

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; Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00; Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.00; Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c; Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c; Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 5c; Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c; Address all communications to the editor, Omaha, Neb.

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Council Bluffs—33 Scott Street, Chicago—306 University Building, New York—120 Home Life Insurance Building, Washington—The Fourteenth Street N. W. CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 3-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except of Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, during the month of December, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Total, and Less unsold and returned copies. Rows include various circulation categories like Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, etc.

Net total 4,139,776. Daily average 25,544. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20 day of January, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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 politicians cannot have it their own way. The base ball season will open in about one hundred days.

The court of appeals in California still insists that "Abel" Ruef did not know what he was talking about when he pleaded guilty.

Wonder what that World-Herald cartoonist would do if he did not have the editor of The Bee to sit for a picture every few days?

The Washington correspondents are trying to make the country believe that Secretary Cortelyou is resigning on the installment plan.

Pessimists seem to fear that Cuba will be following Hayti's example as soon as the United States troops are withdrawn from the island.

In the rush of other matters the reports fail to show whether that revolution now in progress in Hayti is a new one or just the same old revolution.

"The west does not like the Aldrich currency bill," says the New York Post. It is just possible that Mr. Aldrich did not frame his bill to please the west.

Postoffice inspectors say that postal thieves can identify money letters by the smell. Apparently it is not safe to send tainted money through the mails.

Council Bluffs gambling joints are at last closed—but not as a result of the work of the man who publicly proclaimed his mission "to reform two states."

Mrs. Anna Gould announces that she is going to return to America "to seek rest and quiet." She will be the first of the Goulds to make her home in Philadelphia.

The United States plans to move out of Cuba just in time to give Governor Magoon a month's rest before taking his place in the next president's cabinet as secretary of war.

In spite of the troubles that have been upsetting business and industrial conditions in Persia, The New Jersey mills are keeping the market fully supplied with genuine Persian rugs.

Some of those foreign noblemen are real financiers. An Austrian count has just secured a hold on the Vanderbilt millions upon the investment of one dollar for a marriage license fee.

If Colonel Bryan had the moral courage four years ago to kiss and make up with "Gold-bug" Parker, why should he not have the moral courage now to kiss and make up with "Gas-bag" Sullivan?

Speaker Cannon is convinced that the New York republicans will send an untruncated delegation to the Chicago convention. That holds any consolation for other favorite sons they are welcome to it.

Council Bluffs and South Omaha are just now maturing a healthy crop of candidates for municipal office. The open season for aspiring mayors and councilmen in Omaha will not come for another year.

Postmaster General Meyer cannot see why congress will not pass a parcels post law. There are still five reasons—the American, United States, Adams, Pacific and the Wells-Fargo Express companies.

A FEW WORDS PERSONAL.

The self-styled "official La Follette booster" for Nebraska seems distressingly eager to have me pay some personal attention to him. Notwithstanding his continuous yelping and snapping at my heels, I have been disposed to ignore him as I would any barking dog as not worth dignifying that much. Lest, however, some well-meaning but uninformed people, whose respect I would like to have, might accept as truth the deliberate falsehoods he is having disseminated about me, I am condescending to refute some of these misstatements and at the same time to show up their source.

First and foremost, whether this "booster" is being paid or not for writing the scurrilous stuff he is inserting in various Nebraska papers, I do not believe Senator La Follette would have anything to do with him if he knew his history and record. I do not believe Senator La Follette, whom I esteem as a friend and greatly admire, would want his own sincerity discredited by being championed by a man who only a few years since was infesting our legislature as a paid lobbyist for the Union Pacific railway endeavoring to thwart the very reforms for which La Follette was valiantly battling in Wisconsin.

Instead of having been making "an aggressive fight for reform in this state for years," as he pretends, this LaFollette "booster" was, no longer than two legislative sessions ago, distributing free passes and free meal tickets among the lawmakers and their satellites at Lincoln and trying to bribe the incorruptible country newspapers into selling out to the railroad gang.

The disclaimer of the "booster" that he is not being paid in money may be taken for what it is worth. I have letters over his own signature, dated not two years back, asking to be put on a salary to work politics in Nebraska for me and offering to include in the bill of sale his influence with certain papers he claimed to be able to control. Needless to say that the engagement was never made and my refusal to hire him then may possibly explain in part his venomous attacks upon me now.

As for myself, all I want to say is to deny the charge made by innuendo, that I, by myself or in association with any one else, have undertaken any "contract to force a machine-made national delegation upon the party." I do not, however, recognize the right of any ex-railroad lobbyist with the record of a political prostitute to dictate the membership of our delegation to Chicago as if he were commissioned to speak for the decent republicans of Nebraska. My own position is fully explained by replies I made a month ago to numerous inquiries from the outside counties, of which the following is a sample:

OMAHA, Dec. 28, 1907. My Dear Sir: I have your letter and thank you for the complimentary sentiment expressed. Should the republicans of Nebraska see fit to select me as one of their representatives to the national convention, I would appreciate the honor greatly and try to perform the duties with credit to myself and satisfaction to them.

As there are four delegates-at-large to be chosen, I do not want to be put in the attitude of even suggesting who else should be chosen, and certainly would not want my preference to depend on whether the two United States senators are also to go or not.

Again thanking you, yours very truly, VICTOR ROSEWATER. P. S.—You may use this letter, if you choose, as defining my position. The suggestion that I want to turn Nebraska over to the fusionists this fall is gratuitous. As the editor of a republican daily I certainly have more concern in keeping Nebraska in the republican column than a man who has no substantial interest in Nebraska and who spends half his time in Central America. I certainly have more interest in the re-election of Governor Sheldon and the preservation of the reforms arduously accomplished, with my help, by the last legislature than a man who has publicly vilified and viciously upbraided our present governor because he declined to accept his recommendations for appointive places.

It is gratifying to me, as an outspoken advocate of Mr. Taft's nomination, that the opposition has recognized the futility of seeking to get Nebraska delegates for other presidential candidates and is now bent only on taking out vengeance on me.

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

CANADA'S LESSON IN BANKING.

The lawmakers at Washington and the financial experts who have been devoting much thought and speech to proposed reforms in our banking system, the creation of a central bank, the protection of the funds of depositors, and other related questions may find a lesson in the recent closing of the Sovereign bank of Canada and the disposition of its business without the creation of a ripple upon the surface of financial, commercial or industrial affairs of the Dominion.

The Sovereign bank ranked among the ten big financial institutions of Canada. It had branches in seventy-six towns and cities, and carried something like \$30,000,000 in deposits. When its management decided to place the bank in liquidation, the banking association of the Dominion took over the Sovereign, arranged for the disposition of its affairs, and business went on the next morning as though nothing had happened. While the shareholders of the defunct concern may lose considerable, depositors need not know that the bank has failed. They are put to no inconvenience except that of going to another bank, which has charge of the old accounts of the Sovereign. This is due solely to a system of mutual protection and insurance that exists among Canadian banks.

The government has no part in it, except a supervisory control of the investment of the funds raised on joint account.

In this country the closing of the doors of seventy-six banks, big or little, on one day, would probably precipitate a panic and would certainly mean destruction of assets and loss by depositors. The Canadian incident argues the need of co-operation among banks, the necessity for mutual protection of the general banking interests. It furnishes evidence also that the remedy lies as much with the banks as with the lawmakers.

END OF THE WAR SCARE.

Timorous persons, who, despite protestations of friendliness by the Japanese emperor and by the administration at Washington, have been disposed to believe a war between Japan and the United States a certainty of the near future, may find the most potent argument against such a contingency in the reports of the Japanese difficulties in adjusting financial affairs at home. Money is the most essential factor in war preparations. The nation planning a big war must have a treasure chest. Just at this time Japan is practically bankrupt, and the wisest financing will be required to place the tiny little nation again in position to think about fighting.

Dissection of the Japanese budget, which has almost disrupted the ministry at Tokio, shows that Japan has now a national debt of more than \$1,500,000,000, about one-half of which is the heritage of the Nippon victory over Russia. The item of interest alone amounts to about \$125,000,000 a year, and the budget calls for about \$109,000,000 for army and navy improvements. Already facing a tremendous deficit, the nation's credit has been about exhausted abroad and it is proposed to raise the new revenues by largely increasing the taxes, already grown fourfold in five years.

Japan's troubles are not all local or financial. It has assumed control of Corea, and is having difficulty in benevolently assimilating the population of the Hermit kingdom. Russia and China are both protesting against Japan's efforts to dominate Manchuria, and France has apparently joined them in protesting against Japan's alleged failure to preserve Chinese integrity in the Chen-Tao district. Altogether, the Japanese appear to have bitten off more than they can properly digest. Under the circumstances, confronted with disorders at home and with serious friction with its near neighbors, Japan has something more immediate to consider than the long-range prospect of a war with the United States.

CAMPAIGN RALLY OF THE FUTURE.

A novel suggestion comes from our old friend, "Bob" Houghton, who is re-visiting his home in England, that we adopt and appropriate for our coming presidential campaign the British practice of phonographing political oratory to be turned loose with mechanical precision as often as need be upon as many widely scattered audiences as may desire to hear it. If canned campaign oratory should supplant the torchlight procession and the red fire, "Bob" Houghton should have credit for recognizing a good thing and bringing it to our attention, for this is what he writes from across the ocean: "I learn of another new thing, to me, in the political line, that strikes me as a good thing. When one of the great speakers in a campaign makes a speech in a large city, they get it on the phonograph and use it in the smaller towns and through the country. I rather thought that if we could have something like this in our presidential campaign it would be a fine thing, for we could get thousands out to hear them where we do not get hundreds out at present.

Of course, we could not expect Bryan to repeat now into a phonograph what he said about Parker four years ago, or the pet names he called Roger Sullivan one year ago, or the plea for government ownership delivered in his Madison Square Garden speech after his around-the-world jaunt, but he can say something pleasing and catchy that would hold the crowd.

Candidates on the other tickets might also phonograph their ideas on public questions, interspersed occasionally with a good story, and the political meeting might be made an educational institution, giving a variety of elucidating preserved speeches. Throw in a few moving pictures of political celebrities and the campaign rally of the future should become more popular than ever and hold its own even against a base ball game or a free circus parade.

An announcement by William Jennings Bryan of his retirement as a candidate for president and of his refusal under any circumstances to accept the democratic nomination, would put life into the democratic party, enthuse several million voters who are at present apathetic and induce a million or two republicans who voted for Roosevelt in 1904 to cease worrying over the prospects of White House control of the next republican national convention. Surely democracy has done enough for William Jennings Bryan to merit in return such a service from him. Why not get off, William, and permit the jacksnaws to kick up enfranchised heels?—Philadelphia Record (dem.)

All of which proves that the Philadelphians are not only great sleepers, but that they have strange dreams.

The small-sized tempest raised at Lincoln over the acceptance of guaranty bonds issued by a company in which a state officer is interested suggests that all our legislation governing the giving of guaranty bonds needs thorough overhauling. These laws were placed on the statute books at the instance of the bond companies and

were drawn by bond company lawyers looking out only for their clients without regard to the effect on the public. The guaranty company has revolutionized the bond business and occupied almost the whole field of bond-giving, although our bond laws still go on the theory of individual responsibility.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania has accommodately come to the rescue of the Pennsylvania railroad by declaring the 2-cent fare law of that state null and void. Pennsylvania is the one state in which the railroads have preferred to take the 2-cent fare cases into the state courts rather than into the federal courts, and they evidently knew their judges.

A perfectly safe theater may be a frigid dream, but that is no reason why we should have to put up with tinder boxes and death traps, miscalled theaters. The thing to do is to insist that every theater and public hall be made as safe against fire and panic as modern architecture and modern construction make possible.

The anti-Taft malcontents in Nebraska are getting down to the point of making open threats of bolting the republican nominee if not allowed to have everything their own way. When boosters for the other candidate begin indulging in such threats they must realize that they are in a bad way.

The Sugar trust is opposing Secretary Taft on account of persistent efforts to have the duty on Philippine sugar reduced. While Mr. Taft is making no conversation on the subject, he is acting like a man impressed with the notion that he can get along without the support of the Sugar trust.

It has been discovered that one hundred years ago a pugilist named Bryan defeated a pugilist named Sullivan in England in eighteen rounds. The recent bout between Bryan and Sullivan lasted but two rounds, when they kissed and made up, with honors even.

If Sioux City had only thought to hold its Navigation congress in the good old summer time instead of in the winter time, our Omaha delegation could have chartered a steamboat instead of a special car.

Senator LaFollette has introduced a bill permitting Indians to work on public lands and forest reserves. None-the-less, there is no record of Indians clamoring for the privilege of working on public lands or on any other kind.

Worth Its Weight. Baltimore-American.

In view of the war-talk that is going around just at present it is comforting to remember that talk is cheap.

Right Kind of Reciprocity. Buffalo Express.

When the fact is known that the sailors of the fleet spent at Rio, \$60,000 in four days no doubt whatever can be entertained of the genuineness of their welcome by that city.

Can Bankers Get Together? Chicago Record-Herald.

The diversity of opinions among the bankers concerning the Aldrich bill leads us to suspect that even our expert financiers may not know all there is to be known about finance.

No Heat Till the Finish. Chicago Tribune.

Secretary Taft does not appear to share the popular confidence that he will be nominated for president on the first ballot. He has the forethought to keep pegging away as industriously as a man might if he had only slim chances.

Back to Sound Business. Philadelphia Record.

In getting back to solid business the American people may well get back to sound politics. In fact, the two things are interdependent, interknit, married tight to each other and altogether undivorceable. But for rotten politics in the immediate past there would have been less commercial rottenness, and vice versa.

When Prophets Disagree, What Then? Philadelphia Record.

The prophets should get together. A western seer predicts a war with Japan this year; but a foreteller in the east arises to announce that the earth will be destroyed meanwhile. In such a clash of authority it becomes a question whether to build more battleships or to get those insured that are already in commission.

Cordial Welcome of Sailor Lads. Philadelphia Record.

The welcome to our sailor lads at Rio Janeiro was of the most cordial character. But it was further emphasized by the Brazilian government. A proclamation was issued January 11 by President Penna, making operative a 20 per cent reduction of tariff duties on imports of certain American products. The rebates granted under this decree affect wheat, flour, condensed milk, manufacturers of rubber, varnishes, trowels, refrigerators, scales, scales and windmills. By this act of our statesmanlike president the sailor lads were made the occasion of a most friendly breaking down of the bars to more profitable commercial intercourse. This concession is made more striking by the inability of our government to reciprocate in kind.

GUARANTEING BANK DEPOSITS Well Managed Banks Taxed to Uphold Plungers. Chicago Tribune.

The cardinal objection urged to the guaranty policy is that the careless or reckless banker will no longer be restrained by any sense of duty to his depositors, for he will feel that they are safe in any event. It is contended also that it will make the depositor indifferent and lead him to believe that one bank is as good as another, though one may be run by a conservative banker and the other by a plunger. A few years' trial of a guaranty law might show how far these objections are valid. These objections have so much weight that if the Kansas legislature shall enact the proposed law it should at the same time make provision for a much more rigid supervision of the banks that will be affected by it. Those among them which are prudently and successfully managed should not be taxed to make good the losses of banks which would not have failed if the officers of the state had exercised due vigilance. The state should supervise the banks as closely as it is now held directly responsible for the losses of depositors.

LEST WE FORGET

Tell-Tale Letters of a Legislative Lobbyist Now Posing as a Reformer, as Printed at the Time.

An Interesting Communication.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21, 1908.—Editor Herald, Hartington, Neb.—Dear Sir: I enclose herewith an article which I wish you would run in the local or editorial columns of the next issue of your paper.

I believe the sentiment will meet with the approval of yourself and your readers and that local comment on the Omaha tax scheme would be in order. If you desire payment for the expense of putting this article in type and running it, send me bill, and I will send you check for same. There should be no delay in arousing public sentiment against this Omaha movement.

Please send me copy of your paper containing this article. Yours, F. A. HARRISON.

The Editorial Article.

As the people had been led to expect, the city of Omaha is arraying itself against the rural counties, school districts and villages of the state in the matter of railroad taxation. The latest scheme is being explained in the legislature. The attempt is being made to change the law so as to permit Omaha to assess the railroad terminal property locally, instead of allowing the taxes to be distributed equally along the lines as at present. It is well known that the railroads are interested in the upbuilding of all parts of the state, and that thereby they build up their own business. The valuable railroad properties located in Omaha are not there for the sole benefit of Omaha, but for the benefit of the whole system. The same has just been attempted in Illinois, where Chicago wanted to grab the railroad taxes for local purposes. The attorney general stood for the people of his state, and declared that the scheme would result in a loss of at least 20 per cent in taxes in case of a successful contest. The case went to the courts, and a few days ago it was decided against Chicago and in favor of the rural counties. The Omaha real estate boomers desire to get around a decision like this by legislative enactment, and thus deprive the outside counties and districts of Nebraska of from 25 to 75 per cent of the railroad taxes which they heretofore have received. It is a good time for members of the legislature from the interior of the state to be constantly on their guard against this dangerous movement. There will be no division of sentiment among those who inform themselves on the question. Omaha has built up its trade and gained its wealth because of the toll and produce of the rural communities. The grab game in the matter of railroad taxes looks like base ingratitude. It is like an attempt to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. It would seem to be in order for the constituency in the counties all over the state to notify their representatives in the legislature of their disapproval of the Omaha scheme.

Open Letter in Reply.

Dear Frank: I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st inst. and beg to reply that articles such as that enclosed in this letter were admitted to the editorial columns of the Hartington Herald in the way you suggest. Referring to the third paragraph of your letter, I beg to say that there is not money enough in the state of Nebraska to buy even one line of editorial comment in the Herald.

Referring to the second paragraph of your letter, I regret to say that the sentiment of your article led me to the belief that there is an African in the woodpile, and that instead of trying to "arouse public sentiment in the interest of the public," you are really trying to earn your salary by cleverly "working" the gullible country editor to serve the interests and wishes of your employer, the Union Pacific, in the belief that he is serving the people. The present method of assessing the railroads is a clearly defined scheme by which the railroads are enabled to shirk payment of their fair proportion of taxes by taking advantage of the lower tax levies of the rural counties through which their lines run. The cities of Omaha, Lincoln, and, perhaps, other cities of the state in which are located valuable terminal properties, are entitled to the privilege of assessing these properties, and the present system of assessing railroad properties is a rank injustice to those cities, they being at enormous expense for fire and police protection and receive practically nothing for it.

No doubt, Frank, the present law governing the assessment of railroad property is largely responsible for the great interest the railroads have been taking in the selection of candidates for state officers by both parties. When the railroads become so "magnanimous" as to spend money to arouse public sentiment in behalf of the dear people, our observation forces us to the conviction that it is time to look into the matter.

In conclusion, Dear Frank, permit me to say you are in mighty small business when you undertake to act as go-between from the slimy path of political and corporate corruption before it is eternally too late. Fraternally and sincerely yours, GEORGE L. NELSON.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

There have been in circulation this last week all sorts of rumors, mostly of an unidentified source, respecting what will be done in the house and senate in regard to the increase of service pay. These stories, which have alleged that the bill as reported would exclude this or that class, or would include this or that set of claimants, have had, as might be expected, a disturbing effect, especially upon those who are at a distance from Washington. So far as the best obtainable information throws any light on what will be done, it is safe to say that no radical departure will be made from the provisions of the Dick-Capron bill, even with the service pay increase placed on the appropriation act. There is still reason for the opinion that the bill will be passed in its present form. It is not to be expected that the bill will be amended in any way, and it is not to be expected that the bill will be amended in any way, and it is not to be expected that the bill will be amended in any way.

The increase of service pay will be accomplished by a separation of the provisions of increase. The naval appropriation act will probably contain the increase of pay for the navy and marine corps, and the army appropriation act will carry the increase of pay for the army. The increase of pay of the revenue cutter service personnel will be accomplished by applying the army pay to that service. This is the present condition authorized by existing law. It is considered that there should not be an independent, identical bill representing the pay of all the services. It is appreciated that there are distinctions which must be specially made, and that this can be done with the greatest fairness to service beneficiaries by carrying out the name of Daniel Sheehan. His identity was established by the records of the adjutant general's office, and a confidential circular was sent out on December 5, 1907, to the officers of the general recruiting service. This circular directed that, if the man were recognized, he should be placed in confinement at once, and this has been done at Los Angeles, with a view to bringing the man to trial for these offenses of desertion which come within the statute of limitations. His identification was added by numerous distinctive tattoo marks.

It is held by the War department that the men or the families of men enlisted or re-enlisted in the regular army during the war with Spain and who were entitled to their discharges upon the completion of the term, but who served beyond that time and were subsequently honorably discharged or who died in the service are considered entitled to the medals provided by the act of June 23, 1906.

Lumber Men in Session. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Yellow Pine association, which opened today, several interesting papers were read.

PERSONAL NOTES.

When Parker says there will be no harmony he means there won't be and he can prevent it.

Joseph L. Livermore, the plunger, who cleaned up \$100,000 in Wall street and has \$50,000 bale of cotton, is only 70 years ago he was making price on the board of a Boston broker's office.

Nebraska's eminent round Major Charles Howe, is about to repeat at Manhattan his present station. He is banishing to his present station, Antwerp and Montreal, he is scheduled for a feast on the 1st inst., planned by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

William Baucher Wilson, the new representative to congress from the Williamsport district of Pennsylvania, was born in Scotland, and as a boy was brought by his parents to this country, settling in Texas county, Pa. His first work was in the mines, moving onto the coal was the coal that his father dug.

Hiram L. Spencer, one of the veteran poets of the country, is spending the summer of his life in a quiet country home at White Head, New Brunswick. He was born in Vermont in 1838. His best known poem, "A Hundred Years to Come," was written when he was at school.

The George Washington, the first president of the United States, was a descendant of King Edward I, is the announcement of Rev. Frederick W. Hays, an English genealogist, who for several months past has been investigating the ancestry of the Washington family in a branch about which hitherto little or nothing has been known.

The new president of the Swiss republic, Dr. Ernest Brenner, is one of the most distinguished jurists in Switzerland, a man of wide culture and of great experience in public affairs. He leaves the post of chief of the Department of Justice and Police to assume the Swiss presidency. No person who has been elected to the presidency of that country has enjoyed to a greater extent the respect of his fellow citizens or attained to greater popularity.

LIVELY AND LIGHT.

Mr. Tuttle (genially)—Have you kept any good New Year resolutions?

Mr. Getout (genially)—Yes, sir—out of my conversation.—Baltimore American.

Reef, the grafter, looked solemn.

"Schmitz," he said, "this is a blow."

"What are you talking about?"

"I confessed that I was guilty. The court says I am innocent. See what a liar that makes me?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I thought that you were going to marry that Miss Waverly?"

"I was, till I found out that she was one of a family of twelve, that her mother had had ten brothers and sisters, and her grandmother fourteen."—Cleveland Leader.

"I noticed," remarked the piano stool to the parlor lamp, "that you started to smoke last night when Miss Yarn was entertaining Mr. Treadwell."

"Yes," replied the lamp, "I saw she was just waiting for an excuse to turn me down."—Philadelphia Freeman.

"I understand that she is separated from her husband?"

"Yes."

"Oh, tell me all about it; what did she do?"

"Nothing," he died.—Houston Post.

"It is curious how habits fix themselves upon us," said Silas Hays's nephew, who was studying in the ministry.

"Yes, I know, it," replied Silas. "You take Linzie's husband, for instance. Since they're in the ministry, they're supposed to know. For instance, it's a professional habit of every doctor administrator to read pills once in a while."—Chicago Tribune.

"I hate to hear a man insist 'dat de world is getting wussar," said Uncle Eben. "foh de reason dat a man's impression of de world depends a heap on de kind of society he gets into."—Washington Star.

"That man who is rounding up the amateurs for the fashionable beauty show, is acting like a street car conductor."

"He is collecting the fair."—Baltimore American.

"Say, Mag," said Mame, "I don't see how you got so stuck on him. He ain't good-looking, and he give them birth."

"I know he ain't," replied the lovelorn Maggie, "but didn't you never notice wai lot of gold he's got in his teeth?"—Philadelphia Press.

UNSPOKEN WORDS.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

Unspoken words, like treasures in the mine, are vain unless they give them birth. Like unfound gold, their hidden beauties shine.

Which God has made to bless and gild the earth. How sad 'twould be to see a master's hand strike glorious notes upon a voiceless lute!

But, oh, what pain, when at God's own command, A heartstring thrills with kindness, but is mute!

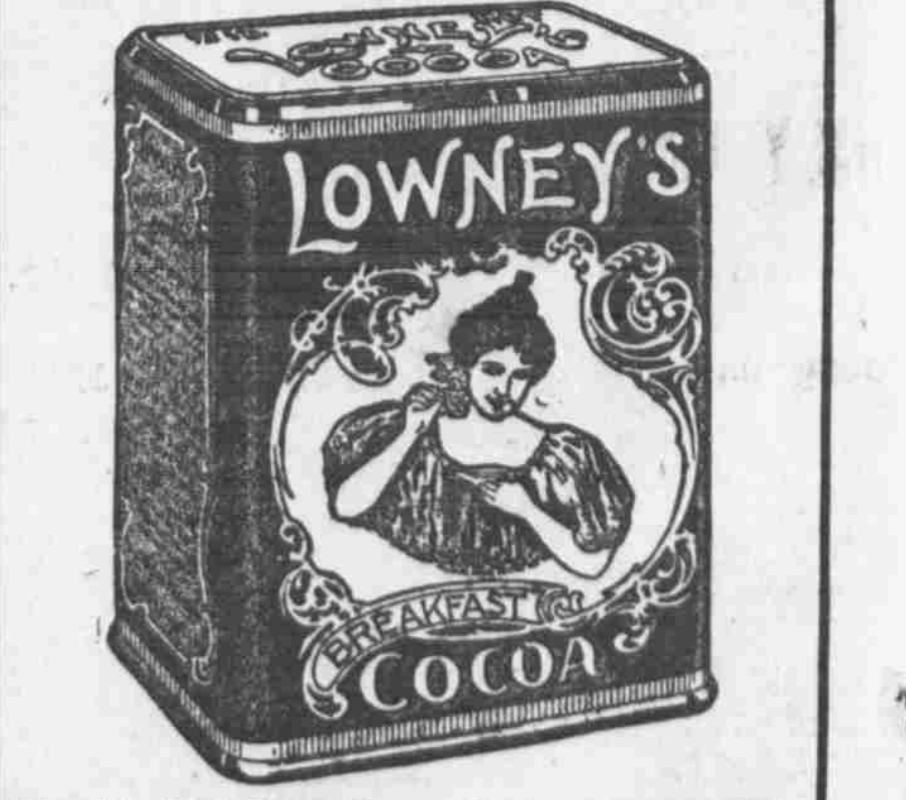
Then hide it not, the music of the soul—Deer sympathy, expressed with kindly voice.

But let it dry a shining river roll To drench dry till to hearts that would rejoice.

Oh, let the sympathy of kindly words Find its way to the poor, the friendless and the weak.

And He will bless you! He who struck mute chords of truth, will strike another when in turn you seek.

The Perfect Food Beverage



The kind of Cocoa Beans that we use contain six times as much food value as beef. We buy only the highest-priced. Our Cocoa is nothing but Cocoa and that is why it is the most delicious of Cocos. The WALTER M. LOWNEY CO., Boston, Mass. Lowney's Chocolate Beans and Chocolate products.