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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Date of Nebraska, Douglas County, Mo. Charles E. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee printed during the month of March, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Total, and Less uncollected and returned copies. Total circulation for March 1907 is 1,009,566.

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

It is up to the weather man to fix a date for the open-faced car. "This is a lazy season," says the Washington Herald. President out of the city?

Nothing in the law prevents finishing the work of tree planting after Arbor day has passed. One new modern fireproof hotel in reality would be worth more to Omaha than a dozen such hotels on paper.

Secretary Taft's friends insist he is a star in the presidential race and not merely Mr. Roosevelt's understudy. The New York peace congress has adjourned with the exception of Editor Stead of London, who is still talking.

Americans need not mind their own business any more. Editor Stead of London has undertaken the job for them. Mr. Cleveland fails to give any sign that he even heard the kind things Mr. Bryan has been saying about democratic mugwumps.

The new chief of police of Chicago says he is going to make the city a "safe place for country people to visit." Going to quit using gas? Governor Hagerman of New Mexico resigned just as soon as he found that his successor had been selected and already had his bond ready.

Colonel Bryan's job of driving everybody who does not agree with him out of the democratic party will not be as difficult as it was a few years ago. Official reports from Jamestown on the eve of the opening of the gates are to the effect that the exposition buildings are 80 per cent ready. Omaha did better than that.

President Roosevelt says he will not go to Norway to make a Nobel prize speech in 1909. Probably he will send either Taft or Foraker, which ever has an open date about that time. Harry Thaw wants a change of venue for his next trial. Second the motion and move the trial be held in one of those West Virginia towns which does not consider a murder trial of sufficient interest to warrant reporting in the newspapers.

Mr. Carnegie has been decorated as a commander of the French Legion of Honor for his distinguished services in the interests of universal peace. The famous order of merit was founded by Napoleon, who was something of a peace promoter himself, in his own way. Former Congressman Wadsworth of northern New York has made a bitter personal attack upon President Roosevelt. As Mr. Wadsworth has spent most of his life on the farm he probably does not appreciate the risk of playing with matches in a powder magazine.

Complaints have already been entered against the hotels in the vicinity of the Jamestown exposition for raising their prices to charge all the traffic will bear. This is an old story in exposition lore. No exposition was ever pulled off but what the hotel keepers tried to hog it.

SEEING THE LIGHT. The Great Northern railway has thrown something in the nature of a bomb into the camps of its rivals by announcing that it has seen the light and will accept without contest the 3-cent passenger rate law enacted by the Minnesota legislature as well as the state laws reducing freight rates. The decision is significant, in view of the announced intention of other railroads doing business in Minnesota to apply the court tests to the legislative enactments affecting passenger and freight rates. These lines will probably find it to their interest to follow the example of the Great Northern at risk of losing business at competitive points.

Reports from other states in which 3-cent fare laws were enacted are equally indicative that many railway managers are thinking better of their earlier determination to carry the passenger rate reduction cases into the courts. The legality of the law is being tested in Indiana, but the Ohio roads have accepted the legislative measure and are complying with it. While it is too early to determine accurately the effect of these reductions upon the revenues of the companies, the preliminary reports of earnings for March indicate that the railways have nearly if not quite equalled former passenger earnings. Students of transportation problems contend that the abolition of the free pass and the non-profitable excursion rates will come near offsetting the loss in revenues resulting from lowering the passenger fare from 3 cents to 2 cents a mile. If this claim is borne out the railways would have trouble in making a showing to get the new laws set aside, for which convincing proof that the new rates are not compensatory would be required.

It is an established axiom, applicable to transportation affairs as to bargaining at the counter, that reduced prices beget increased business, and reduced passenger rates must increase business without corresponding demand for increased facilities. Such a result will tend to make the revenues from passenger services as great or greater than under the 3-cent law, without any material increase of expenses. It goes without saying that should the railroads generally abandon their threatened attack upon the passenger and freight rate reduction laws they would do much to remove a source of public irritation and to end the agitation of which the railway managers have so bitterly complained.

SCOPE OF THE LABEL. After all the talk and debate in congress for a couple of years, the Department of Agriculture has found it necessary to warn the public that it should not believe everything it reads on manufacturers' labels. Secretary Wilson promises to commence suit, if necessary, against certain manufacturers of goods who, taking advantage of the wording of the pure food law, are misleading the buyers and the public into believing that their wares are guaranteed by the federal government. The pure food law requires that manufacturers of food articles shall file with the government a guaranty of the purity and proper branding of their products. But this is the guaranty of the manufacturer and not of the government. The government simply gives the manufacturer a serial number, for the purpose of identification and to fix the responsibility in case of complaints. Many manufacturers have taken advantage of this quasi-indorsement to advertise that "The United States Government Guarantees the Purity of Our Products" or "Every Bottle is Guaranteed by the United States Government." Secretary Wilson declares that unless this practice is stopped he will do a little advertising for the government by publishing a list of offending manufacturers. The distinction is, of course, plain and the manufacturers resorting to such methods must admit themselves at fault, but it seems a pity that, after such a prolonged campaign of education, the public should not be allowed to place more than its former faith in labels.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REFORMS. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou's announced intention of instituting a change in the methods of inspecting the baggage of people entering the ports at New York promises a reform too long neglected. This inspection is necessary for the detection of persons who may be attempting to smuggle dutiable goods into the country from abroad, but the method of the inspection has long been little short of a public scandal. The inspectors have apparently gone on the theory that every person landing at New York, either a returning American or a foreigner, is an impostor and a cheat and should be treated as such. The passenger is required to make a declaration before leaving the ship concerning the character of his baggage and personal effects. This should be sufficient, unless the customs officials have some strong reason for believing that the declaration was false. Under the existing rules, however, the declaration on shipboard might as well be omitted, as the customs inspectors insist upon making an inspection upon the docks, and this is frequently conducted in a manner that is outrageous, indecent and sometimes insulting to the passenger. The evil has been of such long standing that the press and public in New York seldom notice it, if the inspection stops at anything short of personal assault. The ocean traveler will be profoundly grateful to Secretary Cortelyou if he succeeds in making the inspection of baggage at the New York docks a little less like the administration of the third degree in a police station sweat box.

REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY. The consensus of opinion everywhere is that Nebraska republicans occupy a vantage point on the political battleground from which they cannot soon be dislodged if they but make the most of their advantages. This is emphasized by a review of the late legislature by Editor John C. Sprecher for many years one of the most fearless and conscientious leaders of the populist party and several times honored by his associates with official preferment. After enumerating the important measures placed on the 1907 statute book, Mr. Sprecher says: "The republican party in Nebraska is in excellent condition to come before the people another year and there is no use putting up a democratic ticket, as with proper nominations the state will be more republican than ever, and it should be. The democratic opportunity in Nebraska is passed. They had a grand opportunity and proved ungrateful to the trust and simply 'fake reformers,' who promised profusely and gave nothing in return." The populist party, he goes on to say, was inspired in good motives, but wrecked by designing schemers, and continues: "If there ever was a political element entitled justly to the term 'fake reformers' it was that demagogic combine, and yet leaders of that outfit today have nerve enough to sit back and sneeringly refer to the republicans as 'fake reformers.' We give credit where credit is due and say that the republicans have done what the populists and democrats should have done years ago, and would if they were anything but a lot of 'fake reformers.'"

Considering the source from which these remarks come, they contain more than ordinary significance. We have no doubt but that they represent the real views of the great body of independent voters in Nebraska who honestly enlisted under the reform banner raised by the demopop combine. Most of those on whom party ties sit lightly and who believe that substance is better than shadow, performance better than promise, will prefer republican leadership, provided only the republicans take no backward steps.

A TRUST SCHEME THAT FAILED. Joy of joys! The Circus trust has yielded to public sentiment. The dazzling free street parade is to be restored. Several years ago the proprietors of three or four big circus attractions of the country formed a combination and then held a conference like a lot of Wall street high financiers to ascertain if there was not some method by which they could extract more for nothing than had been their custom. Prices had been boosted until the plain 50-cent seats were located about a block and a half from the main car line and the view cut off from the ring by all the paraphernalia used in changing the scenes, so it was not deemed advisable to attempt to screw up the price of admission. After much discussion it was determined to abandon the free street pageant. Statisticians showed that several hundred horses were worn out every year pulling the gilded chariots through the streets and that it all entailed an unnecessary expense, as the main entrance was turning people away at every performance, anyway.

After costly experiment the circus managers have learned that the American public is wedded to the street parade. The circus without a parade is promptly set down as a poor one—not worth the time and money required to see it, and the abolition of the parade threatened to cure the great American people of their circus fever. The crowds want the parades. They may have decided not to go to the show, but readily agree to take the children down to see the street parade. After standing for hours, rubbering in the direction of the circus grounds, the fanfare of trumpets announce the coming of the display. Then the mounted policemen clear the streets, the managers of the show appear in low-necked carriages, the actors and performers on polished thoroughbreds, the closed cages suggest mysterious contents, the marching herds of elephants and camels, the snake charmer with "deadly reptiles of the forest" wrapped around her like a model in a furrier's window, the lion tamer with the ferocious wild beasts of the jungle asleep at his knees, the clowns in the donkey cart, the cowboys and wild men on horseback, and so on down the long line until the steam calliope brings up the rear of the real parade, followed by the drivers of the laundry and delivery wagons and the advertising carts. When the crowds see that they are never satisfied until they have reserved seats under the big tent. The Circus trust has learned the lesson. That is the reason the street parade will be a feature of the big show hereafter.

Secretary Cortelyou refuses to follow the precedent established by former secretaries of the treasury and refuses to make frequent trips to New York to study the financial situation. He says if the New York bankers want to see him they must come to Washington. The decision is wise, and it also saves the secretary considerable railroad fare.

The World-Herald historian charges a Nebraska pioneer with having cast his first vote for Governor Burt. This would be startling if true. According to the chronicles of the day Governor Burt was appointed territorial gov-

ernor of Nebraska by President Pierce in 1854 and reached Nebraska on his journey from his home in South Carolina on the 6th day of October, badly broken in health, and sank rapidly until he died, on the 15th of October. Governor Burt was within the confines of Nebraska just twelve days and was never voted for here for anything.

The people of Lincoln may vote at their coming election on the question of municipal ownership of their local street railway system. The experience of Omaha with municipal ownership of the water works would suggest that the legislature be first applied to for a law for immediate compulsory purchase. This would provide Lincoln at once with half a dozen commissioners, drawing salaries for doing nothing, and hang the whole question up in the courts indefinitely, with lawyers' fees steadily piling up.

One of our sensational proachers applauds the social evil campaign of the Senior Yellow because it has disclosed to him that a woman of bad repute had sent her child to his Sunday school and he would not otherwise have known of the "ignominy of his mother." This, surely, is a grave exhibition of true Christian spirit.

Representatives of Nebraska railroads will have the privilege of waiting on the State Board of Assessment and on the State Railway commission at the same time. People in the neighborhood of the state house will then imagine that the legislature has reconvened, bringing the lobby in full force with it.

"The wealth of men like Rockefeller and Morgan is like a reservoir into which run little streams from the mountains which of themselves would be of no use to mankind," says one big New York banker, whose advice might be more effective if he had built a little reservoir of his own.

Our amiable democratic contemporary announces that the congressman from the Fifth Nebraska district will go with the "junktet" party to Hawaii. The editor of that paper must feel badly that the congressman from the Second Nebraska district has not been included in the "junktet."

Slipped a Cog. Minneapolis Journal. Nebraska's claim to being the Florida of the west is slightly strained by six inches of the cold weather.

Large Truth in Small Compass. Baltimore American. War will cease when pride, anger, greed, envy, cupidity, injustice and tyranny are swept out of the human heart and soul.

Hard, Weary Climb. Indianapolis News. Don't think too harshly of the thermometer. Remember how hard it is to get up again after you have been thoroughly downed.

Oh, Forget It! Kansas City Times. Omaha is just beginning to find out things concerning ex-Senator Thurston of which the rest of the country has been aware a long time.

Learning from the Cubans. New York Herald. Our Cuban wards can teach us a thing or two. Down there they arm a base ball umpire with a revolver, and the "fans" are so quiet that one can hear a foot pit in the furthestmost "bleachers."

Keep Out of It. Washington Herald. As we understand the sentiment of the country, the idea is that the republicans must not hold up the corporations for "alash funds" in the future, and the democrats must not try to do it any more.

Blinking Light for the Voters. Chicago Inter Ocean. If money is not to be taken for campaign work from men who have it and are willing to give it—who are almost invariably men connected in some way, directly or indirectly, with stock company enterprises—then we shall be obliged to carry on our campaigns without funds and leave the average voter in doubt or darkness as to what the election is really about.

Roosevelt Luck. New York World. Roosevelt luck is never exhausted. Now it is Frederick Weyerhaeuser of Wisconsin who says that President Roosevelt has been "a true middleman." Mr. Weyerhaeuser speaks with feeling. He is the recognized head of the Lumber trust, whose operations in the west have recently landed a large number of distinguished persons of Idaho in the criminal courts.

ENFORCING THE SQUARE DEAL. A Notable Victory Over Western Coal Land Grabbers. Pittsburg Dispatch. The government has won a notable victory in its proceedings against the western coal combine, forcing the corporations to disgorge coal lands valued at millions of dollars that had been acquired illegally. Investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission and federal grand juries made out a case so complete that the Union Pacific and its subsidiary coal company have agreed to return the immensely rich coal lands seized in Wyoming and Colorado. The statute of limitations barred criminal action, but this surrender gives the government all it could hope for from civil proceedings. There yet remains cases against several other corporations, but it is believed that the Coalition Trust, that is the example set by the submission in this case will be followed.

The importance of this victory can hardly be overestimated. It was charged that the railroads and allied corporations had established a virtual monopoly of the coal deposits of the interior in a secret section that has only begun to develop its resources. Thanks to the government's activity it is now assured a square deal.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. "The unknown army" has been the subject of much controversy in discussing the forces engaged in the civil war," says Pension Commissioner Warner in the Washington Herald, "but never until the McCumber service pension bill became a law was a means of determining anything about its extent. The unknown army has come to be so called largely because its members did not apply for pensions. This they did not do on account of various reasons of delicacy, pride or indifference, but most of these causes have been removed by the passage of the service law and now the unknown army has never heretofore asked for pensions—are coming to the front.

"I think everybody will be surprised at the limited number there are of them. So far there have been about 200,000 applications under the new law, but of those who have been notified that they are in the shape of original applications, or in other words, applications of the hitherto unknown possible pension claimants. Certainly, the entire number will not exceed 5,000. The other 25,000 applications are all for increase and were made by men whose names have been on the rolls in the past."

Mr. Warner is of the opinion that the great bulk of applications on account of the McCumber law has been received. When the law first went into effect the applications were received in enormous quantities, but now they are coming in in much smaller numbers and are rapidly diminishing. The receipt of so many applications has occasioned a corresponding increase of labor in the office, but by shifting the clerical force to meet the special demands it has not been found necessary to augment the list of employees.

The records of the pension office show that 2,261 of the civil war pensioners died in February, but there are still 63,488 of them on the pension rolls.

Druggists throughout the United States are strict in their enforcement of the provisions of the pure food law. Many inquiries are reaching the Department of Agriculture concerning the use of the word "compound" in names of drug products. There seems to be a general impression that this word can be applied as a corrective to undesirable ingredients. The department has just held that in no case can a preparation be named after an ingredient or drug which is not present. It is held that the word "compound" should not be used in connection with a name which designates a medicinal product. The department has just held that in no case can a preparation be named after an ingredient or drug which is not present. It is held that the word "compound" should not be used in connection with a name which designates a medicinal product. The department has just held that in no case can a preparation be named after an ingredient or drug which is not present. It is held that the word "compound" should not be used in connection with a name which designates a medicinal product.

Completed records made by clerks of the senate and house show that the last congress has passed 4,310 bills. The Fifty-second congress passed 1,023 bills, but the Fifty-ninth set a new figure with 2,557. The Fifty-second congress was in session 340 legislative days and passed 398 public and 324 private bills. The Fifty-ninth was in session 277 legislative days and passed 662 public and 426 private acts. Most of the measures known as private acts are for the correction of military records or for the grant of pensions. No congress ever passed the number of bills that were made into law as the Fifty-ninth. It appears that such a thing as a congress that discharges the army or navy, uncorrected by legislative act, will soon be a positive curiosity. Congress is not only generous to the nation's fighting men in the matter of pensions, but it is also charitable in the matter of expunging from the records anything set down against their conduct.

Plain mister is good enough for high officials of the Postoffice department; "general" and like titles are tabooed. This rule followed the grave and long discussion of the title "general" by the postmaster general and his four assistants, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. McCleary, Mr. Degraw and Mr. Lawshe. To address Mr. Meyer as "postmaster general" and each one of the assistants as "assistant postmaster general" was voted a waste of time and money by everyone who has speech with officialdom at the Postoffice department was voted to be a misnomer. This plain, every day American title of "Mr." was then suggested and adopted. The "Mr." rule is to be strictly enforced.

The second assistant postmaster general, Mr. McCleary, was the first to obey the new order of things. "General," began a caller. "Mister, if you please," was Mr. McCleary's interruption. "That's the new order. We must correct everyone," and soon the title of general in the postal service will be a thing of the past.

A special train of thirteen cars pulled by engine 133 carried New York's Thirteenth club to Washington for its annual banquet on the 13th inst.

Previous to the dinner the members of the club were received by the president at the White House. The dinner itself was an occasion to shock the superstitious, for every tradition of occultism was flouted.

Members walked under a ladder in entering the banquet hall, and not being allowed to limit the guests to thirteen, did the next best thing and had 43 set down at the table. The black out, which is the mascot of the club, presided over the recess, and among the decorations there were three frogs in gilded cages in place of ornate.

The president of the club inaugurated the dinner by breaking a looking-glass, and all the other guests were given a chance to take a rap at it also.

There were thirteen presiding officers, thirteen courses and thirteen to a table. Those who held sea numbered thirteen were roundly cheered. Each guest wore a badge numbered thirteen, and the menus were of thirteen pages each. Thirteen automobiles met the visitors, who arrived thirteen minutes past the hour.

Thirteen only registered to a page at their hotel. The club is composed of prominent newspaper men of New York and professional and scientific men from all over the country.

Great Test of Anti-Trust Law. Buffalo Express. Important as was the government victory in the Standard Oil case in Chicago, it is the suit about to be begun in St. Louis which is expected to become the great test of the anti-trust law. By this action the government hopes to remove altogether the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and put an end to the great trust.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT. Beatrice Sun: The governor vetoed the bill providing a penalty for neglecting to cut weeds. That was the proper thing to do. Under the child labor law some farmer might have offended against the law by setting a boy under 14 to cutting weeds. Weeds and loafers are the future crop of Nebraska.

Oakdale Sentinel: We were considerably puzzled at the absence of Representative W. G. Fletcher when the vote was taken on a number of the measures before the legislature. The Elgin Review explains it by stating that Mr. Fletcher improved the opportunity by attending a series of medical lectures. If true it is hoped the doctor accomplished more good for himself than he did for his district.

Sidney Telegraph: The legislature will go down in the history of the state as a legislature that legislated. From start to finish it was busy attending to the business for which it was elected and it tended to it faithfully and well. It did not do everything to suit everybody—no one expected it to—but it carried out every pledge of the state convention and passed a power of good, wholesome laws that were needed and will do much toward advancing the general interests of the state. Some laws failed to reach shore that we think should have been passed, but maybe we are wrong. At any rate we take off our hat and make our most respectful bow to the legislature of 1907.

Seward Blade: The people of Seward county, regardless of party, will feel proud of the records made by their representatives and senator in the late legislature. Dr. F. A. Marsh and J. P. Stolz were sent to Lincoln to carry out well defined reforms and help enact them into laws which were demanded by the people. They were accompanied by their trust in a glance at their record, always being at their posts at committee meetings as well as on the floor of the house at critical times, and never failed to vote, and vote right, on every bill. Senator Aldrich, by reason of his experience as an attorney, was soon regarded as a leader of great capacity in the senate. His fearless aggressiveness on the measures demanded by the people soon won for him the respect of his fellow members, and his work will receive the commendation which it deserves from his constituents in both Seward and Butler counties.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Now watch the mercury rise to its opportunities. The crop of straw hats escaped damage by the late frost. The presence of six automobiles at a funeral in Chicago establishes the eminence of the deceased. Mr. Schwab is more than welcome to make as hot a contest as possible in striving to outdo Carnegie in charity. The city of Tacoma puts scenery and sentiment above tainted dollars and has decreed that billboards must go. Eighty-foot whales have been seen cruising off the coast of South Carolina. Senator Tillman and his pitchfork are off on a vacation. No more rice or old shoes may be thrown in Pennsylvania railway stations. Evidently the company is bidding for the bridal trade.

Former Congressman Wadsworth of New York let go a few feeling words when a friend was ordered to quit the federal crib and is in a mood to take every degree in the Ananias club. Lord Roberts is the only man alive who has the privilege of wearing two Victoria crosses. One is that won by himself in the mutiny; the other is that won by his son, the late Lieutenant Roberts at Colenso.

Ex-President Cleveland has evidently abandoned his former summer home on Buzzard's bay for his new home in Tamworth, N. H., where he has spent the last two summers with his family. A new house has been built for him there.

By the death of Edward West Currier of New York City, Yale university comes into possession of \$100,000. The fund is to be known as the Nathaniel Currier fund. Its income is to benefit deserving students needing assistance.

Leslie M. Shaw in his new office in New York gets around so early in the morning as to make the office boys somewhat uncomfortable. He avoids the midday repast at lunching clubs and seeks a quick-lunch place for sausages, buckwheat cakes and sweet bread.

Niagara Falls' mills whose backyards project over the gorge north of the foot bridge on the American side object to the demand of Secretary Taft's scenic commission for a more shapely appearance of buildings and outlets. The idea of combining scenic interest with cold-blooded business jars Niagara's nerve, and that's something of an innovation.

Kansas City should be restrained from abolishing orations and essays at high school commencements. Reforms may be necessary in some directions, but a live community will find it hard to survive the loss of the annual thriller of the commencement chairman as he points the finger of joy at the graduates: "Citizens, behold the finished product of our intellectual foundries!"

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins. An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HURRY OF CIVILIZATION. More Satisfactory Living Possible at a Slower Pace. Charles F. Lummis in Out West. Civilization is a progressive disease. Its most obvious symptom is that it gets us on the run. With all its inventions, it has found no device to put more hours into the day, nor more years to our span. In the allotted time it has found ten times as many things for us to do—most of them, indeed, needless to be done, but "expected of us." The natural result is a hurry. We do not really know why we run, nor what we are running to; but everyone else is in the double-quick and we fall into step. The man beside us drops out with nervous prostration (an invention almost as new as wireless telegraphy), and quite as needless. But we learn nothing from his fall nor stop to nurse him. We close ranks and chase ahead. Now, as a matter of fact, there is no need to hurry. There is no more to be done now than there was fifty years ago, when our grandfathers never dreamed they hadn't time to write their own love letters. The only thing we have to do now, as then, is to live. This consists in having enough to eat, enough to wear, enough to do, enough to love. We can wear but one garb at a time, eat only so much, do only so much, love only so much. Our great trouble is in the needless multiplication of subsides. The great majority of our energy is expended on non-life things which have no blood relation with our necessities. We waste 90 per cent of our time and forces on activities without which we would be just as happy, just as healthy, just as long lived. Above all, it is our gait that kills us. It is not the distance we go (for that is still the same short span irrevocably marked out for us), but the pace at which we go it. We are stampeded—"buffaloed," as they used to say on the plains of the blind panic of a herd. It is not overwork that kills. Probably no one ever did too much work. It is worry in the work that is deadly. It is the sand in the journals, the "hot boxes," the friction, that spoil untimely so many splendid energies. We have all the time there is. There's time enough to live. Let's take it. "Don't hurry, don't worry and never stop growing."

WHITTLED TO A POINT. "His father, I believe, was a man who won high honors." "He was." "There were six automobiles in his funeral procession."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Don't you agree with the president on being down on this molly-coddling business?" "Well, that depends." "Depends on what?" "On Molly."—Baltimore American.

"I've nothing to say against this Hague business." "What's that?" "The Allen Speer; 'but big battalions speak a good deal louder than peace congresses.'"—Chicago Tribune.

"And I went to her window and poked my head in." "And she?" "She did the same." "She did the same?" "Yes—poked my face in."—Cleveland Leader.

"I suppose you have a great many friends?" "And I know," answered the man who seems popular, "I have never yet tried to get a note endorsed."—Washington Star.

"Do you believe old Millvyn's young widow is really grieved over his death?" "I know," said Black, "she is fully becoming to her complexion."—Baltimore American.

"How does that fashionable phytocian manage to get on as he does?" "Oh, he's such a jollier." "Is he?" "He went to the length of telling Cholly that he was sure Cholly had something on his mind."—Baltimore American.

The hero had just taken up the gauntlet for the fair lady. "Just wait," murmured the benedict; "in another year he'll be taking up the carpet." "This does real life break in on sweet romance."—New York Sun.

"If a man had an arm long enough to touch the sun and burn his fingers," said the professor, "he would not feel the pain for 662 years." "And for how many thousands of years could he be heard swearing about it, professor?" asked the anxious student in the second row.—Ladies.

A NON-PARTISAN SUGGESTION. R. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. Ho, Yankee, Porto Rican and Texan and Alaskan. Let's hail the peerless leader, the eloquent Nebraska; the time has come for putting all prejudices down. And standing up as brothers with honor and with pride. Let Teddy mount the platform and show the grand oration. Proceed to hand our Teddy another nomination.

Ho, Arie Tennesseean and brothers of the Rocky Island. Ho, men of every lowland and verdant plain and highland. The time has come for casting our politics aside. And standing up as brothers with honor and with pride. Let Teddy mount the platform and show the grand oration. Proceed to hand our Teddy another nomination.

And when the peerless leader and he that rules the air, his fingers, said the professor, "Have you our trust by waiting to nominate each other. Let George, Tom Watson, step forth to do his turn. To free the land from trouble and lasting gloom, by eloquently adding another innovation. Let Watson shine by giving them both the nomination."

SHIRT SALE. ON'T forget to come in and get some of those bargains to-morrow, One Day Only, Tuesday, \$1.15. They Sold as High as \$2.00. Broken lines from this season's goods. Plain white, plain blue, polka dots, stripes, etc. Mostly coat style. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.