service in China, the Philippine islands and Alaska can now be paid by paymasters for such service while en route to and from the places named. Paymasters are not, however, authorized to pay foreign service pay to any officer of the army on duty with the Panama canal. The act provides that enlisted men, if in current enlistment, may be paid the 20 per cent increase for service since July 1, 1904, under the same circumstances.

MERRY JINGLES. Rivers (stopping to sharpen his pencil)—How do you spell the plural of "dodo"? Brooks (without looking at his watch)—I don't have to spell it. There's no such damned bird now. It's extinct.—Chicago Tribune.

Knicker—Do you think we should wash our soiled linen in public? Bocker—No, I never sending it to the laundry for total destruction.—New York Sun.

Tired Treadwell—Day says dis stuff you got and in language. Limping Lem—Well, nebbly; but de stuff you botchers me de most is de kind you get in places where de lady is doin' her own cookin'.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Hello," says the man, seeing his friend saluting forth with the pole and net and bait-bucket. "Going fishing?" "No," replies the friend, turning on him solemnly. "No, I'm going to stand on my head and keep my hair from falling out. What made you think I was going fishing?"—Puck.

"I suppose you consider yourself a leader of public opinion." "No," replied Senator Borah. "Public opinion doesn't need leading. The thing to do is to keep your eyes open and find out what the lady is doing."—Washington Star.

"We hadn't any chips at the club last night, so we played poker with postage stamps." "Got old mixed up. The fool government has made the red worth twice as much as the blue."—Philadelphia Press.

"Whew! That is the first time I ever made a speech. I felt like I had forgotten all I had ever learned." "You appeared to be talking just as you felt."—Houston Post.

"How did you feel when you found your 'self overboard'?" "As if I were all in," gasped the resolute poker, gurgling riddles.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Member of Congress—Speaker Cannon is perfectly friendly to your people, but he can't help thinking the stand he poses on the statehood question. He has to do it to save his face. "To save his face! Gosh! He's forty years too late! It ain't worth savin'!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE FORTUNE TELLER. Witter Bymer in Metropolitan Magazine. Turning to the secrets from her pack of cards, she said: "Warning of sickness, tracing out a path of danger from danger as an omen guards. Her hand grew withered as it grew more deft."

Till in the stuffy parlor where she lies, Now to these clients, neighbors, debtors, friends, Trust in proven of her prophecies— "I shall be dead before December ends."

That old man, facing us, who many years Boasted the subtle wonders of her art. Now hear him how he tells us with his tears. The simpler, larger wisdom of her heart. For she was quick to share the good that came.

"O that pale mothers turned at last and loitered, I shuddered, gruffly reverenced her name. Or more than all she gave away, she kept!"

"Keep her garments on her window sill. Keep a gay garden in that narrow plot. Pinned in behind the house—you'll find there still. Her hope, her ruse, her rusty watering pot!"

Bright, in the midst of all these dingy things, Her roses, hollyhocks and pansies grew; As though some happy secret that he knew. Whispered the sweetest secret that he knew."

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