

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Omaha, Douglas County, Mo., George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of Daily Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee during the month of May, 1909, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Circulation category, Number of copies, Total. Includes categories like 'Copies distributed outside the city', 'Copies distributed in the city', 'Total'.

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Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Are the riders on the tariff bill joy riders? Sane Fourth of July resolutions are good for a few more days yet.

The hot weather appears to be having its effect on the august senators. Our friends down in Lincoln will watch the 8 o'clock lid go on in Omaha with a fellow feeling.

The fight on the summit of Pike's peak might truly be called a wayup affair. The house turned in the low score in the tariff golf game which gives your Uncle Joe a lead over Aldrich.

The Lincoln Star has a learned editorial disquisition under the caption, "Truth is Natural." Why not stick to it, then?

The prevailing opinion that the Chinese are truthful has received a severe setback by the varied stories told by Chung Sin.

The European doctors are now operating on Peralta and not a single objection has yet been made to the vivisection.

The big battleship fleet is going to have a sham fight just to be in trim in case the real thing should come along some day.

Thirty-five million young lobsters have been liberated along the Maine coast and still the women at the summer resorts are not all happy.

As Prof. Starr, who said all women are savages, is a bachelor it is hinted that he knows as much about it as an old maid's mothers' club knows about raising babies.

Mrs. Howard Gould says she values the salvage of her reputation at more than \$1,000,000. At that rate what would it be worth if the whole structure was intact?

Likewise note that South Dakota bankers are not falling over each other to avail themselves of the deposit guaranty law, which in that state is voluntary.

A scientific investigator asserts that \$600,000,000 worth of fuel value is wasted in smoke each year and we are all prepared to believe it every time we pay a coal bill.

The supreme court of California has just upheld the constitutionality of the direct primary law. This offsets Illinois, where three direct nomination laws have been declared void.

Harvest hands are so scarce in Indiana that women have been pressed into service in the fields. That is pretty tough, but the farmer's wife is generally equal to the emergency.

The World-Herald is not a believer in civil pensions—World-Herald. It is to be noted, however, that the World-Herald discreetly kept its opinion to itself while the late demo-pop legislature passed a bill for civil pensions for public school teachers.

The calamity threatened by the government in proposing to discontinue the light illuminating Omaha's post-office clock should, by all means, be averted, particularly at this crucial time, when it is so highly important that every facility be afforded our people to know when the hands point to the figure "4."

Pittsburg Strike Settlement.

The Pittsburg street car strike settlement affords new evidence of the power of public opinion in such controversies. For two days the lack of urban transportation paralyzed the greatest industrial center in the nation until the mayor made it plain to the contending parties that the people had rights which must not be ignored.

What the mayor proposed to do in case of refusal to settle is not stated, but indications are that he used stronger means than simple persuasion. Whatever it was it accomplished results and the great factories upon which the life of the city depends and which are so important to the entire nation, are able to resume operation in full force, which was impossible with the traction lines falling to carry workmen to and from the mills.

What has happened in Pittsburg is liable to happen at any time in any city in the land and the settlement there should be an object lesson to those whose stiff-necked policy refuses to accept equitable means for adjustment of labor difficulties. This criterion applies equally to both employer and employe. Where industries are interdependent no individual or set of individuals has a right to disturb all by a general stoppage except as a last resort. The public has suffered too often from needless strikes, and in this Pittsburg case has served notice that it will not stand idly by.

Amending the Civil Service Law.

The census bill which has passed the house after coming back from the senate, contains amendments to the general civil service law, which will change present practices radically. It provides that examinations must be held in the state where the applicant has an actual residence, thus checking the tendency of Washington people to monopolize civil service places and providing for apportionment by states of the places in the service. The provision which will work the greatest change, however, aims to prevent more than one person in a family being admitted to examination. This will not affect employes now in the service, but in the future will effectually stop entire families from finding berths in the government service, which has been an abuse too common in the past.

This legislation has been secured after a hard fight. President Roosevelt vetoed the census bill passed by the last congress because the civil service feature had been altogether eliminated and the friends of the old bill threatened to pass it again, but instead congress has greatly broadened the civil service feature in the bill, as it goes to President Taft for his signature and will doubtless secure his approval in its present form.

Governmental Revenues.

Practically every great nation in the world is today confronted with a deficit in revenues or lacks sufficient income to carry out projected plans. Russia is troubled with a chronic deficit, Austria and Italy are overburdened and France, England and Germany are seeking out new sources of taxation. France even proposes a dog tax to raise several million francs, the German chancellor's budget proposal has been rejected in part and the new British budget is declared to be revolutionary in its searching out new fields for taxation. In our own country, while there is a deficit, the condition is not so serious, for there remains a wide margin between present revenues and what can be raised without courting disaster.

A large portion of the increased demand for taxes is due to increased military and naval expenditures in each of the nations, but this is by no means all of it. Everywhere the scale of individual living is rising and people are requiring of governments greater expenditures to meet the conditions. More is exacted of government with each year and in the more paternal forms prevailing in Europe this is true to a greater extent than in the United States.

How long it will be until the limit is reached is not discernible, but the fact is clear that a reaction must come, and come before the strain is too great for present social forms to bear.

Comptroller's Credit Bureau.

Limitation placed by law upon the amount which a bank may loan to one borrower, coupled with the magnitude of the loans required by many of the big corporations, has brought into being a system of commercial paper brokerage by which the loans are split up and sold to numerous banks. This in many instances has led to excessive borrowing and losses to the banks through lack of accurate knowledge of the amount of paper which the creditor had floated. Comptroller Murray has devised a plan to prevent overdoing the commercial paper business through the medium of a treasury credit bureau without unnecessary publicity of the private affairs of the borrower. It is hoped by this means to reduce bank losses by compelling banks more promptly to curtail loans when excessive.

While it has always been the practice of examiners to compel bankers to shorten up loans when excessive, under the present system there is no check against brokerage paper or loans made direct by different banks to the same party. It is proposed that these government records of the amount of paper discounted by individuals or corporations should not be open to public inspection, and thereby the borrower's private business affairs protected while a check would be placed upon wildcat borrowing and pyramiding. Comptroller Murray has instituted various improvements to make bank inspections more effective and a more certain check upon reckless banking, but this plan, if successful, should aid honest bankers in a field where they are not fully able to protect themselves.

A Serious Condition. A serious condition is confronting the people in Nebraska through lack of facilities to take care of the insane. Notwithstanding the fact that the state is maintaining three commodious insane asylums, it has been necessary to shut the door on a large number of unfortunates who should be accommodated, and as a consequence the various counties, and particularly this county, is compelled to keep the excluded insane at the county poor farm or in the county jail.

Respective of other considerations, the detention of insane people in a jail is entirely at variance with modern ideas of handling these unfortunates, because what they need and are entitled to is scientific treatment and medical care. It is, of course, impossible for any locality or subdivision of the state to maintain a local asylum for the insane, this duty properly devolving upon the state, and yet for lack of housing room and maintenance appropriations this state is unable to meet the requirements. Prior to the last legislature The Bee suggested that our whole body of laws with reference to the detention, care and treatment of the insane should be revised, and particularly that the insane who themselves have property or responsible relatives should be required to reimburse the state at least for their food and clothing. This is no more than is exacted in many other states where remission of the maintenance charge is extended only to those who are indigent. Although our late legislature was evidently too busy with partisan politics to give attention to the needs of the state's helpless wards in and out of the insane asylums, this problem is becoming more and more pressing and the solution should be worked out without unnecessary delay. If the governor should call into conference the heads of the three state asylums to outline a policy and agree upon a plan of action some of the difficulties might be obviated at once.

The engineer in charge of the Pathfinder dam denounces as canards the reports that the big structure is in danger. The breaking of this dam, intended to store the waters of the Platte for irrigation purposes, would be a great setback coming at the inception of the system of water storage.

We are waiting for Mr. Bryan to read ex-Senator William V. Allen out of the ranks of the reform forces for having the temerity to accept a retainer from the law-defying bankers and to appear in court to help them fight his pet deposit guaranty scheme. The rumor from Washington that Secretary Wilson was to resign is authoritatively denied. Little credence was placed in it as it was generally understood the secretary was satisfied with his place and the administration satisfied with the secretary.

Edgar Howard says that if Bryan won't take it he has a preferred candidate for United States senator. Judge Howard had a preferred candidate last year for the democratic nomination for congress in the Third district. Wonder if they are one and the same.

If the city is short of funds a good policeman could earn a month's salary in a day by picking up some of our automobile scorchers who are again showing reckless disregard of all speed restrictions. Better slow down before the accident occurs.

And now it is announced that former President Reyes of Colombia has not only permanently quit his job but that he is a fugitive from justice. Presidential timber in that part of the world is not usually of the sound variety.

Governor Shallenberger thinks he has gotten democracy and decency united in Nebraska for the first time. If democracy were decency this masquerade of nonpartisanship would be entirely unnecessary and uncalled for.

The Kansas miners have decided to quit work for a time owing to a wage dispute. There are a whole lot of other people who would enjoy a rest at this time, but do not feel that they can afford it.

Back from a tour of the orient Colonel J. Ham Lewis declares himself in favor of a commercial and defensive and offensive alliance with China. J. Ham got back at just the wrong time.

The experience of the Wright brothers at Fort Myer shows that there are other places besides Fort Omaha where atmospheric disturbances interfere with air navigating experiments.

Send in the Names Now. Washington Post. The men who increase the price of loaf to the poor in hot weather are among those who were overlooked when Dante made up the rolls.

Will Bryan Circumscribe? New York Sun. Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas says he hopes that Mr. Bryan "will never circumscribe the field of his usefulness, the field of his eternal greatness, by accepting a seat in the United States senate." As a

matter of fact, Mr. Bryan refuses to commit himself; but if he could see his way clear to Senator Burdett's seat, no fear of failure in the estimation of Mr. Davis would prevent Mr. Bryan from taking the oath and the field of circumscribed usefulness.

Accommodating Emergencies. Washington Herald. Mr. Bryan says he will not be a candidate for the senate unless "some emergency arises." Emergencies are mighty accommodating about arising on occasions, however.

A Reputation in Peril. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Carnegie jeopardizes his reputation for serious thought when he advises Great Britain to inaugurate the movement for general disarmament. He must be qualifying for membership in the humorists' organization.

Making the Peerless Sit Up. Wall Street Journal. Fifty-two Nebraska national and state banks have asked the federal court at Lincoln to restrain the State Banking board from levying assessments to guarantee bank deposits. This must be annoying to Mr. Bryan.

Much Depends on the Time. Boston Herald. A distinguished commencement orator has just said that "the first duty of young manhood is to learn to say no." Very well, learn how to say it, but also learn how not to say it when the right one finally gets his courage up.

Other Heroes Than Soldiers. New York Herald. It is well that we should remember the fine patriotism of our citizen soldiers, but even they were workers before they were warriors. They did not fight for money. They did not fight for conquest. They upheld a republic of equal rights and equal opportunity, which in its last analysis is a republic of free men and free industry.

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Has Peary Reached the Pole? Baltimore American. Every humid citizen is a well-wisher of Peary at this time. Like a breath of air from bergs not mortgaged by the ice trust comes the intimation that the dauntless explorer has overcome the difficulties that beset the quest for the pole has overcome them all and has painted the stars and stripes where weather lurks ever below zero. The basis for the belief that Peary has reached the goal of his endeavors is not assuring; it simply presents one or two elements of frayed-out probability. So that it is too early for citizens' committees to form and for Mr. Taft to draft one of his intangible salubritories to the men who advance the lines of civilization.

Upon the principle that no news is good news, the friends of the arctic explorer are vying with one another in dreaming of the achievement of the essayed and oft-delayed undertaking. They are picturing him with an aurora borealis halo about his head, framing a wireless for the first station he shall reach: "I have found the pole, and it is ours; my congratulations to the American people. This is all very fine, but the negative testimony is not always replete with assurance. It is not necessary to point to the vacant entries in polar exploration where the return of the adventurous crew is not entered because there was no return. It is not necessary even to hint disaster. Peary is an accomplished farther-north man and his return is looked forward to with full expectation.

The majority of the people, however, will limit their expectations to such an extent that they will accept the scientific and geographical data with faunal exhibits and perhaps a new record for nearness to the point of endeavor. Yet it is fine to reflect upon such a cooling subject in the heat of summer as Peary at the pole. The perspiring citizen really cares little whether or not he actually arrives at the pole; the thought of him in zero temperature is enough of itself to excite envious congratulations.

SURVIVORS OF CIVIL WAR.

Estimates Prepared by the Record and Pension Office. New York Sun. According to an estimate prepared by the record and pension office in 1906, reviewed in 1908, and again reviewed in 1909, the military secretary of the War department and accepted as the most accurate estimate possible, the probable number of individual soldiers alive at the end of the civil war was 1,652,173, excluding deserters.

In table one, which is an estimate of the number of survivors in each year after 1865, survivors in 1909 are put down at 655,522. It appears, then, that more than three-eighths of the union soldiers alive in June, 1865, are living at this moment, in 1909, forty-four years later.

The author of the report states that "the table which was used in the calculations involved in the estimate is based upon the experience of insurance companies with a selected class of lives, and its rates of mortality are somewhat lower than those of other tables that are based upon unselected lives." It is further explained, however, that the veterans are much better cared for than ordinary citizens in that they enjoy the benefit of liberal pension laws, preferment in municipal, state and federal employment, and the most sedulous care by relief associations and in soldiers' homes. In this way their chances of longevity are materially increased, so that the life estimates resulting from the experiences of well-conducted insurance companies will probably apply to them.

Nevertheless the calculation that in 1909 there are still 655,522 surviving out of a total of 1,652,173 who were living in 1865, forty-four years ago, seems buoyant, to say the least. It is not easily conceivable that the average age of the survivors enrolled in 1861 could have been less than twenty years. It was perhaps considerably more; but accepting that basis, the average age of the survivors today who are enrolled in 1861 must be at least sixty-eight, and of the survivors who enlisted in 1864 at least sixty-five. That is a most fine record for nearly 200,000 out of a little over 1,500,000 of men taken haphazard in the first place and enrolled without great severity of physical examination.

We think we may regard the estimates of this War department memorandum without any great amount of hesitation. Let us add to the 655,522 survivors in 1909 the 353,525 who are known to have died during the four years of hostilities and so reach the grand total of 1,009,047 for the honor roll of the civil war.

Washington Life

Short sketches of incidents and episodes that mark the progress of events at the National Capital.

Wonder stories rolled from the west to the east find ready acceptance by the newspaper photographers of Washington. There is a happy concord of good will between visitors and Washington reporters, and the vocal efforts of the farmer are fitting music for the latter. A sample of the kind pulled off in Washington by pilgrims far from home, the whoopee of John Errington, a Wyoming stockman, deserves an encore. "The most unique Fourth of July stunt will be pulled off at Lander," he said to a Washington Post man. "You know or rather, you don't know, that just outside of Lander there is a lake of natural oil. This was collected from the overflow and waste of wells bored to find oil. There is no railroad outlet nor pipe line from the Lander oil fields, and so the oil wells have been stopped temporarily. They have all been capped, but, naturally, there has been a leakage, and this is what forms the small oil lake. "On the night of the Fourth of July, after a day of horse racing, wild west events by Indians from the adjoining reservation, and general hilarity, the big stunt will be pulled off. The whole oil lake will be set on fire, and the illumination will be sufficient to light up half the state of Wyoming. I think I am right in saying that it will be a most remarkable sight, and I am glad to know that I will be home in time to see it. Moreover, there will be absolutely no danger attached to the firing of the lake."

"Judging by the talk about the capitol," writes the correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, "Senator E. Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, will fight very hard in conference for the substance of the Payne bill. Mr. Payne is understood to feel that the country approves the main provisions of the Payne rather than of the Aldrich bill. In some instances, gloves and hose, defects were suggested upon the Payne bill against the protests of the author. Now that the people have spoken, Mr. Payne will feel warranted in contending for a bill which he honestly believes to be fair. The ruthlessness of Aldrich in tariff-making stands out in sharp distinction to the fairness and breadth of Payne, which, it may be said, have been something of a revelation to many of his colleagues as well as the country. Whatever measure goes through, it will bear the name of Payne; and the Auburn statesman is determined to put the best that is in him into his congressional work in congress.

"While many of the disbursements in the two bills are being quietly harmonized in advance, on some questions there can be no retreat for one side or the other. Mr. Payne is not friendly to the plans for special taxation, but may be overpowered by presidential influence. He always has believed in free hides and he is convinced, also, that only a revenue duty, if any at all, should be imposed on lumber. His maximum and minimum plan differs radically from that of Mr. Aldrich, but no doubt the Aldrich plan will be deemed preferable.

"The essential difference between the Payne and Aldrich bills was that Mr. Payne did not hesitate to put certain raw materials on the free list, thus permitting corresponding reductions in the duties on manufactures. This was especially noteworthy of hides and leather and iron and steel. The Aldrich amendments are written obviously in the interest of the great aggregations of organized capital, while the ways and means committee was guided more by actual economic conditions. Many senators who have voted saying privately that the bill will be reasonably satisfactory to the country when the conference committee gets through with it."

Another young man has been arrested in Washington for working the old bunko business on the patriotic statesman, reports the Cleveland Plain Dealer correspondent. The latter waste a lot of time denouncing newspapers and confining against the horrors of publicity. When they are caught for anything in the swindling line, however, it is nearly always on a proposition to have their pictures and flattering sketches of themselves printed in the papers. In this case Senator Burrows of Michigan, Representative Hull of Iowa, Representative Barthold of Missouri, and Ormsby McHarg, assistant secretary of commerce and labor, have admitted efforts made to secure advertising for themselves and their virtues.

The shrewd young man in the case made a mistake when he tried to work his game under the name of the Associated Press. Of course every one of the four should be known from the first that the Associated Press does not advertise to its own earnest statesman. Ormsby McHarg, master of the lot in public life, did remember this, after he had given his check and the canvasser is now incarcerated in the local bastille. But the record stands that at least four prominent public men were as eager to pay to advertise their shining virtues as a clothing house is to boost a sale of shop worn goods.

Senator Burrows of Michigan has been in public life long enough, it would seem to know better. Moreover he has a good deal of publicity in the normal course of events and is generally treated pretty well in print, even as he behaves fairly well in the senate. Hull of Iowa is chairman of the military affairs committee of the house and another member of public life. He is personally unpopular, and perhaps felt that he must pay for any pleasant word said of him. Moreover, there is not much excitement about the military committee in these piping days of peace. Representative Richard Barthold of St. Louis is the man who has made himself ridiculous by his frantic campaigns in his own behalf as a candidate for the Nobel peace prize. Ormsby McHarg, as has been said, is new to the game.

The next time you hear that old line of talk on the desire to escape horrid publicity and "isn't it just awful how you put everything you do into the paper these days, and did you read the account of my speech at the church, socially why just remember Burrows, Hull, Barthold and McHarg."

A Second-Hand Application.

Pittsburg Dispatch. It was supposed that so great a litterateur as Senator Lodge would not palm off on the senate as his own the application of Byron's lines made twenty-five years ago in the house. In confessing how home interests induce a senator to vote against his economic principles he pretended to be reminded of "His sweet to hear the honest watchdog's bark. Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home. Holman of Indiana, the Great Obstructor, had been opposing every appropriation for public buildings until one for his home town of Aurora was reached. He was silent, and Mr. Hatch of Missouri then quoted the familiar couplet. Mr. Lodge was in the house at the time.

Whenever you see an Arrow Think of Coca-Cola. Whenever, wherever, however you see an arrow, let it point the way to a soda fountain, and a glass of the beverage that is so delicious and so popular that it and even its advertising are constant inspiration for imitators. Are you hot? Coca-Cola is cooling. Are you tired? Coca-Cola relieves fatigue. Are you thirsty? Coca-Cola is thirst-quenching. Do you crave something just to tickle your palate—not too sweet, but alive with vim and go? Coca-Cola is delicious. See Everywhere. Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

COST OF THE CRUISE. PRINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Amount Simmers Down to Actual Cost of Repair.

New York Tribune. A creditable and gratifying epilogue to the recent world-encircling cruise of the American war fleet, in the report of the assistant secretary of the navy concerning the cost of the repairs to the sixteen big battleships which were made necessary by the wear and tear of nearly fifty thousand miles of voyaging in all seas and zones and climates.

It will be recalled that critics of that cruise, apart from the political and diplomatic aspects of it, which they asserted were mischievous and dangerous in the extreme, dwelt with mournful insistence upon the injury which would be done to the vessels themselves. The sixteen ships represented a value or a cost of nearly \$140,000,000, and there was danger that a number of them would be lost outright, while it was certain that all which got home from the cruise would get here in a crippled condition and would have to be put out of commission for a year or more while they were being largely rebuilt at enormous cost.

The fact is that while the ships have been home only a few months they are now all in perfect condition again, with every repair completed, and the total cost of all the repairs has been only \$6,150,000. That is only about \$100 for each ship. It is only a little more than a dollar a mile for the sixteen for a year's cruising. It would scarcely be possible for predictions of disaster to be more completely refuted, or for the skill of our shipbuilders, engineers and navigators to be more fully vindicated.

But after all there is no occasion for surprise at this fine showing. Eleven years ago this spring the Oregon made the thirtieth untraveled run from San Francisco to the Florida coast in record breaking time, and arrived at her goal without a single rivet loosened and with every detail of hull, machinery and armament ready for instant action. If the old Oregon could do that, why should not sixteen improved Oreons do even greater things?

PERSONAL NOTES.

John D. Rockefeller has caused to be constructed on his estate a rainbow fountain that throws out the prismatic colors whenever the sun is shining. President Taft was a good Greek scholar himself at Yale, but the case of the Georgia boy convicted of stealing a 40-cent Greek textbook must have appealed to him as an extraordinary example of an appetite for classical learning. At any rate, the boy was pardoned.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell holds the only honorary medical degree ever given by Oxford university, and he is also the only missionary whom the king of England has made a companion of St. Michael and St. George. He is a surgeon, magistrate and patron saint in Labrador. Consolidation of financial institutions is an impressive sign of the times. Following the Omaha example, the Continental National bank and the American Trust and Savings bank of Chicago have been merged. The united institution will have capital of \$18,000,000 and deposits of \$13,000,000.

Miss Soo Hartman, a member of the senior class at Cornell university, has been awarded a prize of \$50 by the New York State Woman Suffrage association for the best essay in favor of equal suffrage in a competition in which six colleges and universities of the state were represented. The title of the essay was "Woman Suffrage Essential to Democracy."

Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman has added one more superlative to her record of mountain climbing. Not that she has climbed higher than ever before, but that she had mounted a peak never before attempted. This is the Pamira, part of "the roof of the world," a height of 23,500 feet on the watershed between the Hindu and Hialo glaciers, on the edge of Turkestan.

PRINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"Father, what is human nature? I heard a man say it was only human nature for the democratic senators to vote for high duties on sugar and pineapples." "Human nature, my son, is the excuse commonly offered for a man who has been acting like a hog."—New York Post.

"Is Scribner writing any fiction these days?" "Oh, yes; more than he can attend to. He has orders for six summer resort booklets."—Puck.

"That girl's graduation essay shows remarkable maturity of thought." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "she looks like sweet sixteen, but she writes like sixty."—Washington Star.

"Mary, after the week is out I shan't need your services," the boarding house keeper told her cook; "your cooking doesn't suit me." "But the boarders seem to like it, ma'am!" "That's why I must get another cook."—Bohemian.

"There is certainly one queer and contradictory thing about business building operations." "What is that?" "Whenever a man wants to expand his building for business he calls in a contractor."—Baltimore American.

"Gosh, I guess those city folks meant what they said when they told us that they came up here to get a good rest." "They're taking it easy, eh?" "Taking it easy, I should say they are. Would you believe it, not a one of 'em has got out of bed before 8 o'clock any morning since they've been here."—Detroit Press Press.

"Dad, what sort of a bureau is a matrimonial bureau?" "Oh, any bureau that has five drawers full of women's fixings and one man's tie in it."—Houston Post.

"Blinks—I can tell you what it is that makes money so scarce." "Blinks—So can I. It's sitting here destitute to you talk when I ought to be at work."—Cleveland Leader.

"Anxious Father—Well, doctor, is it a boy or a girl?" "Doctor—Worse than that—it's triplets."—Los Angeles Express.

THE COWBOY'S LAMENT.

Arthur Chapman in Denver Republican. Things don't seem like they used to in this good woolly West; I've got a bitter feeling growin' here beneath my vest; there ain't no kick on wages, but, stranger, darn the pay! When the spring roundup is over I have got to help pitch hay. It used to be the cowboy was most always on the roam; He didn't see a pitchfork and the saddle was his home; But the game is worked some different in this dark, degenerate day. When a feller takes his spurs off and gets in the doggone hay. So best take my chaps and lose 'em—bring the pole blue overall—Bring along that shirt of hickory—there is nothin' now that galls; I've shocked my Chaps' saddle, for the puncher's had his say—There is hayseed down my collar, so come on with hay—more hay!

SALT SULPHUR WATER

also the "Crystal Lithium" water from Excelsior Springs, Mo., in 5-gallon sealed jugs. 5-gallon Jug Crystal Lithium Water, \$2.50. 5-gallon Jug Salt-Sulphur water \$2.50. Buy at other stores. We sell over 100 kinds mineral water.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., Sixteenth and Dodge Sts.

Owl Drug Co., Sixteenth and Harney Sts.

Have ROOT print it. Our product and reputation are the best advertisement we can offer. A. L. Root, Inc., 1210-1212 Howard St., Omaha.