

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER  
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Evening Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total.

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Daily average 38,317  
GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.  
Subscribed in his presence and sworn to before me this 1st 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.

It is to be hoped the troubles in Turkey will be settled before too many of those names are inflicted upon us.

Will the World-Herald swallow the latest dose which the Dahmites have cooked up for it? Of course, it will.

The Turk may be unspcakable, but there is ample evidence that he is thinking at a lively rate in these latter days.

The lions may suffer later in Africa, but just how the great killing is among the bears on the Grain exchange.

Ghosts have driven the men from a Pennsylvania mine. Ordinarily the miner quills only when the ghost fails to walk.

A Boston professor insists that for \$10,000,000 he can make a flash that will be visible in Mars. Why not send the message collect?

Governor Schallenberger has suddenly convinced himself that "he don't care nothing for Omaha now." He sang a different song last fall.

A prominent dramatist has written a play with the idea of having the stage purify politics. Well! Well! Well! What do you think of that?

Mayor Jim also promised not to let anybody interfere with the screens in the windows, but when the pluck came this promissory note went to protest.

It transpires that there is a copy of the state constitution in the attorney general's office, even though the one that belongs in the governor's office is missing.

A wild bear has been killed in the streets of Pullman, Wash., and a lynx in one of the city parks of Spokane. Advertising for the tourist season is starting early.

Wintergreen is quoted a strong favorite in one of the big Kentucky races. Has the prohibition wave put mist julep out of the running in the bourbon state?

Again we ask, Why, if paying \$6,283,295.49 for the water works will not raise taxes, the water bond boosters were so insistent on that frontage water tax bill?

Governor Hughes of New York is having the time of his life with his legislature. Win or lose, the result will be decisive. No close shaves go with the governor of New York.

William R. Hearst has issued another rallying cry to the independence league. On the basis of last fall's vote all members should be able to get within the sound of the leader's voice.

A Chicago man thinks school children should not be taught the idea of purgatory. It will be hard to get the idea out of the mind of the small boy forced to attend school while the fishing is good.

The sultan of Turkey is reported to be in training for making the Marathon distance in record time. If he waits at the starting line to kiss each of his wives goodbye he is likely to be left at the post.

No, there is nothing to prevent anyone otherwise qualified from running for police commissioner by petition, but experience proves that the privilege of running for office all alone does not pay big dividends.

Aldrich on the Tariff.

The statement of Senator Aldrich in presenting the tariff bill to the senate will command universal and thoughtful attention. His long service in the senate, his membership for years on the finance committee and his conceded ability entitle anything he may say on this subject to special weight. Whatever may be one's opinion regarding the policy pursued by the senator, he is beyond question the best posted man in public life today on the question of public revenue. His estimate of the revenue producing ability of the tariff bill as presented to the senate can therefore be taken as the opinion of the one best capable of judging.

Read between the lines, it is conclusively demonstrated that the senator figures on a material reduction in the annual budget of the government. If this is true the public will not be inclined to grumble, provided the pruning is judiciously done. The expansion of the national expense bill in the preceding years of treasury surplus has been beyond all comparison with the growth of the nation. For the years 1908-9 they were greater by approximately \$50,000,000 than during the Spanish-American war. The estimate of a surplus of \$30,000,000 during the next biennium is based on a reduction of \$35,000,000 in the appropriations. That this sum can be lopped off without impairing in the least the legitimate functions of government is a matter of common belief by those both outside and inside of public life. Certain it is, no material reduction will be made so long as the revenues of the government produce the added amount.

What changes the senate will make in the bill and the added changes in conference with the house, are of course still problematical, but it is fair to presume they will be compensating so far as the question of revenue is concerned. If the new tariff bill shall raise enough to wipe out the unavoidable deficit under the present act and yet raise no more than necessary for the economical and efficient administration of affairs it will have accomplished its purpose so far as revenue goes. Under such a bill the income will expand as the country grows and, until conditions change, prove adequate to its purpose.

Insurance for Workmen.

The annual report of the International Harvester company presents some features other than the financial one which are worthy of attention. In addition to old age pensions of its employees there is a provision for sick, accident and death insurance. The former is along almost identical lines with the retirement pension systems in vogue among railroads and other big corporations, the money to meet the expenditures coming entirely from the company and offered simply as an incentive to faithful and continued service.

The insurance feature is on a different basis. The funds to meet obligations are secured first from a voluntary payment of those who desire to participate, the payment being 2 per cent of all salaries under \$2,000 per annum. To this the company adds \$5,000 each year. The payments under it are on the same basis as the assessments, providing for two years' salary in case of death, from one to two years' salary in case of accident which permanently disables, according to the extent of disability and for the payment of wages while sick or temporarily disabled by injury, the payments in all cases being on the basis of wages received while working. Nothing is charged against the fund for transacting the business of the relief association, and the company pays 4 per cent interest on all money in the treasury. While membership in the association is purely voluntary the report shows that 76 per cent of the employees are participants. The plan is upon such a broad basis that it should interest all large employers of labor for the protection of the men in their employ. That a concern like the American Harvester company should engage in it purely for charity is not to be supposed. It is a creature of mutual interest and an effective method of increasing the value of the employee to the company on a foundation of mutual interest.

Big Corporations and Big Fortunes.

Bearing on the future of big corporations and their relation to the public, George W. Perkins, the active partner in the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., recently delivered a noteworthy address. He predicated his remarks on the assertion that the big corporation is simply the evolution of the world's industrial life and that it has come to stay, an opinion more and more generally accepted with each succeeding year.

The most interesting feature is his conclusions regarding the effect of this evolution on the concentration of wealth, holding to the belief it is ultimately destined to help distribute rather than centralize ownership in capital. As he views it, the first effect of the movement was, through manipulation, undoubtedly the creation of vast fortunes and the adding of large sums to already swollen bank accounts. The vastness of the business involved, he maintains with much force, demands that capacity shall be the measure of those who manage them. The demands are too great to be met by the simple ownership of large blocks of stock, for incapacity would soon dissipate all the wealth invested.

The most potent fact brought out in the actual ownership, through stock holdings, of these big corpora-

tions. During the past two years the number of stockholders in the Great Northern railroad has increased from 3,000 to 11,000, in the Pennsylvania railroad from 40,000 to 57,000 and in the New York Central from 10,000 to 21,000. Going from the railroads to the industrials, he shows there has been an increase of more than 30,000 in the number of stockholders in the steel trust, the total number now being over 100,000.

Such figures go to indicate the transfer of large amounts of money from individual enterprise into corporate channels. Whether this is to continue must be decided by the management of the corporations themselves. Under conditions such as have prevailed in the past and to a large measure in the present, it simply means that the small investor will have to be more considerably treated and cultivated.

Complete publicity in affairs alone can protect the small stockholder, put a restraint upon the big one and give us all a square deal.

With a check upon questionable methods by which immense fortunes are acquired in a short time, the condition which Mr. Perkins points out will with time have a leveling effect, but these forces would be impotent so long as other fortunes are accumulated more rapidly than the old ones are dispersed.

Still No Grand Jury.

The May term of the district court is coming on and the time for drawing the jury panels has passed without the summons of a grand jury to go through the motions of hunting down well-defined rumors and bringing in reports censuring public officials against whom no evidence of misconduct could be found on which to justify indictments.

The people of Omaha had been led to believe that grand juries were such a good thing and so necessary that they were to be the regular sideshow of every term of the district court. They had been led to believe that the county attorney's office was purely ornamental and that his salary had just been raised by the legislature to compensate him for the trouble which the successive grand juries imposed on him to nolle so many faulty or unsupported indictments.

It looks now as if we would have to get along without a grand jury in Omaha and Douglas county until next fall. We know it will be a great disappointment, but hope the taxpayers who foot the bills will try to bear up bravely under it.

A Notable Benefaction.

The will of the late Charles E. Ellis, together with the generosity of his widow and daughter, leaves a fund of \$2,500,000 for the founding of a college and industrial school in Philadelphia for fatherless girls. The widow waived her claim to the third of the estate and the daughter voluntarily takes only a small bequest, leaving practically the entire fortune for the purpose designated.

With such a rich endowment, it would be impossible to foretell the good that this institution can accomplish. It not only opens up an avenue for giving an education to those who for the most part would not be able to obtain it, but they would receive it in an atmosphere in which they would feel at home to a much greater degree than were they provided for in schools where they would come in contact with daughters of wealthy parents. In such a school as planned they can be fitted for the life work before them without the disheartening influence of too close association with those whose expenditures were beyond either their present or prospective means.

Water Board Politics.

The Water board is a great non-partisan institution. It was created for the express purpose of putting the water company out of politics and, of course, recognizing how pernicious the interference of the water company in politics was, is itself built on the fundamental rule that the Water board and everyone within its jurisdiction shall also keep out of politics.

The Water board membership, as everyone knows, is nonpartisan or bipartisan, as you may prefer to view it, and instead of a party caucus the entire membership is always admitted to its secret sessions. So fearful were the framers of the law creating the Water board that the board and its employees might be tempted to go into politics that they wrote right into the law a specific and definite prohibition on political activity and threw a civil service fence around them so high that no one could look over. Here is the wording of the law:

Undue activity or participation in municipal politics shall be deemed a just cause for removal, in the discretion of the board, it being the intent and purpose of this act not only to remove the Water board, but likewise its employees, from the influence of partisan politics.

With that magna charta of personal liberty before them, the Water board members and employees, of course, are properly abstaining from participation in partisan politics. True, one member of the board fled last year as a candidate for state senator, and the paid secretary this year as a candidate for city engineer, while another member of the board volunteered to help manage the primary campaign of a defeated candidate for mayor. This, however, is not partisan politics "in the discretion of the board," nor will it be deemed "a just cause for removal." The Water board and every employee under it are strictly divorced from politics.

Seattle has been engaged for some time in cleaning house and making the

city beautiful for exposition visitors. The latest move is against the unsightly billboards. If Seattle succeeds in driving them out other cities which have so far failed will be encouraged to follow suit.

Our city attorney is said to have given an opinion to the effect that a nonresident is qualified to run for municipal office in Omaha and that to be elected an officer of the city the candidate need not be able to vote for himself. It is possible this may be a technical construction of the charter, but it is wholly at variance with the spirit of that document and the principle of municipal government. The prevailing idea is that the officers of a municipal corporation must be stockholders in the corporation and our city charter goes further by requiring that "all agents, officers and servants employed or appointed" be, "so far as practicable," qualified voters of the city. Would it not be a queer spectacle to have the elective head of an important department a nonresident, but limited in the choice of his employees to qualified voters of the city?

Observe how those distinguished democratic lawmakers, who insisted on having a charter providing for an elective police board, in order that they themselves, might connect with the payroll, have all stubbed their toes before getting a start. Innocuous desuetude is theirs.

Officials of a prominent western railway assert that they have a new invention which will do away with railway wrecks. While many will doubt the truth of the statement, no one who scans the figures of mortality on the rails will wish them anything but success.

The rule governing the homesteading of 160 acres was that the settler should be the first on the land and establish his right thereby by placing a stake in the ground as characteristic of the home which he was to build. The desperado and the outlaw figured in the race, and many men went to the stake for their graves when disputes arose over the possession. Thousands of quarrels which afterwards resulted in contests were begun.

The race was one of the most unique recorded in American history. Thousands of horseback riders surged in a broken line all afternoon across Oklahoma. Many a horse fell under the strain, and many a rider set out on the road of his journey on foot or stopped on the best plot of ground available. If there were any trees on the ground on which the "squatter sovereign" set up his domicile a temporary arbor of brush was erected to take the place of a home. It was usually followed by a rude dugout. But the men who came to Oklahoma in the pioneer days lived for the future, and the hardships that they encountered have amply been repaid.

The wife following in a covered wagon hoped to trace the husband by the direction he had taken at the outset. Some families were separated for weeks by the homesteaker being forced to change his plans.

Guthrie seemed to be the chief objective point by reason of the designation of that place as the capital. During the day thousands of persons had arrived in the new capital on the Santa Fe railroad from Purcell and Arkansas City. The State Capital newspaper plant was brought in during the day and by evening the press was set up and the editors began to write. The room served both as pressroom and sanctum.

Twenty-five thousand persons slept on the townsite that night, and when the city awoke the next morning it was as if the powers of magic had transformed the valley into a living, breathing city. An organization was soon effected by selected representatives from each state that any considerable representation among the settlers. At the end of the week D. B. Dyer of Kansas City was elected mayor. Famous bandits, whose names were terror to the southwest, mingled with the crowds. Gambling halls were wide open and dance halls ran day and night. The strange to relate, amid all the picturesque events that marked the opening summer in Guthrie, crimes were remarkably few and very few men died "with their boots on."

Law of Libel in Missouri.

By a vote almost unanimous the state senate has passed the bill providing that a newspaper may be sued for libel only in the county where the person who brings the suit lives, or in the city or county where the newspaper is published. It is presumed that the house will pass the bill promptly and by a similar vote. The present law permits such a suit to be brought in any of the 114 counties of the state, which gives the plaintiff a power that may be oppressively or unfairly used. It was held by the senate that the plaintiff can count upon justice in his own county, and he has that opinion in the proposed new law.

TAXATION OF BILLBOARDS.

National Revenue Measure Bound to Be Popular.  
Leggie's Weekly.

The newspapers of this country have every reason to support the bill introduced by Senator Heyburn of Idaho providing for a tax on advertising signs. In foreign lands these signs are taxed and afford a considerable revenue. Senator Heyburn proposes a tax of 2 cents per superficial square foot on signs advertising products which enter into interstate commerce. The taxes are to be paid to the United States treasury, and to be collected annually. This new source of revenue might well be considered in connection with the effort to revise the tariff and reimpose war taxes of an objectionable character. Throughout the country an effort is being made to suppress the advertising sign nuisance. It has been tolerated altogether too long. It meets no public want, because the newspapers, magazines and other publications are the legitimate channels for the use of the advertiser. They contribute to the education of the people and to the prosperity of the nation. If the press will stand solidly behind Senator Heyburn's bill, its passage will be assured, and it will be effective in suppressing what has come to be an intolerable nuisance. The billboard must go.

Not in the Game.

Lawson of Boston is now trying to arouse the country against the "dastardly conspiracy of reckless gamblers" in wheat. He proposes mass-meetings, and predicts that the streets of American cities will be given over to riot and bloodshed unless something is done to suppress the "ravenous gamblers." Apparently Lawson's own gambling agency, Bay State gas, does not speculate in wheat or was short of that market.

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Famous Land Rush

Twentieth Anniversary of the Birth of Oklahoma, and Methods by Which It Was Achieved.

There have been stampedes for land before and since the memorable April 22, 1889, but none equalled the picturesque preparations for and the rush over the Kansas border which signalled the birth of the territory of Oklahoma and the opening of that section of the public domain to white settlement. A territory was born in an hour, growing into a state in less than nineteen years, and cities sprang into existence in a day. In honor of that famous birthday Oklahoma in general and several cities in particular will celebrate the twentieth anniversary tomorrow with exercises and a grand parade to the event.

At high noon, April 22, 1889, guns were fired by United States soldiers, which echoed along the Kansas border and proclaimed that the efforts of Captain David L. Payne were at last rewarded and "The Land of the Fair God" opened to settlement. The scenes which were enacted in those days have passed into history and will never be repeated in the United States. For years prospective settlers had camped along the Kansas border anxiously awaiting word from Washington that the new public domain was open to settlement. They were led by Captain David L. Payne, who has since been named the "Father of Oklahoma."

Finally word was sent from Washington that on April 22, 1889, the public lands would be opened to settlement, and those who desired to enter the new country would be entered in a free-for-all race for homes. For months the soon-to-be-Oklahomans increased along the Kansas border near Arkansas City and along the old Hunnewell trail awaiting the signal that would throw the new country open to settlement.

Federal troops stationed along the border would frequently return from an expedition into the forbidden land with "sooners" who had attempted to secure a home in advance of the great race.

At last, with thousands of persons from all parts of the United States "rising on their feet" the signal was given, and the mad rush for homes was on.

It was a cosmopolitan aggregation. Some tried to gain homesteads near the line by running afoot. The large majority, however, were mounted on horses, and the event was an endurance race rather than a speed trial. Following the riders in "prairie schooners" were the wives and families of the homesteaders.

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Capt. David L. Payne, the original Oklahoma boomer, was born in Fairmont, Ind., in 1838. He came to Kansas when a young man and was twice elected to the legislature of that state from Doniphan county. Removing later to the southern part of the state, he was a familiar figure in Wichita, which city he made the base of his efforts to secure the opening of the new country. At that time Oklahoma was controlled by cattle barons, who held leases from the federal government. Seven times did Payne lead bands of boomers into Oklahoma and as many times were they rounded up by soldiers and sent out of the country and sometimes thrown into jail, from which they would be liberated on writ of habeas corpus. No law could be found by the court for their detention, for there was nothing in the statutes making it a crime to go upon public lands. The pathetic side of the struggle was the death of Capt. Payne at Wellington, Kan., just as he had reached the point where he could view the land of promise. His earnest intentions had been vindicated by the United States courts and remained only for congressional action to open the country, and this was assured. While at breakfast in Wellington hotel on November 5, 1884, Payne was seized by an attack of heart failure and expired.

The campaign for the opening of Oklahoma to white settlement was continued by Capt. W. A. Connelley and Judge Seals and others of Payne's followers, and resulted in favorable action by congress. The proclamation opening the land to settlers was issued by President Harrison, who named April 22 as the day on which the race for homes should be made.

Striking in a New Line.

New York World.

The minority members of the Philippine legislature who have adopted an American idea and gone on strike have improved on the example. Legislators are almost the only class of employees who do not strike, at least in that sense of the word.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. 50 Years the Standard. A pure, Cream of Tartar Powder. Makes finest cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuits, delicious griddle cakes—palatable and wholesome. No alum, no lime phosphates. Avoid baking powders made from alum. No alum can continuously eat food mixed with alum without injury to health.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Arkansas is learning to curb railroads, but its Jeff Davis can't be induced to submit to a similar process. James R. Garfield, formerly secretary of the Interior, has returned to Cleveland and will resume the practice of law.

WHEN APRIL COMES TO TOWN.

Sing a song of April,  
Showers and scowling skies;  
Well we know her coy spring lamb's  
A lion in disguise.  
Thunder, lightning, rain an' snow,  
Hail an' sleet come down—  
The elements go on a tear,  
When April comes to town.

Now, altho' 'tis April,  
Chill the breeze complete,  
Pa still pokes the furnace  
And predicts 'twill snow;  
Then 'twill cold an' dismal days  
An' freakish wind-what's this?  
A Welsh rarebit of sunshine  
A Welsh rare bit-or miss.

Yes, of course 'tis April,  
A miscellaneous lot,  
But he low little violets  
An' keep yer nose under;  
The only time do not bloom  
Immune from frost-bite dread  
Are the flowers that bloom upon that tub  
That conceals my lady's head.

Yes, and what do I behold  
With surprise complete,  
Is it a new broom chasin'  
A rain-barrel up the street?  
Ah, how in disguise, you sadly err—  
In truth, it is not that—  
'Tis only Angelina fair,  
Chasin' her Easter hat.

Then here's to boydenish April days,  
A miscellaneous lot,  
Contributed by all the months  
Last night's church was forgotten  
The weather man sneaks at random  
An' lives on roast done brown;  
He surely, surely sees the day  
That April comes to town.

And if those verses seem to be  
At random strung together,  
Still they're in keeping, you must own,  
With hop-scotch April weather;  
So critic pray be lenient,  
I pray the do not frown.  
For a rhymester not accountable  
When April comes to town.  
Omaha. BAYOLI, NE TREBLE.

SMILING REMARKS.

Maud Muller sang as she raked the hay,  
"With a little trailing," she sighed, "I believe I'd make a fairly good grasshopper singer."  
Just then the judge happened along—and the rest is history.—Chicago Tribune.

"So your husband always stays in the house nights," said one woman.  
"Yes," answered the other. "Once Hiram gets settled down in front of his fire and you can't get him out of doors even in an armful of wood."—Washington Star.

"Whatever success I have achieved," argued the passenger with the skull cap, "I owe entirely to heredity and environment."  
"That's a firm I never heard of before," said the passenger with the loud necktie.  
"How long have you been traveling for them?"—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes," sighed the burlesque star, as she posed gracefully for the interview. "I have no moxie, you know, but it's me personally that takes 'em, me boy. I have so much temperature."—Baltimore American.

"But," asked the first co-ed, "why did you elect to take up the study of German instead of French?"  
"Oh!" replied the other, "the German professor was so awfully handsome, you know."—Catholic Standard and Times.

SALT SULPHUR WATER

also the "Crystal Lithium" water from Excelsior Springs, Mo., in 5-gallon sealed jugs.  
5-gallon jug Crystal Lithia water, \$2  
5-gallon jug Salt-Sulphur water, \$2  
Buy at either store. We sell over 100 kinds mineral water.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.  
Sixteenth and Dodge Sts.

Owl Drug Co.  
Sixteenth and Harney Sts.

Shoulder Room. In all our Suit models this Spring there is ample room across the chest, with natural shoulder width. A diminishing fullness in the skirt of the coat makes the shoulders appear more athletic. Thus we secure an easy fitting and well balanced garment. Suits \$15, \$18, \$22, \$25, \$30 to \$35. Browning, King & Co. 15th and Douglas Sts. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.

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