

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c.

Address complaints to irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building.

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 fully and completely paid for copies of the Daily Bee printed during the month of August, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Paid for, Total. Rows include various circulation categories like 'Total', 'Net total sales', 'Daily average', etc.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

Omaha's bank clearings are also good testimony of Omaha's business prosperity.

Kansas is emphasizing its unique record by paying in full the depositors of one of its defunct banks.

Senator Dick seems to have made the mistake of forgetting old friends—a bad habit as many politicians can testify.

The decision of President Palma to divide the responsibility of suppressing the insurrection would indicate that he sees more trouble than glory in the contest.

Colonel Bryan's exhibit at the Nebraska state fair proved to be a lecture on farming, and for once he has been able to talk without eliciting a rejoinder from Roger Sullivan.

Now that free trade Holland and protectionist Belgium are talking of closer alliance, residents of those countries may become better acquainted with one of the American political issues.

The trip of Secretary Shaw through the south proves that the congressional committee regards that section as prepared at last to hear republican doctrine undefiled by suggestions of policy or compromise.

Americans will generally applaud the decision of the French government to confer the cross of the Legion of Honor upon Sarah Bernhardt, for she has done much to add to the luster of France in days when luster was scarce.

Since John D. Rockefeller's lawyers have failed to get the information against him quashed, the public may discover just who is the "evil genius" behind the Standard Oil company if Mr. Rockefeller has been only the "scapegoat."

Having returned triumphant from his rope throwing exploits in the Wall street arena, Mayor "Jim" proposes to give another exhibition of his widely advertised backbone in connection with the squabble over the city prosecutor appointment.

Omaha will again entertain the next session of the Missouri Valley Medical society. If this organization would spread out a little it could form the nucleus of a medical society, which would set the standards for all medical practice between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill have been in conference in St. Paul, although what they talked about has not been made public.

The election of a new president of the state university of South Dakota is expected to end the long political contention over the position, which has demonstrated the pernicious effects of injecting partisanship into an educational institution.

HE DOETH PROTEST TOO MUCH.

In its account of the republican convention for the Eleventh senatorial district, comprising the counties of Madison, Pierce, Stanton and Wayne, the Norfolk News refers to one episode as follows:

H. Halseron offered a series of resolutions which contained a clause condemning the practice of trading in conventions, which was taken to be aimed at J. A. Williams of Pierce, republican candidate for railway commissioner on the state ticket.

This aroused "decided opposition and considerable heated discussion, during which Mr. Williams, who was in the room, was called upon, and he said that he had nothing to cover up."

"Any statement that I traded the Pierce county delegation to anyone or for anybody, is an absolute falsehood. I did not trade a single vote. The delegation did not come down for me. When they came to Lincoln they did not know I was a candidate."

The language of the immortal poet, Judge Williams "doth protest too much." A man who will betray the interests of his constituents for a consideration will not hesitate to lie about it.

That Judge Williams endeavored to trade the Pierce county delegation in the recent republican state convention for his own benefit in a deal that required it to repudiate his instructions is self-evident beyond successful contradiction.

If Williams wanted to be a candidate for railway commissioner at any time, he had a right to announce his candidacy and ask the support of his home county. More than that, he had a right to ask the support of the friends of Edward Rosewater, to whom the Pierce delegation was committed not by "nominal" instructions, but by unequivocal resolution.

But lacking the manhood to come out in the open, Judge Williams in the despicable way of traitors repeatedly assured Mr. Rosewater and members of his delegation, that he as chairman would cast the Pierce county vote undivided for Mr. Rosewater from first to last, while at the same time he had arranged the details of the sell-out with the manager of the opposition.

The dead give-away is the fact that the goods were delivered and the deal consummated. Representative Caldwell of Clay county was told in advance of the convention that if Brown won out the slate for railway commissioners would include Winnett, Caldwell and Williams, while Williams, with all his brassiness, did not even have the hardihood to come to Mr. Rosewater and ask the support of the Douglas delegation.

Although the Pierce county defection did not decide the senatorial contest, the people of Nebraska will still be called upon to say at the election in November whether a man guilty of such dishonest conduct can be trusted to stand up for the people against the blandishments of the railroads in a position where the most vital public interests will be at stake.

THE REAL ISSUE. The able speech of Secretary Taft in Maine, as the effect on the newspaper press generally shows, proves to have been most successful in clearing the atmosphere of a great deal of mist and cloud as to what business is really before the country to be attended to in the congressional elections now less than sixty days distant.

Mr. Bryan's arrival had helped for the moment to obscure the business in hand, for the other democratic leaders, utterly unable to state any definite point of immediate policy, had waited in hope that he might do it for them.

But the clear note sounded by Secretary Taft has served to recall public attention to the common sense, fact that the paramount issue is not government ownership of railroads, for which Mr. Bryan has committed himself, nor revision of the tariff, nor any of the interminable list of vague partisan complaints which he compiled for his reception speech.

Even if the opposition could agree on mixed national and state ownership of railroads the congress to be elected could by no possibility put on the statute book a line or a syllable of law to that end, and innumerable democratic leaders like Senator Bailey and Congressman Williams uncompromisingly controvert Mr. Bryan's proposition.

All such actions and partisan maneuvers collapse before Secretary Taft's bold and pregnant declaration that republicans "do propose to make Mr. Roosevelt the issue in this campaign because he is the issue, not in what he has said, but in what he has done and what the party has upheld him in doing."

Insofar as repressing trust and railroad abuses, fidelity in public office and the enforcement of all the laws are concerned, Theodore Roosevelt, backed by his party, is actually doing things, having begun as soon as he had power in his hands.

In the execution of a progressive program, legislative and administrative, he is going forward, as is demonstrated by the rate law, the pure food law, the meat inspection and other laws enacted at the late session of congress, and the sixteen capital actions prosecuted under the anti-trust act of 1890 and the sixty-four under the interstate commerce act and its amendments.

Partisan opposition may imagine vain things and vociferate capricious complaints and unlimited promises, but it is becoming increasingly evident that intelligent voters who are dealing with facts see that a president who is doing, and not merely talking, is the real thing.

So commanding is this phase of the situation in the public mind as to excite the apprehension that, thus to make Roosevelt the issue is to make him president for another term. While

this does not necessarily follow, nor is likely to follow, two years more of Roosevelt unhampered in the completion of the work already begun is the inevitable concomitant of returning a republican congress to uphold his hand as distinguished from a democratic congress which would at once clog the wheels of his administration and block as far as possible its forward movement.

THE RETREAT OF THE LOCAL ICE CRAB BEFORE THE RISING TIDE OF PUBLIC INDIGNATION AT HIS ARBITRARY EXACTIONS SHOWS A REALIZATION ON HIS SIDE THAT DISCRETION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.

The retreat of the local ice crab before the rising tide of public indignation at his arbitrary exactions shows a realization on his side that discretion is the better part of valor.

The ice man has had the advantage of entrenched position this year, enabling him to be as despotic as he pleased, but the people will see to it that no such situation recurs.

There is no good reason why the ice business should not take into consideration the needs and conditions of its patrons, the same as other concerns that are furnishing a necessary public service.

Scotch complaint of the parsimony of American travelers emphasizes the fact that the average American traveler today is not the man of large fortunes, but many persons of moderate means feel impelled to visit other lands as matter of education and pleasure.

That Dublin newspaper which sees trouble ahead for the United States through the employment of Chinese labor on the canal zone evidently mistakes the temper of America which will not seriously find fault with the workmen just so the canal is built.

In defying the authority of the Minnesota Board of Railroad Commissioners, J. J. Hill has set an example in practical anarchy tending to injure American institutions more than all the bombs ever thrown by crazy followers of the red flag.

The importance of the case grows out of the fact that the complaint raises the whole question of competitive relations under the law between all interior trade centers and those having water transportation, whether ocean, lake, river or canal, and its roots are intermingled with the vexed question of differentials.

While the original interstate commerce act of 1887 prohibited the discrimination involved in a greater charge for the shorter distance in the same direction as a general rule, it took care to except cases of "disimilar conditions," the phrase being intended to apply chiefly to water competition.

The commission has explicitly sanctioned suspension of the long and short haul clause in many cases, but no city situated relatively as Spokane has ever been content with such adjudications or with the rate practices of the transportation companies.

The sweeping character of the amended law's prohibition of discriminations has encouraged the interior interests, Spokane being merely the first before the commission, to raise the broad question involved in water competition. Obviously the point is of radical and far-reaching consequence and illustrates the enormous powers which have been vested in the commission. Heretofore neither had the terms of the law been peremptory as to such conditions, nor had the commission authority to enforce its decrees. It will now act in this case with full authority, not only to annul the vast system of rates complained of, but also to substitute outright for it such rates as it may deem proper.

THE STOCK MARKET SITUATION. The surprising course of the stock and securities market, there having been a considerable advance of prices the last ten days almost along the whole line in the teeth of the tightening money supply, cannot be attributed altogether to speculation.

Something more substantial is necessary to explain the continued advance after the impulse imparted by the sudden phenomenal rush of prices caused by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific dividend announcement three weeks ago, notwithstanding that New York bank reserves have now been depleted to such an unprecedented point above the legal limit, that the call rate has soared as high as 40 per cent and that the currency movement west on account of crops is sure to increase and continue for months.

In the first place, the situation proves increasing confidence in the abiding character of our prosperity, upon which stock values absolutely depend. The conditions imply firm belief even in expansion of production and exchange of commodities, the swelling volume of which, in connection with currency inflexibility, indeed explains in large part the dearth of ready cash for the moment at the great representative exchange and settlement center at New York.

On top of this, the reassuring fact as to cash is the known availability of the world's great gold hoards abroad, imports being facilitated by renewal of the treasury arrangements devised last spring, which will be effective today and which, if the exigency should become acute, could speedily bring in from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

It seems that George W. Berge has been finally hypnotized into promising to give his support publicly to Shallenberger for governor, notwithstanding the railroad label the democratic nominee bears. Having been beaten in convention for the nomination by Shallenberger, and exerted himself later to procure the acceptance of the democratic choice by the populist "allies," Mr. Berge has perhaps nothing else to do under the political code of ethics but to submit.

Yet for the author of the book on "free pass bribes" to be compelled to certify to a notorious pass-monger must come pretty hard.

Fire underwriters over in Iowa are trying to get around the anti-compact law by proposing a state board to fix uniform fire rates. As usual, the underwriters pretend that the fire companies are doing business in Iowa at a loss and ask for special consideration as charitable institutions.

In the present state of public sentiment against trusts and trade combinations the Iowa underwriters ought to know enough to let well enough alone.

A new county court house, or rather a new public building for the combined accommodation of county and city offices, is sure to come in time and in a comparatively short time. A county

court house erected nearly twenty-five years ago cannot be expected to furnish all the needed facilities for a county whose population has in the interval grown at least four-fold.

IN MEMORIAM. Battle for Religious Liberty. Omaha True Voice.

He was a democratic man, a friend to the needy and charitable to the poor. As a public spirited citizen he stood above most of those who opposed his plans.

His ideas of citizenship and his courage were tested when the tide of anti-Catholic bigotry swept over the country fourteen years ago. Edward Rosewater did not lend himself to the propaganda.

He denounced the un-American organization formed by a few misguided fanatics and was one of his most influential opponents in this city. It cost him not a little to take this courageous stand, but he never regretted it.

Time has healed many of the old wounds opened by the malice or prejudice of other years; men who then opposed Mr. Rosewater because he stood for religious liberty have come to see things as he saw them.

It is our duty to remember that Mr. Rosewater was a friend when friends were few. He deserved their gratitude for his services in those years of trial, if he had done nothing else. While others praise his great achievements, Catholics, respect his memory for the courageous battle he waged in behalf of religious liberty.

Leaves an Honorable Name. Wahoo Wasp.

In his death the state has suffered a great loss. Mr. Rosewater was a man of remarkable ability, courage and energy.

He has left an honorable name, one that has been interwoven in the history of this great state.

Worked to Build Up Nebraska. Kearney Hub.

The kindly tributes paid to the memory of Edward Rosewater by the press and people of the state indicate that people are not entirely blinded by their prejudices.

and that men still love a hard fight and have not forgotten how to admire an adroit and resourceful enemy.

Mr. Rosewater was in the thick of every important battle in his state, and made numerous friends and not a few foes. But now that death has claimed him all men rise up and declare that behind all prejudices and all conflicts there has been a daring and indefatigable brain consistently and conscientiously working to build up Nebraska and bring her to the front.

Ablest in the West. K'mball Observer.

He was fearless in his editorial utterances and was recognized as the ablest editor in the west. He did much for the editor of Omaha and Nebraska.

Victor Rosewater takes his father's place as editor in chief of The Bee, in which he has had considerable experience, while his brother Charles has for some time been the able business manager.

Loss to Party, State and Nation. Geneva Gazette.

The republican party lost a hard worker, the state of Nebraska one of her staunchest friends and the nation one of her noblest editors when E. Rosewater, the founder and editor of The Omaha Bee, fell asleep to wake no more.

When we think of the work he has done for his party, his state and his country, we are reminded of the words of the poet: "He has done more good than he had already done."

A Specific for the Blues. Chicago Record-Herald.

Traveling from Chicago to the Rocky mountains at the present time is like going through one continuous cornfield. And it is good corn. People who don't know where their next meal is coming from should take a look. It will cheer them.

Pathos of Pleading Pass. New York Post.

An early recital of the "eminently satisfactory initiative result" of the railroad rate law was to be expected from the administration, but it taxes one's credulity to have it accompanied by the assumption that the vice president has heretofore accepted liberal "courtesies" from the railroads.

Mr. Fairbanks, on Saturday, remarked: "A private secretary is a luxury these days. It costs money to ride on railroad trains since the new rate law went into effect."

PERSONAL NOTES. Senator LaFollette has just experienced his first defeat in six years.

If President Roosevelt has a trip to Coney Island in anticipation for this year he should make it next Thursday, when ten thousand babies, or more, will be on parade.

Harold B. Sampson, the second son of the late Rear Admiral Sampson, has entered the naval academy at Annapolis. His brother, Ralph Sampson, entered several weeks ago.

Harry B. Wolf, who has announced himself as a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress from the third Maryland district, began life as a newsboy. He is only 26 years old and has practiced law for five years.

Although it is the business of a life saver to save life, it seems that a record of twenty-four rescues in one season should entitle the rescuer, who is stationed at Elizabeth, N. J., to special mention if not to a Carnegie hero medal.

"Coin" Harvey, whose book was a sensation of the free press campaigns, is now residing at the residence of his mother, at Monte Ne, Ark., Club House, Hotel and Cottage company. The concern has a hotel 305 feet long and a capital of \$300,000.

Frederick Braun, the world's authority on crinoids, has been working for several months near Crawfordville, Ind., finding some rare specimens. Crinoids or sea lilies are the remains of prehistoric animals, and to produce them requires thousands of years and a complete change in the earth's topography.

He has the finest collection in the world at his Brooklyn home.

WISDOM WORD IN SEASON. Profession of Teaching and Matrimony Not Inconsistent. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

President Crabbree of the Nebraska State Normal school at Peru has a wise word for those who insist that no girl should take up the profession of teaching unless she is willing to make it a life calling. He recognizes that human nature is bound to play a large part in this matter, whether the remains of prehistoric animals, and to produce them requires thousands of years and a complete change in the earth's topography.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketches on the Spot. Francis H. Smith, who died at his boyhood home in Washington, Conn., recently was the first stenographer to report the proceedings of the United States senate.

Besides the unique distinction he reported the proceedings of various anti-bellum political conventions, as well as important meetings during the stirring times of the civil war.

In 1856 while on his way to Virginia, Mr. Smith stopped in Washington to look in on congress. He had a fair knowledge of photography at the time, acquiring for amusement, and his ability becoming known to the senators resulted in an offer of employment, which he accepted.

In those days there was no Congressional Record with an exact report of every word uttered on the floor of each house during the session. The Globe printed summaries of the speeches, except when a member turned in the manuscript of his entire speech.

But soon after Mr. Smith began his work provision was made for verbatim reports. Mr. Smith took some part in the reports of those days, his first senate work being to report a speech delivered by Daniel Webster. Afterward he had plenty of experience in taking the speeches of the great expounder of the constitution.

Mr. Smith reported the trial by court-martial of the Lincoln conspirators and the subsequent trial of John H. Burratt after he had been arrested in Rome and brought back to the United States. He also reported the famous trial of General Dan K. Williams for the killing of District Attorney Keenan.

He took some part in every other important trial during that period, including a large amount of reporting in the United States supreme court. His work covered fully 100 court-martial trials. In 1876 he retired from reporting and engaged in business in Washington.

Augustus Riley, 74 years old, a clerk in the War department, whose salary is \$1,200 a year, declares he has solved the problem of economical and healthy living.

For the last five years his expenditure for food has been \$44 a month, or a fraction more than 12 cents a day. He declares he has plenty to eat and that his favorite foods are apples, eggs and rice. He states that he lives well. He is a well proportioned, healthy specimen of manhood. He never takes intoxicating liquors and does not use coffee.

Some years ago Riley was a member of several thousand dollars and began the practice of rigid economy. Learning that life could be sustained with little food, he has stuck to his system.

"My average expenses every day is about 12 cents," said Riley, "and I have plenty to eat. The system requires only so much food and nourishment, and it can be trained. I sleep as peacefully as a baby. I walk a great deal.

"I never get hungry. Most people feel that way when their imagination runs away with them. I live on \$4.11 a month, and have an itemized statement to prove it. My favorite dishes are apples, eggs and rice. I avoid meats and indigestible foods. They tear up the vital organs and put them out of use."

Among the many appointments of the president that have raised issues and drawn criticism was the nomination five years ago of Benjamin Franklin Daniels for the office of United States marshal of Arizona. The issue raised was whether a man who had once been convicted of a crime was a man to be a chief executive officer of the federal courts.

After the appointment was made and had been confirmed by the senate it developed that Daniels was the same Daniels who, in the early days when Wyoming was a territory, had been charged with raiding the government corral at three camps, near Cheyenne, with two or three companions, and stealing a bunch of mules. He had been convicted, had served a term in the penitentiary. He now believed to have been the right man for the job.

A Washington artist, E. Garett, is making strong efforts to secure a plaster cast of President Roosevelt's face. The suggestion was first made and Mrs. Roosevelt asked: "How long would it take to make the cast?"

"About twenty minutes," replied the friend.

"Then that settles it," returned Mrs. Roosevelt; "no human power could induce my husband to remain still twenty minutes."

Mr. Garett says the length of time stated was greatly overestimated.

"The making of the mask of the face would not take more than five minutes," said Mr. Garett, "and would be productive of no inconvenience to the president. The mask and plaster are left to the last, and those features are not covered more than a fraction of a minute. Moreover, quills can be inserted, insuring easy breathing even during that short space of time."

Showed away on every ship of the United States navy, from tugboat to battleship, is a bundle of flags shoulder high and about fifteen feet long. About half the lot is composed of foreign flags, which are encased in thick paper bags, with the name of the country stenciled on the end of the bag. The flags, including those for ordinary use, are not wrapped, but tied in round bundles and lettered. The pile contains 30 flags, the regulation number each ship must carry.

The making of this number of flags costs the United States \$6,000 a year, of which \$4,000 is paid for material alone. Each ship has forty-three foreign flags on board constantly. These flags are twenty-five feet long and thirteen feet wide. With these flags on board a ship is prepared to meet and show the proper courtesies to all nations whose etiquette demands to all nations whose whose waters the vessel should enter while on a cruise.

Lesson for Young Men. Clarkson Herald.

The Bee has made a power for good and through its columns pleaded for the cause of the common people. He was a man of determination and one of grit. When he once convinced himself of the justice of a cause he gave to it his most earnest support and when he once took a position he could not be driven from it.

A life-long republican, he did not hesitate to denounce members of his own party who betrayed the people. His life's success should be an inspiration to all young men; it points them the way to success by the path of labor, economy and sobriety.

Looked Like a Soldier. Wood River Suburban.

All of his ambitions, his aspirations and his hopes were centered upon the nomination for United States senator—the crowning point of a successful life. Defeat came. Under the strain he bore up well. He took his defeat like a true soldier. He was seemingly stronger in defeat than in victory.

But those who heard his last speech at the state convention can now recall, in a measure, a touch of sadness, a slight gloomy foreboding of what came a few days later. Edward Rosewater is dead. But a lasting monument of his good deeds lives on forever.

Authority on Economies. Blue Valley (Seward) Blade.

Mr. Rosewater came to this country from Bohemia at the age of 13 years. From a innkeeper's apprentice he achieved the high position of editor of one of the great papers of the west. He was an authority on economic questions.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Beatrice Sun: One thing is dead sure the state fair has outgrown the village of Lincoln, and the facilities of the railroad leading into that town to handle the thousands of people who attend these state fairs should be corrected before another year or the attendance at the state fair will be affected.

Freemont Tribune: Can the Bryan hysteria be kept up for two years? He has sustained himself with remarkable success in the affections of his party and kept himself in the public eye as no other private citizen has been able to do, but will he two years hence get the endorsement of as many states as he did this year? Our guess is in the affirmative.

Norfolk News: Mr. Bryan does not suggest how we are to pay for the railroads, nor how many billions of dollars we would search for in each of the purchases, nor how the state and federal lines are to run separately and yet jointly. That is immaterial. The fact is, according to his doctrine, that the government ought to own the railroads. How to get them and how to meet a hundred perplexing problems in connection with them are superficial details.

Stuart Ledger: If the Stuart Ledger has gone pop, it is only working along the lines of Rosewater, the great republican editor, who, the day before he died, said: "I do not care whether you are democrats or republicans, it is your duty to see that honest men are nominated and elected. Whenever you find a railroad democrat, down him whenever you find a railroad republican, down him. Up with the people and down with the corporations."

Blair Pilot: The Omaha Bee isn't handing sweet-scented bouquets to Candidate Williams for railroad commissionership and Williams is elected we will bet a good hat that in public office he will be found just where Rosewater has indicated. Williams played treachery with the Pierce delegation. It wasn't as much a sellout of Rosewater as it was of the republicans at home, who honored him and told him in a public way just how they felt about the senatorship. Benjamin Arnold turned traitor and we all know the story. Williams went over to the enemy—there is a story coming.

Fairfield Herald: Watch the senate. It requires only seventeen votes in the Nebraska senate to block legislation, and if the voters don't watch out pretty sharp from now until the election the corporations may be able to control the next senate. They will do it if they can. In this, the Twenty-fifth district, the republicans have nominated Charles H. Epperson for a second term. There will be an effort made to beat him, for Epperson is independent and can't be used or controlled in any way whatever by corporation trustees. Mr. Epperson is a common man and the fact is being recognized by the voters of his district.

Grand Island Independent: It is to be hoped that in the enactment of laws looking to the regulation of corporate powers there will be one made good and strong for the effectual prevention of watering stock. There is no control of robbery of the people more certain nor more insidious than this. Whenever one of these high finance deals is consummated whereby property worth \$1,000,000 is juggled by some promoter into a new corporation and stock is issued for \$200,000, the consumer is compelled to dig up an additional amount, not only to pay dividends upon twice the real value of the property, but also put 1,000,000 more dollars into the pockets of a few smooth loafers who never earned an honest dollar. A very large part of the increased cost of living is today caused by the watered stock of the various corporate property, and as in all such dishonest schemes, the people who can least afford it are compelled to pay the bills.

WHITTLED TO A POINT. She—You remember, dear, that \$50 you gave me to put in the bank? He—Good gracious! You haven't run through with it, have you? She (indignantly)—Certainly not! I have nearly \$50 left.—Town and Country.

"I hear he has broken with her?" "That's wrong. He was broke by her and when she discovered it she broke with him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"So you never find fault with your wife's cooking?" "I should say not," answered Mr. Meek-ton. "When I ever find a wife who doesn't say everything I can to encourage her!"—Washington Star.

"Poor Reggie! I can't think of him without a thrill of pity." "What's wrong with Reggie?" "He has thrown away his young affections on an object entirely unworthy of them." "Too bad. Who's the object?" "Himself."—Chicago Tribune.

"You ladies as a rule ought to drive well said Phunmyam. Why ought we?" "Because you are such experts in handling the ribbons."—Baltimore American.

"Why are you so sad?" asked Barnes Turner. "I'm thinking of my mother," replied Harrington Boothby. "She has often told me to break her heart if I ever became an actor."

"Cheer up, then, my boy. Her white hairs will be a consolation value put upon your grave."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Will you wait here for the answer?" asked the telegraph operator in the hotel lobby, "or shall I send it to your room?" "Oh," replied the guest, "I guess you'd better send it to my room. It will take some time to get my answer. John, he stutters so."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The philanthropic visitor with the large, benevolent looking face had secured permission to address the inmates of the jail. "Come, Miss, let me see your ribbons," the girl wild de wash front is going to be a speech."

"Make us speech!" exclaimed Mike the stickup man. "I'd like to see de guy wot kin do dat!"—Chicago Tribune.

CORNER OF A HEART. Roy Farrell Greene in Smart Set.

One corner of her strik heart she yielded to first to me. And halted there, because the rest was occupied by who were kin to her, and who, as you'll divine, were all my own.

Through my own veins there many years had stronger claim than mine. And with affection closely packed, I managed to get my corner there. Yet soon I found the quarters cramped, and with a woeer's art I coated an added portion to that corner of her heart!

I quite forget which one it was my spread if Cousin John's or Uncle Will's heart had been my own.

By this designing move of mine. But some one, it was plain to see, had been winning the expansion of domain.

And yet, the corner thus enlarged had held when, "Some one's got to move!" I wove, "We're in each other's way!" Of tenants here you might transfer to Memory's part! I'll have to have more room than just one corner of her heart!

The transfer was arranged, and O, the ripple of her laugh! When she avowed, "Your corner's grown, I'll now much more than half. My heart you're occupying, dear. You well should know who's in charge of it. That all the other tenants, now, are crowded like sardines! I'd like to have you, with candor I avowed