THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. Entered at Omaha postofffice as second-

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year. \$4.00 Daily Bee and Sunday one year. . . . 6.00 DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week. 15c Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week. 10c Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 10c Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week 10c Sunday Bee, one year. 2560 Saturday Bee, one year. 1.50 Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department. OFFICES. Omaha-The Bee Building.
South Omaha-Twenty-fourth and N.
Council Bluffs-15 Scott Street.
Lincoln-518 Little Building.

Chicago-1548 Marquette Building. New York-Rooms 1101-1102 No. 34 West Phirty-third Street. Washington-725 Fourteenth Street, N. W. CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2 cent stamps received in payment of mail socounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska Douglas County as:
George B. Tsechuck, trensurer 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 April, 1909, was as
follow:

1 15..... 37,130 2..... 39,050 39,490 10,.... 4..... 37,500 20..... 40,63 21 40,410 28..... 40,380 7...... 41,600 41,480 14 25 60,480 9..... 41,680 10...... 41,400 26 45,880 27 18 41,440 39 15..... 40,500 45,360 Returned copies 11,903

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

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this lst day of May, 1909.

M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

The tax assessor is also coming

down the home stretch.

If the tariff bill were a hot air balloon it would have gone up long ago.

A Milwaukee paper reminds us that Christmas is just seven months away. It certainly doesn't feel like it.

Just because Mr. Hitchcock has had a lease on the city prosecutorship for three years he thinks he is entitled to perpetual ownership.

People who go out automobile riding around Omaha right now should take witnesses along to prove that they are not train robbers.

If they must have snow at this t breath the other way?

The wheat pit can take notice that Nebraska's growing crops are amply supplied with moisture no matter what may be happening elsewhere.

With the jobs for the jobless record of the legislature before him it makes Mayor Jim sad to see some of the local ple slip out of the democratic commissary wagon.

An English scientist has published a book on "How Much and What Should a Man Eat?" It all depends who is to settle for the check at the cashier's desk.

The rellroads are again being greatly troubled with high water. It worries the railroad men when water attacks the tracks, but it is different with the stocks.

Lincoln police are having a hard time of it holding down the lid. Some of the good people of the capital city might help out by furnishing ballast if the force is too light.

Andrew Carnegie is to provide a

How about it? Did the voting of those \$6,500,000 water bonds take all bonds?

A Boston girl has made a record of a high jump of four feet three inches, and there was no mouse in the room, either. Boston is gradually getting in line with modern educational methods

That Norseman who discovered this continent so many years before Columbus and penetrated as far inland as Minnesota was evidently only spying out the land for his countrymen, who were to take possession later.

Mayor Jim is denouncing in unrepublicans on council organization. But Mr. Hitchcock's World-Herald is densely silent on the subject. What many as it has other rivals. is a democrat?

Isn't it pressing the limit to commence talking about contesting Hetty even enjoying poor health? People ilege of thinking they are disposing of their own property.

Farmer and Speculator.

An eastern financial paper, discussing the prospects of the future tendency of the wheat market, points out that the speculator will soon have a new condition to contend with. Under normal conditions the first of the new crop will be on the market in about six weeks, but this authority declares that there is no certainty that such will be the case this year, It all depends whether the farmer thinks he is getting the value of his wheat. Some well known facts are cited to sustain

this view. Some years ago the financial conditions of the farmer was by no means so good as now and wheat, being his first marketable crop of the year, was sold as soon as possible after harvest, with the result of a depressed market, while the speculator and grain buyer reaped the real profit of the farm. As a consequence of a succession of prosperous years the farmer. as a rule, is no longer forced to rush his wheat to market in order to pay from any source except from some of pressing debts, but instead has both the franchised corporations. the financial resources and the storage ability to hold his grain if he desires to do so.

Market statistics show that last year the farmers held onto their corn men-both republican and democratic longer on the average than usual, sending it to market only as there was largely identical in all platforms. The a market demand, with the result that mayor is careful, however, not to em-40.350 the farm price was nearer the average phasize the fact that some of these price of the year than ever before in the history of the country. If the ob- three years ago, but are yet to be reject lesson of this is not lost, wheat deemed. is likewise more apt to be marketed only as there is actual demand for the 45,500 grain, with a resultant higher average 28,..... 65,850 price at the farm and also a more even price throughout the year. With large supplies in the farmers' hands a corner Total. . 1,236,410 with its artificial prices would be imsimply be buried under an avalanche hands and he is by no means yet asof grain.

The marketing of the crop only in response to demand would be of financial benefit to the farmer and also to the consumer, by making both immune from the squeezing of the specuship is so scattered and the modern farmer so well posted as to the world's supply and demand that a farmers' corner on grain is improbable.

Democratic Conundrums. The age of Ann has been determined, nobody cares any more who Ross has been given up as definitely The conundrum, "What is a to an equity in the party label.

It is a merry life this thing of trying to be a democrat and figure out quate supervision and examination whether your ticket is for the upper or lower berth or whether, perchance, you must do penace by walking to Fairview with peas in your shoes for daring to vote without taking a cue from the great Chautauquan, only to find on the front door a new sign, "On tour of the world, back in time to run for president again in 1912."

German Naval Views.

During all the talk about the great increase in the German navy and the scare it has produced in Great Britain, Germany has been busily engaged building warships and saying practifund to purchase here medals for the cally nothing. In fact the ambitious people of France who deserve them, naval program of the Teuton was well Mr. Carnegle must be determined to under way before Great Britain woke make the order of heroes a worldwide up to the fact. Some recent utterances of Germans high in authority make it evident that the German takes no stock in the British statement that its navy is solely for defense and in no the disease germs out of the water, or sense a menace to Germany or to any were the germs merely imaginary fig- other country. Rear Admiral Weber of ments worked up to help carry the Germany points out that ever since the rise of Great Britain as a world power it has never tolerated a rival on the seas, either commercially or in war fleets. As Spain, Holland, France and Denmark have in turn created great navies, Great Britain has watched for a favorable opportunity and smashed them. The admiral boldly declares that Germany does not propose simply to build up its navy to a point where it will be a valuable pawn in the game of nations, but will continue until Germany is able to hold its own on the seas. He gives voice to the general distrust of Great Britain in Germany and the fear that unless measured terms the four democratic the fatherland is able to hold its own councilmen who made a deal with the on the seas as well as on land if commercial rivalry becomes too acute Britain will attempt to crush Ger-

In his remarks made in the Reichstag. Chancellor von Buelow is a little more discreet, but read in the light of fact that the panic has been over for official reserve, what he says leads to some time. Green's will before she is dead, or the same conclusion. The chancellor is quoted as saying, "It is Germany's should at least be permitted the priv- aim to have a fleet so strong as would Island has joined the chorus for comake even a stronger power think

ventlow, in discussing the situation, stated plainly that Germany was liv-

makes the danger greater ... How much of this talk, both in Germany and in Great Britain, is for the purpose of forcing through the appropriations considered necessary for naval development, no one of course knows except those in authority, but that behind it is a large measure of mutual distrust and fear is obvious. Whether it will stop short of either war or bankruptcy of one or both, the wisest can only guess.

The Mayor's Message.

The message sent by Mayor Dahlman to the new council has the merit of being short and to the point and free from all attempts at fancy writing. It reads as if the mayor composed it himself and contains nothing against which there will be objection

The principal part of the message is a repetition of the platform declarations upon which the mayor was reelected and a reminder to the council--that the campaign pledges were promises were made in his campaign

Fine words butter no parsnips and it remains to be seen whether the mayor will be able to accomplish more along these lines in a second term than he did in his first. He started out three years ago with just as fine promises. He also started out three years possible, for the manipulator would ago with a council insurrection on his sured of clear sailing this time.

Better Supervision of Banks. The comptroller of the currency has instituted a number of reforms in connection with his supervision of the nalator. Withholding from the market tional banks, which cannot fail to be grain that was needed would, of beneficial, both to the banker and to course, injure the consumer just as the public. In the first place he has much as the same process of hoarding insisted that bank directors should by the speculator, but farm owner- cease to be mere figureheads and pay enough attention to the affairs of the institution to be cognizant of their condition or get out. More important still is the action taken to render the work of the bank examiners of greater real value and provided against repetition of past abuses. Comptroller Murray is struck Billy Patterson, and Charley shall not be wasted. The national government, however, is not alone charged with a duty to the public in this respect. democrat?" and "What is the demo- A large part of the banking business cratic position on the tariff?" are still of the country is conducted by state the other day: open for debate between Mr. Bryan banks, over which the comptroller has and those who think they have a right no supervision. The legal restrictions on investments and field of operation Mr. Bryan continues to run his blue are not nearly so stringent upon state pencil through the names on the party banks as on the nationals. Many oppor- mous as they are today in regard to the been connected with a bank that had membership list and to assert that the tunities for profitable investment are pending tariff all. There isn't a publicaparty is irrevocably committed against open to the state institutions from tion of note anywhere that has a kind word the news elected him to the senate, of the year up in Montana and the protection. Senator McEnery of Loui- which the national bank is barred, and Black Hills, will they please blow their siana tells the senate, while discussing similarly the opportunities for imthe sugar schedule, that free trade has proper and ill-judged investments are no place in the American scheme of also greater. This greater latitude of government. Senator Stone of Mis- investment for the state bank is necessouri, with the apologetic mien of the sary, as the two classes of banks serve man who has just stepped on your largely different constituencies with corns, tells Mr. Bryan that a little pro- different needs. There is no reason, tection for one of the industries of the however, why the supervision over and senator's state is a good thing and that examinations of state banks should not restraint and inaction. Yet the political the Nebraskan should not object so be as thorough and efficient as in the sagacity of the finance committee and its seriously to the senator's looking after case of the nationals. Efficient regu- followers is discredited by the fact that to wealth until he became a reformer his fences by a vote judiciously placed lation is as much of a safeguard to on the iron ore schedule of the tariff the bankers as to the depositor. Guarcuse for bank peculations which ade-

> All agree that Omaha should cultivate the good will of the interior cities and towns of the state and that there is no good reason for antagonism between the state and its metropolis. It should not be overlooked, however that the late democratic delegation sent to Lincoln from Douglas county did more in three months to incite prejudice against Omaha and alienate friends throughout Nebraska than can be undone in three years. It is only going half way when we undertake to cultivate friendly relations without at the same time trying to stop widening the breach at the other end.

could prevent

One way to increase Omaha's presige abroad is to show special attention to out-of-town visitors who occupy high positions in the business and professional world whenever they honor the city with their presence. We have been doing something in this direction, but not enough. The Commercial club and every other similar organization ought each to have a live. hustling entertainment committee busy all the time and let no one get past who is entitled to such recogni-

Candidates who made contingent filings for the recent primaries, but were shut off the ticket, are to have their money back on the ground that they did not get what they paid for As a matter of fact, nine out of ten of them went in simply for the advertising and got that without being forced to incur the other expenses which usually go with it.

New England papers are boasting that \$54,000,000 is to be invested in that section in new mills, factories and England is to be congratulated over the fact that it has wakened to the

President Winchell of the Rock operation between the railroads, the

was anything in the way of co-operation except the disposition of the railing in constant fear of attack by Great | roads to go it alone unless everyone Britain and that every step forward by else consented to play the game ac-Germany in shipping and commerce cording to the rules they laid down.

Would Like to Be Shown

Topeka Capital. Admiral Dewey says the American navy the peer of any. We hate to question he word of a hero, but since the American navy has never been in a real fight nobody knows how good it is.

In Line with His Business.

Philedelphia Press. Sengtor Aldrich will be allowed to select is own route and name his own prices is quite in line with his experiness in arranging tariff schedules for other people.

Admirable Candor.

Boston Herald. Evening sessions ordered and the flow f senate talk, unchecked. That North Carolina member of other days, who represented the county of Buncombe and pleaded to a wearled house that he was "talking for Buncombe" has his disciples at every session, although not all are as frank as he.

A Time for Silence. New York Tribune. Mr. Bryan is preserving a sphinxlike silence on the tariff issue. He will be en-

couraged in that policy by the reception given in the senate to some few innocent remarks from Governor John A. Johnson. The democratic leader who theorizes nowadays on the tariff is likely to be assailed by a majority of his party associates as a troublemaker and a heretic.

Uplift in Industries. Springfield Republican.

Not only are the independent steel companies to restore wages, but those railroads which reduced the pay of the salaried class of employes following the panic of 1907 are announcing a return to the old compensa-The Boston and Maine is the latest to make known such a step. It means that in the opinion of these men of large affairs prosperity has returned.

Fortunate "Outlying Possessions."

Boston Herald. Lucky Guam! The people felt that they were burdened with unnecessarily high duties and complaints to Captain Dorn, Charles J. Hughes, jr., of Colorado. the naval governor. A tariff commission was formed at once, an investigation made, and a revision downward was outlined, which will become a law as soon as it is approved by the president and secretary Meyer. But Guam is not entitled to the blessings of self-government

A CURIOUS SITUATION.

Senate Tariff Bill Without Defenders in the Press.

New York Tribune senate's tariff bill has practically no derepublican newspaper, or in any demoeratic newspaper, north or south, although neutralize the reductions in duties made in sentatives. Our observation is fully confirmed by the Washington Post, which said was a conviction he once had that it was

"The press of a free country is a fair index of public opinion. In forty years of bank of which he was a director. This hair. "Forget the hair and try it." said journalistic effort we do not recall any occurred some years ago. When his opquestion of widespread public concern upon ponents in his fight for the senatorship there was a quick exchange of blows, in which the newspapers have been as unanipresent form-a fact too significant to be ignored or lightly treated. It is no exagoutside the halls of congress and the small to promote their own selfishness."

The senate is by tradition a highly conservative body. It clings to what is, and their work finds no approval from the About all he has now is the house that public opinion which the newspapers re- cost him \$60,000, and he hasn't money flect. Can such work be expected to appeal hereafter to the voters? Is the senate right in judging public sentiment, while the newspapers of both parties are all wrong? These are questions which the makers of the senate measure would do well to consider.

DESIRABLE DISCONTENT.

Signal Fires of Enlightenment and Social Progress.

Baltimore American. A recent work by a university profes sor undertakes to establish the fact that American discontent is a result of en-The writer points out that the stolid indifference of peasants in tyrantruled countries is the basis of social order Of course, the implication is that should have a privileged class and a hopeless mass. This is, fortunately, un-American. Discontent has never injured anyone who has entertained it as a stimulus to ac-The American comes nearest to the tion ideal man in having a multitude of desires which prompt a multitude of activities and leads to the improvement of society, the creation of wealth and the establishment of life on a higher and broader plane.

It is well to contrast American discontent with the situation in such a country as England, where certainly enlightensoil, while a single aristocrat owns in scotland an area as large as Maryland. Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware, Beside the great land monopolists of Great Britain the trust barons of the United crown.

Contrasted with this situation is the condition in France. Where only 5.000 Frenchmen have incomes of \$30,000 from wealth of \$45,000,000,000. Here is diffused prosperity. The basis of it all is the system of small land holding and intensive cultivation of the soil. Enlightenment is a common characteristic of France, England and the United States. The first represents diffused capital, the second centralized land holding, the third consolidated industry. Each country possesses a restiess population, full of complaint with existing conditions and desire for better-So that the United States is not ment. different from the other great powers in the fact that its people are not as happy improvements in existing plants. New as unattired savages in a tropical banana

grove. It will be a sad day when the people shall be content to let things be as they are and not seek improvement. The great but would like to be millionaires. problems are those that call forth great energy and the fact that problems exist that cause discontent is in no sense a discouragement. The elements of discontent are here, but there is little of the dissatisfaction that leads to despair. twice before attacking us." Count Re- shippers and the public. There never discontent is of the stimulating brand.

Washington Life

Plainly the well aprings of news in the Inited States senate are dried up. Proonged debate on tariff is held up as a culprit responsible for a news drouth of such severity that Washington correspondents are forced to the extremity of siging up the "most august assemblage on earth" as a millionaires club. The Brooklyn Eagle man, a cautious observer of national and financial symptoms, asserts that for a season of chautauqua lectures. This a poor man, though not a poor senator, is not as lonesome as he used to be in senate. He has plenty of company. Of the twelve new men who were sworn in on March 4, nine are poor. Two are rich and another has been able, by leading a life of celibacy and frugality, to accumulate about \$100,000. Two other senators who were sworn in a few months previous are also classified among the impoverished.

By a liberal estimate there are fifteen millionaires in the United States senate If the exact truth about the state of the finance of these men were known, it is likely that several of them would be dropped from this list of modern Midases.

It's not an easy thing to ascertain con rectly the worldly possessions of people, these days. However, the following senators are generally looked upon in Washington as being millionaires, some of them multi-millionaires:

Nelson B. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mor gan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware, Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, Simon Guggenheim of Colorado, Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, George Pennsylvania, Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin. Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, John Kean of New Jersey and George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island. There are several other men who might be termed "near Wash., has made what is believed to be millionaires." They include Jonathan the largest United States flag in the Bourne of Oregon, George C. Perkins of world, and which is to be unfuried at the California, Elihu Root of New York and moment President William Howard Taft

Against this select group of nineteen men is the great army of senators who are well fixed, comfortably well off, and poor. The last classification is the most numerous, and takes in the men who have nothing but their salaries. Especially in the western states is the tendency growing to send poor men to the senate. Formerly the mining kings had a-large monopoly of the senatorial business.

Burton of Ohlo, who has saved nearly fenders in the press of the country. We \$100,000, was the other man of some means. have failed to notice a cordial approval of Of the balance. Bristow of Kansas was, it in its present form in any conspicuous perhaps, the man with the flattest pocketbook, and he looked it. Making both ends meet is a serious problem of life to Brismany southern senators are helping to tow, and may account for the fervor with which he is attacking the high schedules the measure as it left the house of repre- of the tariff. Chamberlain of Oregon is also poor. One reason for his poverty his duty to squander his savings in order to pay the depositors of a failed savings sprung the story that Chamberlain had failed, his manly sacrifice came out, and

Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota is a geration to say that the bill hasn't a friend with truthfulnesss, classed as "cheap." circle of men whose representatives came Washington would have to borrow money here to see that it was framed with a view to keep going if it were not for their salaries as senators. Shively of Indiana has never had more than his modest income as that a lawyer, and Smith of South Carolina earned his livelihood up to a few years ago as a traveling organizer for the cotton growers of his state.

Cummins of Iowa was on the high road enough left to run it. It was the boast of Brown of Nebraska last year that he was the only member of the senate too poor to own a home. His colleague, Burkett, is a poor man also. Taken as a class, the men who have recently come to the senate from the west are lacking in worldly goods. The same statement is true generally of senators from the south.

Bourne of Oregon had one fortune left to him, which he lost, and then he made another, a good part of which has slipped from him also. Bulkeley of Connecticut is the head of one of the biggest insurance companies in the country and is an honored member of the Millionaires' club. Carter of Montana came to the senate in 1856 a rich man, and left in 1901, dead broke McKinley gave him a government job. Since then he has made enough to keep the wolf from the door without doing any more hard work. Culberson of Texas married a rich wife and is as well fixed as any of the southern contingent. La Follette is money-maker, but he lets it slip through his fingers. He invests nearly every dollar he makes in printer's ink. By hard work on the chautaugua circuit he earned \$40,000 in 1907. What he didn't spend in promoting his campaign against the trusts he invested in his weekly newspaper. "Cullom is poor as a church mouse.

comment frequently heard in the senate. A remark of this kind, by the way, is the ment is as respectable as it is here. There highest tribute that could be paid to the about 5,000 men own the great bulk of the honesty of any man who has been long in the senate. Cullom has been there for twenty-six years, and has enough to buy a small but comfortable home. Hale, who has been in the senate since 1881, has had the benefit of his wife's States are children in a kindergarten. Land fortune. She was a daughter of the late is an impassive commodity, its ownership Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, who was is hard to break up, especially when but- a merchant prince of Detroit before he betressed by traditional grants from the came United States senator and secretary of the interior.

> The greater part of the bank account of Owen of Oklahoma is made up of his share of the largest fee ever awarded in a case against the government. It was \$750,000 and was earned in an Indian land suit. Piles of Washington was one of the five attorneys to split a \$250,000 fee. Senator Warren is several times a millionaire and one of the biggest wool producers in the world. He owns vast stretches of grazing land.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina is a poor man and lives like one. His hitherto spotless reputation was mussed up a trifle by Mr. Roosevelt last year because poor Tillman was trying to make a few dollars out of a land selling company in Oregon From the foregoing it will be seen that the name "Millionaires' club" no longer fits the senate. It is an assembly made up of a few very rich men, a few well-todo men and a great many who are poor

A Pair of Bouncers. Pittsburg Dispatch.

While Mr. Bryan is expelling prominent democrats from the party Senator Bailey undertaken to go him a little better by reading the party platform out



PERSONAL NOTES.

M. Paderewski, having recovered his health, is enjoying himself in agricultural pursuits at his chateau on the banks of the Lake of Lucerne.

There is an impression in Chicago that Carter H. Harrison, four times mayor of the city, is likely to be a candidate for the democratic nomination for mayor in

The Duke of Norfolk has a rent roll of S. Nixon of Nevada, George T. Oliver of \$1,350,000 a year. His London estate in Norfolk street, Surrey street and Arundel street, Strand, was erected on the site of his ancestors' town house by speculative builders after the great fire in 1686.

Mrs. Harry E. Mitchell, of Pullman, in Washington, presses the button that opens the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition

Clinton C. Hutchinson, who recently died n Portland. Ore., is called by the Oregonians of that city the father of irrigation in its state. He was born in Vermont December 11, 1833, and first went west to Illinois, where he married and in 1855 removed to Kansas and helped the "free state" men in their troubles with the "border ruffians." Going to Oregon in 1894 Mr. Hutchinson saw that irrigation Root and Hughes were the men of afflu- was greatly needed in eastern Oregon, ence of the dozen who took the oath at and organized the irrigation project in a notable circumstance that the the commencement of the present session. Crook county, the first in the state of any consequence.

Chief Justice Beatty, of the supreme court of California, who is 71 years old, is as able to take care of himself and to enforce his reasonable demands outside the courtroom as in it. On Monday of last week, while riding on a trolley car he ordered a man to stop talking with the motorman, telling him that he was imperiling the safety of the passengers. The man resented the order and told the judge whom he did not recognize, that he would knock the latter's hat off but for his gray which the chief justice came off best,

TART TRIFLES.

poor man with a large family, and he lives in a boarding house here which could be, with truthfulnesss, classed as "cheap." Jawback at the end of her curtain you couldn't do that, my dear," said Mr. Jawback, mildly. "I will acknowledge that I am stupid, but not that you could be plain."—Cleveland Leader.

She (after the tiff)-You will admit you were wrong?

He (a young lawyer)—No: but I'll admit that an unintentional error might have unknowingly crept into my assertion.—Christian Endeavor World.

Thirsty Passenger-How much have I got to wait for that cocktail I or-Dining Car Waiter (looking out of the window)—Ab ut a mile and a half longer, sir. This is a dry county, and there's a spotter on board.—Chicago Tribune.

Wigwag-Good evening, Mrs. Guzzler: Is fr. Guzzler in? Mrs. Guzzler in?

Mrs. Guzzler in?

Mrs. Guzzler in?

Mrs. Guzzler in?

Mrs. Guzzler in?

Mrs. Guzzler in?

Mrs. Guzzler in?

He corner for a little exercise.

Wigwag—I think I'll join him. In which

—er—corner does he take his exercise?—

Philadelphia Record.

"I met Nellie this morning, and she was "What was the matter with her?" "I think she was on the verge of nervous prostration about the address she was to make before the 'Don't Worry' club."—

Tommy-Met the new minister on my way home from Sunday school yesterday, and he asked me if I played marbles on Sunday. Mother—Well, what did you say? Tommy—Get thee behind me. Satan!-

Fair Client-I want you to sue that woman for \$5,000 damages! She stole my woman for \$5,000 damages. She stole my husband's affections! Lawyer-But, madam, your husband is well known in this community. I advise

you to sue the woman for a smaller sum -- say \$35.-Chicago Tribune.

The Waiter-Beg pardon, sir, but-ahem! the gents here usually remember my servtees.

The Guest (pocketing all the change)—
Do they? They ought to be more charitable and forget them.—Th-Bits.

"WHEN I WENT BACK HOME."

Chicago Post. When I went back home! When I went The orchards tossed in greenest waves with caps of bloasom-foam.

The wind ran down to meet me from the

hills of snowy bloom
And set my heart a-leaping with the mar
velous perfume. When I went back home! When I went The fields gave forth the clinging scent of freely upturned loam.

of freely upturned loam.

The little creek went singing through the shadow and the sun.

Across the shallows where of old my feet were wont to run. When I went back home-O, the woods were green.

And greener yet the medowlands with jewel glint and sheen.

The little path wound up the hill, the lit-

To meet the lazy highway that led from the little town. When I went back home!--If I had the art I would weave the wender melody that The song that sang of brotherhood with bending skies of blue
And hills of green and everything that as a boy I knew.

When I went back home! When I went back home: When I went back home: When I went back home:

Ah. where is now the wanderlust that sent me forth to roam.

To trudge upon the rugged roads that lead to allen lands When fair and clean and sweet and young the home-place ever stands!

When I went back home! When I went The orchards surged as sunny seas with billowed blossom-foam. And deep within the soul of me I heard home!the singing strain wind brought with the flower-scent it poured across the lane

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT OF A GREAT MODERN HOTEL

At the St. Regis, New York, Every Feature is Perfect of Its Kind.

Many a once-famous hotel has declined in public estimation because its "table" was not kept up to the accepted standard; and no hotel-however excellent in other respects-can be more than very ordinary and inferior if any feature of its culinary department is unsatisfactory. At the St. Regis Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, New York, there need never be longer fear of unsatisfactory food or service. Although built to be America's finest hotel, exquisite material surroundings for its guests were not the only concern of its owners and manager. The kitchen of the St. Regis is not excelled in its equipment by any hotel or restaurant in America; its cooks are selected for their ability and experience, while its food supply must pass the critical inspection of the manager, himself a restaurateur of national fame. In the dining rooms, as well, no feature is lacking to secure perfection in service. With all this painstaking care to obtain superlative results; St. Regis prices remain within the reach of the great "middie class." Its restaurant charges are the same as other first class hotels, and rooms may be had as low as \$3 and \$4 a day for a large, handsomely furnished single bedroom; the same with private bath for \$5 a day (or \$6 for two people); or \$12 a day and up for an elegant suite consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath.

Thursday Morning

We will place on sale 100 suits left over from last spring's stock, which we must close out before our regular semi-annual inventory.

These suits are every bit as good in style and materials as any of this season's models, but there is only one or two of a kind and that is our reason for closing them out. We sold these suits last spring from \$15 to \$28, most of them were formerly \$20.

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

We have all sizes in the assortment. Thursday morning at 9 o'clock we will place them on sale at-

\$7.50

The chance of buying a Browning, King & Co. suit for so little money is not to be overlooked.

See Douglas Street Windows. Look for our advertisement of Boys' and Children's Suits in another part of this paper.

Browning, King & Co



15th and Douglas Sts. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.