

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1909. M. P. WALKER, 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.

Learned yet how to spell and pronounce Mombasa?

It should be about time to send out a tracer for that permanent tariff commission.

Food experts agree that benzocate of soda will preserve about everything except the digestion.

The Cuban mutiny has been crushed, but the eight mutineers are still in the brush with their Winchester.

No matter what the tariff does to woolens, the wise citizen will cling to 'em for at least another month.

If the native population of Africa cares to know about it, Mr. Roosevelt is carrying his own kit of razors.

Mr. Bryan would have a good case in a suit against the democratic legislature of Nebraska for non-support.

One remedy is for the women to wear American-made gloves and shoes instead of insisting upon Paris "creations."

Whose fault is it that a good many of the democrats in the house at Washington are really brevet republicans?

In a pinch, the chopping bowl with a thicket of sweet peas on top will do very well for an improvised Easter bonnet.

The house committee had but one sitting on the Payne tariff bill. The real sitting on the bill will be done by the senate.

Mr. Bryan may be consoled by the fact that the new tariff bill makes no change in the schedules on Chautauqua lectures.

John D. Rockefeller denies that he is financing the prohibition movement. He is running the oil wagon, not the water wagon.

Omeg goes around stamping down the Cuban rebels with a strong and bloody hand," says the St. Louis Times. Nature fails?

Reports indicate that Mr. Magoon has his spanking machine oiled up and is ready to start for Central America or Cuba at a moment's notice.

A physician says that meat makes drunkards. If so, the Beef trust should be given credit for doing what it can to suppress drunkenness.

The charge that Mr. Bryan has no sense of humor will have to be withdrawn. The latest issue of the Commoner has an editorial on "An Honest Lawyer."

There is no longer a question about whether spring has arrived. Southern newspapers have renewed the discussion whether watermelon is a fruit or a vegetable.

The World-Herald's devotion to home rule demands that the legislature enact no laws that will in any wise interfere with the privilege of the democratic city council in Omaha to do nothing.

It took the clerk of the house at Washington four hours and twenty minutes to read the Payne tariff bill, and of course the members are so familiar with the tariff that he did not dare skip a word.

An Important Decision.

An important principle of transportation is involved in the decision by the Interstate Commerce commission granting Milwaukee the same rates on grain that are given to Chicago. The question has been before the commission in a number of cases and the decision just rendered is the first clear-cut expression of the commission on the principle involved, which is that a railroad has no right to dictate where commodities shall be shipped or that to get a preferred rate the commodities shall be continued on the line of the transportation company that first received the shipment.

In the case on hearing, the railroads contended that because Chicago afforded as good a wheat market as Milwaukee they were not obliged to give an equal rate to Milwaukee, which was not on their lines, claiming that the low rate was on consideration of through shipment. This contention is set aside by the commission on the principle that common carriers must freely interchange business to fulfill their obligations to the public. The terminal named being competitive points, the rates to one must be the same as to the other, regardless of the lines used in reaching either.

Conflicts similar to this have arisen in different parts of the country and the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission's ruling becomes important in that it sustains the contention of shippers for the transportation of commodities between points of the same distance, involving if necessary an interchange between railroads without the imposition of a discriminating or additional burdensome rate.

Brazil's Wheat Subsidy.

Brazilian authorities, not content to buy the foodstuffs of the country from other nations, are accordingly preparing to hold out the most liberal inducements to agriculturists to carry on experiments in wheat raising, even to the point of offering large subsidies to encourage efforts to grow wheat in the tropical zone, where Brazil's best soil is located.

As explained by Consul General Anderson, writing from Rio de Janeiro, under the plan proposed syndicates that undertake to plant 500 acres of wheat, under expert direction, whose expense is borne by the government, will receive an annual bounty of \$4,500, or about \$9 an acre annually for a five-year term. This bonus will total much more than the value of the raw land. The government shows its further liberality by offering a bonus of \$4,500 annually for each concern or individual that maintains a flouring mill of stated capacity.

Attractive as the subsidy appears, Consul Anderson predicts that the experiment will be a failure. The government has been making tests for several years, but has not yet been able to produce a wheat that will grow in the tropic climate of Brazil, although some varieties of wheat are grown in the southern (colder) portions of the country. Government encouragement and experimentation may work out varieties of wheat that will grow well in the tropics, but it is very doubtful if the amount of wheat to be produced will interfere with Brazil's heavy importations of wheat and flour from the United States.

Democracy's Position Defined.

The democratic party and, for that matter, the entire country owes a debt of gratitude to Champ Clark of Missouri, leader of the minority in the house of congress, for having arisen at the critical moment and given a clear-cut exposition of the attitude of his party on the tariff question. There has been much dispute, haggling, misrepresentation and confusion over the real democratic doctrine, beginning back in Mr. Hancock's time and gaining in vociferous, contentious volume ever since. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Bryan, John Sharp Williams, Colonel "Mose" Wetmore, James K. Jones and other leaders have differed in their interpretations of the schedules and the rights of man thereunder, until the country had gained an impression that the democratic party really had no defined policy on the tariff.

To clear up all doubts, Mr. Clark had the floor in reply to the nine-hour speech of Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee, and he accomplished the task with such thoroughness and attention to detail that there can no longer be any question where the democratic party stands on this ever-present issue. It is worth the space to review Mr. Clark's speech in some detail, following the discussion of features of the measure as he so logically disposed of them.

To begin with and to make it plain just where the democratic party is at on the basic principle of the tariff, Mr. Clark declares that Chairman Payne's speech marks him as a historical person and gives him a record for powers of endurance, his speech being "a superb vindication of his physical and mental strength." This exposition of the real facts drew long applause from the democratic side. Getting closer to the detailed dissection of the differences between the two great parties on the tariff, Mr. Clark deals with the individual members of the ways and means committee and assures them that, while politically he hates the very sight of them, personally they are all gentlemen whom he is proud to number among his list of friends and grammar school chums.

Having discussed thus lucidly the fundamental principles of the tariff, Mr. Clark, showing rare learning and wonderful resourcefulness, enters upon a discussion of the different schedules and gives convincing proof that the republicans are all wrong.

He proves that John D. Rockefeller is a man much advanced in years, very shy on hair and hopelessly prejudiced in favor of certain schools of learning. He makes it plain beyond dispute that Chairman Gary of the Steel trust is not as handsome as Charley Schwab and that John W. Gates is no better than he should be. He mourns the departure of Mr. Roosevelt for Africa, offered evidence to prove that no republican tariff bill has ever prevented unscrupulous grocers from putting sand in the sugar, or has kept black sheep out of the wool-producing herds.

The republicans are in the majority in both the senate and the house and will doubtless pass a tariff bill framed by their liking, but it can no longer be their boast that the democratic minority has no real thoughts or policy on the question, because Mr. Clark has demolished that cruel slander.

For Uniformity.

With the favorable committee recommendation of the misbranding section of the national pure food law for incorporation into the Nebraska law, the legislature at Lincoln has an opportunity to take a decided step forward in the direction of uniform legislation and the removal of trade barriers obstructing legitimate business enterprise. For Nebraska to set itself counter to trade regulations enforced alike by congress in all interstate commerce and by practically every other state in the union puts our own producers at disadvantage without any compensating benefits. The Bee has protested from the first against strained construction of the law at variance with the national law on the same subject. If the legislature would remove all room for dispute by definitely adopting the same phraseology that is used by congress and all the other states, it would align Nebraska with the progressive movement that is under way for uniform state laws to govern business activities that necessarily cross state lines.

Counting the Queues.

The State department at Washington has received official notice of an edict just issued by the Chinese emperor calling for a census of the swarming hordes of China next year. Couched in the flowering verbosity peculiar to the orientals, the edict lays down a set of rules for taking the census which are clearly modeled after the pattern employed by our census bureau. Coupled with it is a thesis on the importance to the Chinese of accurate information concerning their numerical strength and their potential power for good in the progress of the world.

The edict is significant to the extent that it is another indication of China's awakening and the desire of its rulers to adopt the methods of more progressive nations in many ways. In a general way, however, the rest of the world will be interested in having a reliable answer to the much disputed question concerning the real population of the big empire. The school geographies and histories of our earlier days carried the statements that China was the most populous nation in the world and later writers and historians have generally agreed that China has about 400,000,000 inhabitants. This estimate has been criticized by other experts, who place the figure at not more than 300,000,000. If the proposed census is accurately taken, it will at least solve this long-standing puzzle better than these guesses.

Choose Carefully.

The primary at which the candidates of all parties will be nominated next Tuesday is the first step in the election of the men who will run our city government for three years. Only by seeing to it that honest and capable men are nominated at the primary can we make sure of having a chance to choose honest and capable men at the election.

Every citizen of Omaha occupies the position of a stockholder in the municipal corporation, and is now called upon to choose a board of directors under the name of mayor and council to manage its affairs in his interest. The municipal corporation has a capitalization of more than \$100,000,000 and an annual income and outgo of more than \$1,000,000. If the city of Omaha were a private corporation every stockholder would insist on getting directors to serve who had been tested in experience and integrity, and would be particularly careful not to devolve official responsibility on anyone with a proved record of inefficiency or dishonesty.

With over 130 candidates seeking places at the municipal primaries, a lot of dead wood will, naturally, have to be cut away. It is up to the intelligent voters to center on men who know something about city government and who will do credit to the city if nominated and elected.

The Water board is still stepping very gingerly around the bond proposition. The days are rapidly slipping by, and the time is coming nearer when the board must make good one way or the other. This probably accounts for the feelers that are being put out. The only sure way of testing public opinion on the matter is to actually submit the question to a vote, and the Water board may be depended upon to offer the bait in its most tempting form, but the people will have the final say.

The Shoemaker-Taylor episode is in no way creditable to either of the participants, or their party, and is certainly a disgrace to Nebraska. Yet it is the natural culmination of the proceedings that have marked the session of the legislature from its beginning.

Whatever else will be recorded in the history of the present body, it will certainly be known as the most turbulent and disorderly that ever assembled in the state house.

While the fat colonels have been forced to do horseback and other strenuous stunts, the gentle "dough-boy" is not overlooked, either, and the athletic exercises just completed at Fort Crook give eloquent testimony in support of the excellent training the young man receives in the army today.

It is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania kidnappers will face a jury different in temperament from that before whom Pat Crowe was arraigned. The time has gone by for temporizing with child-stealing, and no punishment short of actual execution will seem too severe for criminals of this class.

The press agent is springing the "rainfall in Mombasa a little bit late." The ex-president has had some experience with torrential downpours, as witness his services in Cuba. It will take more than a tropical rainstorm now to keep him out of the jungles.

"May your tribe increase," said Uncle Joe Cannon in presenting a medal to the 16-year-old heroine of the Slocum disaster. As a true stand-patter Speaker Cannon is always ready to say a word for the infant industries.

"The present tariff measure in congress is called 'the Payne bill,' and it is quite likely to cause pain in some parts," says the Los Angeles Times, which is entitled membership card No. 888 in the Punk Punters' union.

A Nevada county has won the mule offered by Mr. Bryan to the county that showed the biggest increase in its democratic vote. Bryan, however, has just purchased a \$4,000 automobile for his personal use.

"Are there such things as reasonable railroad commissioners?" asks the Wall Street Journal. Certainly, they are found in every state that has reasonable railroads.

If the Missouri railroads can afford to sell 1,000 miles of transportation for \$20 there does not appear any really good reason why they can't afford to sell 100 miles for \$2.

Lively Times in the Nursery.

Washington Post. The corridors of the capitol are being rapidly transformed into nurseries for the convenience of the infant industries.

Novel and Picturesque.

Springfield Republican. General Miles turns up also at the White House to pay "his respects," after an absence of about seven years. The procession of distinguished wanderers returned is novel and picturesque.

A Thought from Congress.

Philadelphia Record. Somebody now comes forward with the suggestion that congress might try to cover the deficit by spending less money. The idea is so reasonable that it is a wonder congress itself had not thought of it.

Common Variations.

Kansas City Journal. It appears from the dispatches that Mr. Harriman, being a physical wreck, has been ordered by his physician to retire from active business life, but being in excellent health and full of ginger he will continue his business career uninterrupted.

Suggestive Precedents.

Harvard Gazette. The paragraph in William Howard Taft's Carnegie hall oration that has been read at the national capital with livelier interest than any other is the one ending with this sentence: "We owe to Mr. Cleveland and his courage in dealing with the senate of the United States the establishment of some useful precedents." Mr. Cleveland's present successor is quite capable—the necessarily arising—of making an addition or two to the useful precedents.

Improving Inland Waterways.

Philadelphia Record. The condition of the federal treasury is not sufficiently arduous to encourage any measures of immediate expenditure, but we are pleased to note the reintroduction in congress of the bill prepared at the instance of the supporters of needed waterways development providing for an issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds a year for the next ten years, aggregating \$500,000,000, for improving the rivers, harbors and canals of the United States. This is as much money as will probably be required to finish the digging of the Panama canal, but its expenditure would bring tribute the benefit to the business of the country that may be expected from that great undertaking. The fact that President Taft looks with great favor upon the proposition to begin a systematic scheme of inland waterways development gives rise to the expectation of favorable action upon the part of congress.

THE SUPREME MOCKERY.

Ideals of Civilization in Theory and Practice.

Boston Herald. The world's greatest need at the present time is a satirist of consummate power, in depicting to the so-called "civilized world" the hollowness of its professed ideals and the mockery of its slavecraft. In its theories of moral financial administration, economical use of natural resources, abhorrence of debt and hatred of war, Europe and America are letter perfect. Kings and presidents bow down before the Prince of Peace on Sundays, and send embassies to The Hague with alacrity. Statesmen swear with loud oaths that they hold power only to relieve humanity from its burdens. Pulpits resound with appeals for obedience to the law of forbearance and forgiveness; chambers of commerce and boards of trade pass resolutions urging arbitration and favoring reduction in military expenditure, and in theory man is ready only to relieve humanity from its burdens. Neither the idealism of the church and the university nor the utilitarianism of the market or the factory seems able to divert him from the obsession that peace depends upon fighting power.

Around New York.

Whistles on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

A group of enterprising women under the leadership of Miss Annie Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, have secured permission to install and operate a restaurant for men in the Brooklyn navy yard. It will accommodate 1,000 men and will provide better food at less cost and more pleasant surroundings than the civilian employees have now. It is planned to make this restaurant the first one in a chain to be established throughout the different branches of the government service. It will not be for the sailors, who are fully provided for when at the yard, but for the civilian employees, such as carpenters, machinists, ironworkers, etc., who have no other recourse now but the lunch wagons or the saloons outside.

"Charity is not the object," said Miss Morgan in discussing the project. "The restaurant is only one of many things that should be introduced to improve the conditions surrounding government employees, but it is especially needed there at this time. What we hope to do by providing the restaurant in one of the buildings right in the yard is to prove to the government authorities that such a plan can be carried out on a self-paying basis. It will then be up to the government to take it off our hands and start branches in other departments of the service."

The officers of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration commission have let the contract for building the replica of Robert Fulton's Clermont to the Staten Island Ship Building company. Work has already begun on the facsimile of the first boat to steam up the Hudson, and the contract calls for its completion by August 1. The Clermont will have the same uncovered side paddle wheels which splashed water on its rear passengers, the same little square cabin forward, and the same awkward engine and machinery, which, however, made practical the navigation of the Hudson without the necessity of waiting for a favorable wind. The original Clermont was 150 feet long and 13 feet wide, 7 feet depth of hold. It drew two feet of water. The Clermont, with the replica of Hudson's "Half Moon," which is being built by the Dutch in Holland, will be the center of the great naval parade, which will start from New York and steam to Newburgh on Friday, October 1. To convey these two little vessels there will be fleets of American and foreign warships, great river craft and ocean steamships that have evolved from Fulton's awkward little steambot.

"Nerve" said the sewing machine agent, quoted by the Sun. "It takes people who buy sewing machines to give a first-class illustration of nerve. The things they want to practice on when learning to sew is what floors me. There was a time when the agent who was giving instruction in the management of a sewing machine did stunts with little squares and diamonds of silk to show the possibilities of the machine. But the modern customer objects to such a waste of time. She hunts up something useful to seam and tuck—babies' dresses, aprons, shirtwaists and as an extreme example a patch on a pair of overalls."

"It won't take any longer to teach us with these things than with those 'board little gimcracks,' says the practical woman, 'and then there will be something to know for your work.'"

"And what can the 'poor' agent do? In a sense the woman is right. It won't take any longer, so in order to make a sale the agent turns himself into a kind of dressmaker's and tailor's apprentice."

Despite the watchfulness of the authorities the lottery business is still flourishing in some quarters of the East Side of New York. At the wedding which took place in one of the public halls in that part of New York a short time ago the old trick was resorted to of advertising one of the get-rich-quick enterprises by starting the rumor that some one in the company had just received notice that he had made a big winning. The guests flocked about the lucky man, but the lottery people had, unfortunately for them, picked an individual who had not bought a chance for that evening. To save himself the trouble of explaining and to escape the possible detective who is on the lookout for just such cases, the man wrote this notice in Yiddish and printed it on his coat: "The only luck I have had lately was that twins boys came to my home, and they are well, thank God." But the lottery man's purpose was accomplished, however, for a landstine business had received a good advertisement.

Gray, homeless and without a friend in the world, John Rilly, 77 years old, tottered into Belhus hospital and asked for some medicine, saying he was feeling sick. Dr. Drury sent him to ward A in the new wing. Mr. Scott, the supervising nurse, gave him some hot milk, as he said not a morsel of food had passed his lips for several days.

Rilly was being prepared for bed when the packages began to fall from his pockets. On opening the newspaper wrappers they were found to contain from three to five pennies each. The old man's vest and trousers pockets and even his shoes were filled with packages of pennies.

When the count was taken by the nurses the old man was found to have \$45.37 in pennies, weighing about twenty pounds. His hoard being under the \$50 limit, Rilly will be treated free.

Benjamin C. Miller, who recently died in Brooklyn, had for half a century been engaged in moving large buildings. His most striking achievement was the taking of the Brighton Beach hotel at Coney Island a distance of near 600 feet back from the shore. When it was threatened with destruction by the sea, this feat was performed not long after the March blizzard of 1888 had passed by. Mr. Miller laid twenty-four railroad tracks, upon which 112 flat cars were run under the building, which was then lowered until it rested upon the cars. A carefully arranged series of ropes and pulleys led to six locomotives, placed on two tracks, three on each end and coupled together. By this method the building was moved 117 feet the first day, and the process was repeated day after day until the new location was reached. Nothing was moved from the hotel, and when the job was completed everything was found to be in perfect order. The building is 400 feet long and 20 feet deep, nearly the whole extent being three and four stories in height. There were also five large towers, six and seven stories high, and the entire structure weighed about 5,000 tons.

The borough of Manhattan has 418 miles of paved streets, Brooklyn 560 and the other three boroughs, 714, making a total of 1,692 miles of thoroughfares in Greater New York. Many of the streets are cleaned every day, and those in the more densely populated east side districts of Manhattan are cleaned five times a day. Nine thousand policemen are employed to patrol them and \$16,000,442.37 was spent last year keeping the streets in repair.

GOLD DUST will take the grime and smut, grease and dirt from your pots and pans in a twinkling, leaving them as clean as when new

GOLD DUST is so far ahead of soap for cleaning pots and pans, that the woman who does not use it is really doing about twice as much work as necessary. The soap merely cleans off the surface, and does not dig deep after the germs of decay which accumulate on pots, pans and kettles which are in constant use.

GOLD DUST does more than clean—it goes to the very heart of things, kills every germ and sterilizes your cooking utensils. It makes them sanitariously clean and safe.

GOLD DUST does the work in just half the time that it can be done with soap or any other cleansers.

GOLD DUST is a vegetable oil soap in powdered form which starts to work the moment it strikes the water; it cleans quickly, easily and thoroughly.



Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Roosevelt gave his African freight a characteristic and instinctive touch by having all his boxes painted red.

The bongo and the buttiweg have completed their census of the tall timbers, according to the latest advices from Africa. Secretary of War Dickinson will leave Washington about April 13 for his visit to the Isthmus of Panama to inform himself as to work and conditions in the canal zone.

"Despite our position on the Negro question," says the Boston Transcript, "we appreciate Mr. Jeffries' reluctance to fight Mr. Johnson. We should hesitate ourselves."

An Illinois farmer in search of help offered \$25 a month and board to any one of a bunch of the unemployed gathered at an indignation meeting in Chicago. The offer was greeted with laughter, after which the indignation proceeded.

Congressman St. Salloway of New Hampshire, hitherto the tall pine of the house, is outstretched an inch and a half by Congressman Tener of Pennsylvania. Mr. Tener's dome pierces the upper currents at a height of six feet five and a half.

Mrs. J. W. Beggs, now of Seattle, is said to have produced the only rose absolutely without thorns. She was for several years a neighbor of Luther Burbank in California, where she studied his methods. The bloom of the thornless rose is reported to be of unusual beauty.

Charles Dewey Hillis of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., who has been appointed assistant secretary of the treasury, is about 33 years old, and originally came from Lancaster, O. During the recent presidential campaign, Mr. Hillis was engaged in investigating the situation in several states. Mr. Hillis at present is superintendent of the Juvenile home at Dobbs Ferry.

William J. Shearer, pastor of Cumberland's bar and famous as one of Pennsylvania's most brilliant criminal lawyers, died at Carlisle, Pa., aged 73 years. He was counsel in fifty murder cases, losing but one, when Charles Salyards was hanged for murdering a Carlisle policeman. The deceased served in John Brown raids and McClintock riot cases.

GOOD NATURE TAXED.

Citizen's Rights of the President Invaded by the Curious. Washington Post. President Taft is full of good nature and, of course, understands the genuine interest that prompts the procession of curious patriots who follow him when he takes his walks abroad. They do not mean to be rude or to annoy him, only to gaze to their satisfaction at the head of the nation.

But the president is entitled to go about without annoying a long line of followers and inspiring a procession that would make the most gorgeous minstrel distend with envy or the loudest drum corps from Foggy Bottom feel neglected.

Mr. Taft should be secure from intrusive gapers at all times and when as a dignified and God-fearing American he goes to visit a house of worship he should be left free to go from and return to his home in peace.

The American people do not like to think of their chief executive being hedged around by secret service men, or any other men, to protect him from annoyance. It should not be necessary in any community in this country, certainly not in the capital.

He should be as safe from the slightest rudeness as from personal harm. The president is a great public character, but he is also a citizen, with all of a citizen's rights. It is to be hoped that on future Sabbath days he may enjoy all these privileges undisturbed.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"Mrs. Shambleigh has an awful dread of burglars."

"Why?" "She's afraid they'll break into the house and find the silver is all plated."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A decrepit individual, displaying many scars, applied for a pension.

"Cannot wounds," he remarked, briefly. "What war were you in?" he was asked. "The war of '60. I was an insurgent."

"Why, man," they told him, "you were lucky to escape alive."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Professor, what is the meaning of the word 'monologue'?" "My dear sir, consider the derivation of it. 'Mon' is slang for 'money' and 'logue' means 'a word.' Monologue, words for money."—Chicago Tribune.

"What shall be done with our ex-presidents?" "This continent has problems enough of its own," said the statesman. "Let Africa worry about that for a while."—Washington Herald.

"So you parted never to meet again?" "Yes." "And what happened then?" "He kissed me goodbye."

"Ah! When are you to be married?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Dingus—"It's awfully good of you, old chap, to lend me this five. Some day I may be able to return the favor."

Shadblow—"Why, yes, Dingus; you'll have to return it, you know, if you expect ever to get another one from me."—Chicago Tribune.

"You have been receiving a great many suggestions from your constituents."

"Yes, answered Senator Sorghum, a little wearily. "And what are your views on the tariff?"

"My views on the tariff change so rapidly that they could only be expressed by a moving picture film."—Washington Star.

CUPID'S ADM.

St. Louis Republic. On sport noted. Dan Cupid fashioned arrows, And every day His aim, they say, He practiced on the sparrows.

Now, days of Lent Mytilus spent In projects for adorning A costly hat. Of splendour that She'd wear on Easter morning.

This Cupid and Mytilus planned And told thro' Lenten weather, Till Easter day, When, on the way From church, they came together.

And Cupid laughed And aimed a shaft With steel and whiffness laden; But lo, the dart Found not the heart But the headgear of the maiden.

"Ho, ho!" she cried With azure pride. "You did it very nicely! My hat was bare, Your arrow there, Becomes it most completely."

But filled with shame At wretched aim, And practice unavailing, The pretty boy, Bereft of joy, Before her stood bewailing.

Then to his side She stepped and cried, "Cheer up, you silly Cupid! That arrow hit me! I've heard—I find That love is only stupid."

Your skillful eye Did aim away, 'Tis not the best of that, sir! If you were smart, You'd know my heart Is in my Easter hat, sir!"

And Cupid smiled, With joy beamed, And through the April weather And meadows fair, Had precious pairs Went over the hills together.

Advertisement for Guckert McDonald Tailors. Features an illustration of a man in a top hat and text: 'You feel fit in The Lanpher Hat Always Right'. Includes address: 317 South Fifteenth Street, ESTABLISHED 1887.