

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1909, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily Bee (without Sunday), Daily Bee (including Sunday), Evening Bee, and Sunday Bee.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 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.

Watered stocks are not believed to be of any assistance to navigation.

Don't make fun of Pittsburg. Wait until the spring house-cleaning time is ended.

The southern Night Riders need a change of mounts. Substitute the horse for the horse.

Winter is the dull time for ballooning, but with the advent of the base ball season ascensions will be more numerous.

Illinois is still short one senator. It has been a long time up to the present since Illinois failed to get all that was coming to it.

The government is on the market for \$1,000,000 worth of clothing for the army. That sort of orders ought to help some.

New York is agitating the widening of Fifth avenue. Before that could be accomplished the big hats are liable to go out of style.

A chair of fisheries is suggested for the Chicago university. The average fisherman is content with a dry spot of earth or a chunk.

One Nebraska senator wants lumber put on the free list and the other wants hides taken off the free list. That looks like a compromise.

In Washington Mr. Bryan is already running for United States senator. Here in Nebraska the time for him to file his petition will not arrive for another year.

Thirty-two killed in a religious riot in Mexico is a pretty good record. What those Mexicans could do if they really started out to have a fight is problematical.

The frequent contests of wills on the ground the testator was not of sound mind suggests the question whether a sane man can accumulate a really big fortune.

A Florida mob which lynched a man was so considerate of him that it gave him a ride in an automobile first. No danger, however, that this style of autoing will become popular.

Nebraska's demo-pop law-makers have decreed that buildings over two stories high shall be equipped with "one more fire escape." Prepare for an influx of fire escape vendors.

The Japanese are said to have secured control of the railroad lines in Manchuria. Just wait until Hill and Harriman decide to invade the field and connect them with the water routes.

Tuberculosis germs are said to have been found in milk in Milwaukee. Just why this should be of any interest to the residents of a place made famous by another kind of drink is not explained.

If the present craze for building Dreadnaughts keeps up some nations are likely to find themselves in an embarrassing position as the man who spent all the money he had for a pocketbook.

Governor Shallenberger's approval of the 8'clock closing law is justified by him on the ground that it is really a measure for the benefit of the liquor interests. Strange how those prohibitionists should enthrone over a law intended to protect the liquor dealers.

Clinching Roosevelt Policies.

Before his induction into office Mr. Taft repeatedly declared that the great work of his administration would be to clinch the Roosevelt policies and render effective the reforms started under the administration of his predecessor. The time was not sufficient after the enactment of legislation under Roosevelt to do more than make a start toward giving the country the full benefits. Both prudence and common sense dictate that the ground gained should be thoroughly secured before plunging into other problems. Otherwise the administration would inevitably find itself with a multitude of tasks undertaken and little performed.

The interests against whose misconduct the Roosevelt policies were directed would like nothing better than to have the administration of Mr. Taft yield to ill-considered clamor to strike out into new fields. The president now serves notice on all that the administration is not to be moved from its purpose. The Departments of Justice, Commerce and Labor and Interior have particularly to do with these reforms, and their heads, together with the Interstate Commerce commission, have been called together to consult regarding future procedure. Co-operation by all the departments charged with working out these problems gives promise of tangible results.

No method has yet been discovered of curing the ills of the body politic by the wave of a magic legislative wand or the simple running amuck of actions at law. The interests to be combated have been so thoroughly entrenched that intelligent, concerted effort is still necessary. Mr. Taft has assured the people there will be no backward step and he is going about it in the logical way.

Senate Democrats Floundering.

After four hours of conference senate democrats reached no conclusion except that they could not agree. Democracy in the upper body is evidently just as hopelessly divided as it is in the lower house. At the end of the session it was announced that a resolution had been adopted to present a program for an income tax, substantial reductions in the tariff schedules and particularly for a cut in the duties on the necessities of life. Even with such a general declaration it was necessary to provide that the action of the conference should not be binding on the members, as some announced in advance that they would not support the program.

General debate on the tariff bill was postponed in the senate in order that the democrats could get together, but the effort has shown the futility of it. The republican senators are finding themselves in the same situation as their party colleagues in the house—under the necessity of going ahead and passing a tariff bill without the aid of the democrats as a party organization. Following on the heels of the numerous other internal disagreements the complete demoralization of the party organization over the tariff points to the conclusion that democracy as a national force can no longer be rallied even with the battle cry "I object," which has heretofore been potent when the republicans proposed anything.

Adjournment of Congress.

Senate leaders express the opinion that the special session of congress will adjourn by the first of June and there appears to be no reason at this time to question the accuracy of this forecast. If this shall be accomplished the wishes of the president and the country will be complied with. On the advice of Mr. Taft congress has confined itself strictly to the business it was called upon to transact and by so doing results are being accomplished.

Revision of the tariff was undertaken in response to a universal demand and pending the consummation of the work business in all lines necessarily halts. The schedules are so numerous that they affect directly or indirectly every business interest in the country and until the provisions of the new law are a certainty no prudent man goes beyond immediate requirements with manufacturing enterprises, and even in that the future is apt to be overclouded.

If congress shall accomplish its legislative task and adjourn by June it will have general approval.

Death of Ex-Senator Butler.

In the death of former Senator Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina the south loses one of its notable figures. From the breaking out of the civil war until advancing years put a stop to his activities he was prominent in all the affairs of the south and a leader of sentiment in that section. In the civil war he rose from the rank of captain to that of major general and lost a leg in the service of the confederacy. The war over, his election to the legislature in 1866 and subsequent years made him a conspicuous figure in the reconstruction period. The year 1877, the practical close of that period, found him in the United States senate, where he served until 1889, when the rule of the old-time aristocracy in South Carolina gave way to Tillman and others.

The most conspicuous feature of his career was the course taken by him in bringing about a better understanding between the north and the south. He was not only a leader, but a pioneer in the movement which has resulted in the rapid effacement of sectional lines, a service which won him recognition during the Spanish-American war by a commission as a major general of volunteers.

The country will long remember the man who first recognized both the futility and the injury which the perpetuation of sectional strife was doing to both north and south. In the case of the southerner, particularly, with the sting of defeat still rankling, it required both foresight and courage, for it meant temporary ostracism from former friends. General Butler possessed the qualities which made him a potent leader in the movement. The south can look up to him as one who went down to defeat with them and then led them up out of the slough of despond.

Such a Haste.

Why are the people of Omaha asked by the Water board to vote \$6,500,000 of bonds at this particular time? Why this haste to get ready to borrow money to pay a judgment which may be rendered in a case which cannot be even argued in the supreme court for six to eight months? From the very start those high-priced Water board lawyers have been telling us that they are sure to win out in all their water works litigation and that the appraisal of \$6,263,295.49 will never stand. Are they getting cold feet, or were they buncing us all the time?

If you had a law suit which your attorneys had been telling you you were certain to win and had gotten you to pay them \$50,000 to \$60,000 in retainers and fees as they went along and then suddenly came to you before the appeal was set for hearing and advised you to negotiate a mortgage on your property right away and get ready to fork over, what would you think of them? Wouldn't you think the other side had been busy?

In this water works litigation the apparent over-haste of the Water board bond boosters is still more striking when the wording of the law is considered. Water Bill No. 2, relating to the purchase of the water plant, which is the law under which the Water board is supposed to be now acting, reads:

Said water board shall have sole authority and power to act on behalf of such city or all matters pertaining thereto, including the appointment of appraisers whenever required; the general supervision of any resulting appraisal; the acceptance or rejection of any award resulting from any such appraisal; and of all other negotiations connected with or pertaining to the acquisition of such water plant. Provided, that no acceptance of any such appraisal shall be binding upon such city unless bonds are voted for the acquisition of such water plant under such appraisal.

First and foremost, so far as the records of the Water board go, there is no award and there is no acceptance of any appraisal to be ratified by the people. On the contrary, the records of the Water board show (1) that the pretended appraisal signed by two engineers, from which the third dissented, was rejected; (2) that the Water board appointed another engineer to represent the city, calling on the water company to appoint a second engineer to proceed with a new appraisal under the purchase clause; (3) that on refusal of the water company to name its engineer or to acquiesce in the rejection of the appraisal the city resented its action electing to buy and employed experts to draw plans for a new water works to be constructed without regard to the existing plant. If the Water board records show, and the water works lawyers contend, that there is no "acceptance" of any appraisal to be voted on, how will voting \$6,500,000 in water bonds at this time be a ratification of the acceptance?

In the next place, the bond proposition as formulated by the Water board attorneys and submitted to the people does not even refer to the appraisal issue. It is simply a straight-out issue of bonds for the general purpose of acquiring a water plant. The section requiring popular ratification of the award was not in Water Bill No. 1, but was inserted in Water Bill No. 2 on demand of the editor of The Bee in order that the people might have a veto upon any deal the Water board might undertake to make with the owners of the water company. No reading of the law, except by twisting the ordinary meaning of the words, can be made to give the Water board a right to assume that the voting of a blanket bond issue, with no reference to any appraisal, fulfills the condition that "no acceptance of any such appraisal shall be binding" unless bonds are voted "under such appraisal."

If the supreme court of the United States six months to a year hence should decree that the city of Omaha must pay \$6,263,295.49 for the water plant under its contract, there will be plenty of time to vote the bonds after the judgment is entered, and it may be doubted whether any bond issue now voted will avoid the necessity of voting again after the appraisal is accepted.

Perhaps those democratic law-makers down in Texas hesitated to follow Mr. Bryan's command to enact a guaranty deposit law in order to find out first whether the deposit law put on the statute books under Mr. Bryan's direction in his own home state will hold water.

If the constitution does not count as a bar to a state senator accepting from the governor a prohibited appointment to the Normal board, why should a little thing like failure of the Normal board bill to repeal an amended law cut any figure? We will know pretty soon whether Governor Shallenberger's supreme court appointees or Governor Sheldon's supreme court appointees are standing on constitutional ground. But then if there are to be no party nominations for judges this year the

demo-pop desire to make political capital, which was back of the whole deal, will be disappointed whichever way it goes.

Boston wool buyers are scouring Wyoming trying to buy the season's clip. Because the results of storing in Omaha last year instead of trusting to the tender mercies of long distance buyers was so satisfactory, the easterners are making little headway. The Omaha market offers a mutually satisfactory deal to Wroming and the sheepmen are showing they appreciate it.

The legislature of the state of Washington is debating some freak legislation on the marriage question. There is a second-hand stock of freak bills, covering a wide field, on file at Lincoln which the Washingtonians can have at reduced prices if their own supply runs short.

Two local newspapers that denounced the award of the appraisers at \$6,263,295.49 in most unmeasured terms are now advising the people to vote \$6,500,000 in water bonds to take the plant at this price. What produced the change?

Considering their moderate experience, the rejuvenated Turks are showing themselves industrious cabinet makers. They have turned out the second complete set since the advent of the new regime only a few months ago.

Now that the doctors have succeeded in amputating the appendix from a majority of the people, they have discovered a new disease, pellagra. It threatens to become as fashionable as its predecessor.

Undercurrents His Words.

When a man of Mr. Roosevelt's peculiar temperament encounters a liar he finds it difficult to hold converse with him in diplomatic and strictly conventional language.

One of Prosperity's Pulls.

In ten years the United States has exported \$18,000,000 worth of condensed milk, which proves that the cow and the can are important factors in the commercial prosperity of this great land.

Trend of the Times.

When Louisiana follows Cannon and Payne in congress, who shall say that she will repudiate a republican candidate for president, who believes in a white man's government of the south?

A Classical Reminiscence.

Medea boiled a ram in a caldron and it came out a tender lamb, as innocent, helpless and pitifully bleating as that modern fiction, "the ultimate consumer."

By Way of Information.

It is our painful duty to disillusionize certain esteemed contemporaries. "Mooley," the benign, beautiful, and altogether lovely White House cow, has not yet chewed up all the grass on the White House lawn. In fact, "Mooley" is not permitted to graze on the aforesaid lawn, and never has been. She is a modest back-lot cow.

Uncle Sam's Income Improving.

Increasing treasury receipts are again reported by the assistant secretary, who points out that they are not far behind those of 1907, and materially ahead of those of 1908. The principal deficiency now is in internal revenue receipts. The natural deduction is that it may be less important to provide new revenue in the tariff bill than to get it out of the way and give business a chance.

NEBRASKA'S PAINT LAW.

Dealers Must Get Rid of Back Number Stock.

American Paint and Oil Dealer. Of all the forty or more bills affecting the paint industry and introduced this winter only one has passed, viz: in Nebraska, which, with the one passed last year in Vermont, goes into effect July 1, 1909. These two bills radically affect the stocks on hand, regardless of the provisions in both laws which waive the formula requirement of such goods already in dealer's hands, but, obviously, with emphasis placed by the state on the supposed importance of the formula label, the people of these two states must already be looking askance at anything in the paint line that bears no formula, though presumably they will continue buying food and drug stuffs, soaps, cigars and all other proprietaries (bearing no formula) with continued equanimity. Their caution in regard to paint, however, will have some basis in Nebraska, where the mere possession of paint without the formula label, either "for sale or use," is declared prima facie evidence of violation of the law, and the responsibility, tenfold, uncomfortably suggested, and many may not understand that they have only to prove that this paint was in the state before the law became effective. At best, all this unlabeled paint will be a back number after July 1, and obviously no manufacturer can afford to take back, or exchange such goods. Nor can he afford to send formula labels, for almost every maker has been improving his formula from year to year, and the dealer would share his reluctance to place formula labels on goods bought at various times, and perhaps from various makers, jobbers, etc., with the law, and the dealer.

A similar situation presented itself in Iowa when the formula law was adopted there several years ago, and a simple calculation showed that the return or exchange of goods on hand would bankrupt the manufacturer. Much demoralization and loss has caused before dealers seized the situation, and then in no other way can "closing-out sales," with additional loss, though later the provision protecting stocks on hand was extended to November 1, 1909, and now the latest advice is that the Iowa officials consider the law unconstitutional, or inoperative at least, and dealers should continue cautious, however, until the law is repealed or an official announcement is given out by Commissioner Wright, and Nebraska and Vermont dealers should immediately recognize the situation in their states and plan such spring padding campaigns as they deem prudent before, in no other way can they move stocks on hand before this point becomes back-number stock, publicly known as such and salable only by sufferance.

Around New York

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

Thomas F. Ryan, F. A. R. Widener and Thomas Dolan and the estates of William C. Whitney and William L. Edkins jointly forked over a check for \$92,292.83 to the Metropolitan Securities company a few days ago. The check was the answer and confession of judgment to a suit instituted by the company for return of a pot of money squeezed out of dead franchises hypotheated by a combine of Philadelphia and New York traction promoters when the Metropolitan-Interurban whale swallowed minor Jonahs some ten years ago. When the traction whale was getting its appetite in shape for business in 1888, Anthony N. Brady picked up the remains of the bankrupt Wall Street and Portland Park railway company, intending to blow some life into it. The combine told Brady he would burn his fingers in the deal. Brady soon realized that he was "up against it," and agreed to turn the remains over to Ryan, Whitney and associates for \$200,000. In due time, as Brady testified two years ago, he received a check from the Metropolitan Securities company, but to his surprise it was for \$92,292.83, instead of for \$200,000. With the check was a memorandum from Mr. Whitney instructing Mr. Brady to deposit the check and get the money and then to draw his personal checks to the order of William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Thomas Dolan, William L. Edkins and F. A. R. Widener for \$11,052.78 each and to pay to Moore & Schley, bankers and brokers, \$34,028.92. The total of these six checks was \$62,292.82, and the amount remaining for Mr. Brady was \$27,243.71. Mr. Brady testified that he followed the instructions. This is the loot now returned by the promoters.

Evelyn Cook, 71 years old, who lives at 621 West Fifty-first street, was ascending the New York Central tracks in Park avenue, at Ninety-seventh street, when she was set upon by two boys, who thrust her against the wall, took two \$1 bills from her pocket, her jacket and fled. This time it was so quickly that the girl was taken by surprise, but she wasted no time in screaming. Instead she gave chase and pursued the two to One Hundredth street. There they turned in their tracks and ran back, but Miss Cook was after them again, and at Ninety-seventh street she caught one of the boys.

This time it was his turn to be surprised for she got a kind of half-Nelson on him, bore him to the ground and sat on him. She screamed then in order to bring help and Policeman Hartmeyer came along and arrested the boy. In the East One Hundred and Fourth street station the bills were found in his pocket. The other boy escaped.

Figures by the New York Board of Health established that since January 1, 1908, seven lives a month, most of them children's, and average, have been sacrificed to the craze for automobile speed in that city. The number of fatalities resulting from improper manipulation of motor cars between January 1, 1908, and April 1, 1909, was 101. This includes persons run down and killed while riding in cars in accidents. There have been seventeen automobile fatalities in the three months ended March 31, 1909.

There appears to be an impression among motor car owners and drivers that the streets between the curb lines are for the exclusive use of vehicles, except at crossings. They want a law passed which will relieve from responsibility any motor car driver running down a person anywhere but on a crossing.

A fair conception of the millions of dollars which annually are poured into the treasuries of the traction companies of Greater New York is shown in a summary of the reports of the companies for the last quarter of 1908, furnished by the public service commission. The gross earnings of twenty-seven lines from operation were \$17,739,598, and operating expenses \$16,712,836, leaving net earnings of \$1,026,762. Income amounted to \$1,007,658, making the total net income \$3,986,360. The Southfield branch railroad had a total gross income of only \$139,924, against which are charged all operating expenses of \$152 and taxes of \$25, leaving a deficit for the quarter nearly 300 times the road's income. The total assets of all twenty-seven companies are \$351,836,823, and their liabilities \$350,041,042.

Some time in 1901, probably early in the spring, New York's great public library now being in Bryant park will be opened to the public. Those who have fretted over the delay may find consolation in the fact that the building is being constructed of marble as perfect as it is possible to quarry. About 30,000 tons of marble have been used. To illustrate the scale of the building will only be necessary to say that fully 200,000 tons were rejected because the selection of the 30,000 tons was made.

The three great public libraries of this city—the Astor, the Lenox, and the Tilden—were consolidated under the name of the New York Public Library on May 23, 1898. The award in the competition for the erection of the new building was in November, 1907. The removal of the old reservoir and the actual work of laying the foundation were begun in the following May. The cornerstone was laid November 10, 1907. The roofing was finished in 1908. The total cost of the building will be about \$5,000,000.

In the outer room of a Wall street office this sign was posted a few days ago: "Please do not whistle; we do all that ourselves." The messenger boys on service in the building evidently saw a funny side to the notice, for within an hour more than twenty of them asked: "When do you whistle?" "When does the concert begin?" "How much for a ticket?" and similar queries. The sign came down after two days, and the manager of the office has had it replaced by one bearing in aggressively bold letters simply the words, "Don't whistle."

Important Decision in the Making.

Springfield Republican. It looks as though the United States supreme court might be divided on the forthcoming decision in the so-called commodities or coal-rail-in-Interstate-commerce case. Delay in rendering the judgment is so being interpreted in the Wall street, which hangs expectantly on the Monday's Washington news from week to week. The cause turns on the question whether the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce involves the power to prohibit in any case. It will therefore be a decision of large importance; however it goes.

Pie Slabs Cut Down.

Boston Transcript. The Civil Service Reform association is entitled to congratulation. The census office for the first time in history is going over to the reformed side, and a stalwart advocate of merit system, occurred in the White House on what looks like an eight-year lease. Prospects of his reform were never more favorable than now.

One million women simply detest washing dishes because they have not yet found the right way

If you were compelled to do all your household work in the way your mother did before you, it would be almost unbearable.

And still many women cling to the ancient soap rattle when washing dishes.

There's a better way, an easier way, a safer way. GOLD DUST added to your dish-water will make your dishes whiter and cleaner than they ever can be made without it. That's the better way.

GOLD DUST, unlike soap, cleans more than the surface. It goes deep after germs and hidden food particles, and sterilizes everything it touches. That's the safer way.

GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the task without your assistance, because it begins to dissolve and clean the moment it touches the water. That's the easier way.



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

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-President Roosevelt has started a French branch of the Annapolis club.

William Thomas Hayward, conceded to be the best jockey of his day, died at his home in Sussex, N. J. He was in his sixty-fifth year, having been born at Northampton, England, December 21, 1844.

John Navin Hazlett, dean of the newspaper profession in Pittsburg, died there after a long illness of stomach trouble. He was 59 years old and for forty years was city editor of the Leader, retiring recently on account of his health.

Benjamin J. Long, who has been in the first rank of American musicians for a third of a century as a pianist, teacher, conductor and organizer, and whom Liszt called his best pupil, died in Boston after an extremely brief illness at the age of 71 years.

A real joke has been cracked in the English Parliament, where a member moved to substitute "paralyse" for "amend" in the stereotyped form of preamble to the Irish land bill. In soberly ruling the amendment out of order, the chairman sustained the dignity of the house.

Mrs. Jennie F. Metcalf of Winchester has just won the private secretaryship in one of the largest English tea firms in the world at a salary of \$1,500 a year and all expenses. The place was awarded by competitive examination, in which there were some twenty-five competitors, sixteen of whom were men. The appointment is for three years and she is to go first to Hongkong and then to India.

The best armed monarch in Europe today is the Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria. His bedroom is filled with weapons which are not there for any ornamental purpose, but for use. The minister collection includes guns, revolvers, daggers, and here and there on chairs are cutdags and knuckle dusters. A small and wicked looking revolver, with all its chambers loaded, lies at the head of his bed. Though he takes all these precautions, Ferdinand is a courageous man, but he suffers at night from a constant dread of assassination.

NO FATHERS' CONGRESS.

Mere Man Must Take His Medicine and Look Pleasant. Boston Transcript. From the bench Judge Pease of New York has announced the decision that the father is not lord of the household; he has no absolute rights; he cannot dictate—but he must get the consent of the wife on all matters pertaining to the education and bringing up of the children.

It has been noted that in recent years the typical father has relinquished or has been forced to abandon, a direct interest in the training of the young. On the vital subject of child culture, now rated as a science, he has offered no advice and nobody has thought it worth while to appeal to him for suggestions. This matter is monopolized by mothers' clubs and mothers' congresses at which the nearest thing to male representation is an occasional address by a young college professor. The father has made no protest against his humiliating exclusion, but he shamefully confines himself to the silent role of the family provider. Of his formal detronement as the lord of the household by the courts of law he has nothing to say.

Long ago Mr. Howells, a professional and minute student of woman, warned man of his impending overthrow as an authority in intellectual matters. He predicted that woman, having emancipated herself from the narrowing drudgery of the household, devotes her time furiously to her mind's growth. She does most of the serious reading in books, which are written mainly for her and chiefly by her, and is also the more thorough reader of the newspaper. She knows more of the crafts and arts of the professions and of the sciences than does the average man. She can drive a nail without smashing a thumb, which few men can do. Her club life is intellectual, while that of man is sensual. She is the better parliamentarian, having made a fierce study of manuals and rules of order. She is an orator and a debater as well as an essayist and her club meetings are lively, interesting and instructive. She knows what she wants and does not stop with the adoption of fruitless resolutions, as witness the campaign of the English suffragettes. This is the well-equipped mother who has undertaken to rear the children, and if the father is not glad to have her do so, at least he has not the temerity to say so. Certainly it is no father who suggests a fathers' congress with the object of wresting the boy from woman's rule. The call is made by a number of male high school principals who feel the increasing pressure of woman's competition. It is they who cry out that the father should assert himself and train the boy in a man's way.

SAID IN FUN.

Drummer—You boasted for the school committee to get a better teacher from the town? Why, you haven't any children? Schoolkeeper James—No, but, stranger, I had an eye on business. As soon as the pretty teacher arrived all the big boys began sneaking down here and buying hair oil, clean collars and sweet soap by the wholesale.—Chicago News.

"Penny pin" is the reason why England wanted to build so many Dreadnaughts? "What is the reason?" "Apparently, because they are dreadnaughting everything."—Baltimore American.

"Dad," said the victim of the maternal pain, "you're awfully cruel." "Why so, son?" "Cause you don't lick me oftener." "What's that?" "If you licked me oftener I'd get tougher and it wouldn't hurt so much."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Hunter—That breech loader of yours is a good gun, but the sights are very bad. Second Hunter—Yes, that's right. In other words, it is more honored in the breach than in the observance.—Boston Herald.

"You people have a primary law out here. How do you like it?" "Suits me first rate. Give me a chance to take a whack at a bum congressman without going outside of my party to do it."—Chicago Tribune.

"His speeches," said the mild mannered scuffer, "remind me of those of Cicero." "In what respect?" "Nobody reads them except under compulsion."—Washington Star.

"How is Dr. Jones getting on?" "Doing wonderfully well." "Do you suppose he will succeed in carrying out a fortune?" "I guess he removed the appendix of our wealthiest citizen a couple of weeks ago." "The appendix, eh? What did he get out of it?" "An automobile."—Houston Post.

THE HOMESTEADER'S DAY.

(Dedicated to Judge Witten.) MORNING. How bright the morn, after drowsy Night Has fled before the blinding rays of sun. The ambient air is breath of pure delight, And makes a joy of labor to be done.

NOON. The rolling sweep where fertile acres lay, Glows broadening in golden light of day. Full on the hope of harvest's promise rare, Will come contentment and surcease from care.

NIGHT. Now steals the night, with soft shadows bowing down, Upon the wings of zephyrs, incense laden, And dulla in heavy sleep until the morn. The cares of Earth, with visions sweet of Aiden, Gregory, S. D.

Advertisement for The Lapher Hat, 'Always Right'. Includes text: 'You feel fit in The Lapher Hat Always Right'. Spring