# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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| 4 | 41,850 | 20 | 40,000 |
| 5 | 41,590 | 21 | 41,760 |
| 6 | 39,800 | 22 | 41,570 |
| 7 | 41,420 | 23 | 41,650 |
| 8 | 41,640 | 24 | 41,720 |
| 9 | 41,630 | 25 | 44,640 |
| 10 | 41,560 | 26 | 41,620 |
| 11 | 41,630 | 27 | 40,030 |
| 12 | 42,040 | 28 | 41,790 |
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1909.
(Seal) M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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


The Glidden glide is just now all the rage.

The house insurgents now know what it means to be Cannonized.

Who says universal peace is not at hand when Tacoma people turn out in force to boost for the Seattle exposition?

The tariff game has gone into extra innings and may be called on account of darkness if the players do not get busy.

President Taft reminds congressmen and senators of the old school boy saying that "What goes up must come down."

Governor Shallenberger has been filling some of Senator La Follette's Chautauqua dates. Trust he got La Follette's prices.

News from Washington indicates that the Wrights are again flying true to form. You can't keep those men out of the limelight.

The coming convention of jewelers to be held in Omaha next month has some big speakers on its program. "Shining lights," so to speak.

If Richard Croker is really financing the new subway in New York it will not be the first underground deal he has pulled off in that city.

Mr. Hitchcock in his World-Herald: "Oh, please Mr. Sullivan, won't you let them draft you? I'm so afraid you'll be in my way later."

A consular report states there is a good market for American medicines in Morocco. A cure for political eruptions would doubtless be appreciated.

Chicago is planning for a municipal nursery, but other cities need not become jealous, as it is only a tree nursery and has no relation to padding the census.

Cheer up, our American congress is not the slowest legislative body in the world. It is announced that it may take three years to pass the British finance bill.

The president of the National Live Stock association predicts that beef will go still higher. The entire herd must intend to follow the old cow in a trip over the moon.

The statue of The Discoverer placed in a Chicago park evidently was not modeled from an Arctic explorer, for it is not even well protected from the rigors of the lake front breezes.

Adding $100,000 to the general fund and then knocking $50,000 off still leaves the mayor and council $50,000 to the good over and above last year, which was liberal to an extreme.

Doctors assert that health conditions are not so good at summer resorts as in the big cities, which is encouraging to the man who is too busy or too hard up to take a vacation.

Definite dates have been announced for Ak-Sar-Ben's fall festival, and Omaha people who expect to utilize the occasion to entertain out-of-town guests may now issue their invitations.

An aeroplane is said to be as cranky as a mule, but then the man who fools with the business end of a mule often goes up higher than the one who toys with an aeroplane, and with more certainty about the fall.

## The French Cabinet Crisis.

Cabinet crises in France are never wholly unexpected, but the fall of the Clemenceau ministry comes as a surprise. Having passed through many trying positions, on the question which wrought its fall it was conceded a majority until an unfortunate remark of Premier Clemenceau caused a violent revulsion of feeling. The incident simply illustrates the slender thread on which French cabinets hang, because no party or group is strong enough in itself to sustain a ministry and the slightest shifting of issues produces a reaction. Fortunately the republic is so firmly established that its existence is not menaced now as in former years by each cabinet succession. Foreign relations are also settled, so that changes in cabinets are not likely to lead to foreign complications.

In the present instance it looks as though the defeat of the Clemenceau ministry were purely a personal one and that M. Bourgeoise would head the new ministry, committed to the same policies in the main as his predecessor, with reform in naval administration its greatest task. Developments leading up to the fall of the Clemenceau cabinet showed that millions of dollars had been wasted on the navy and that the service was in a deplorably inefficient condition. This alone would have defeated the cabinet had it not been disclosed that the same conditions existed back into administrations controlled by Clemenceau's opponents.

The most striking fact connected with the fall of the ministry is the proof that nothing but the unpreparedness of France prevented war with Germany during the troubles in Morocco preceding the Algeciras conference and that the retirement of M. Delcasse, the most brilliant foreign minister France has had in many years, was the price of peace. It was common knowledge that French relations with Germany were strained, but it remained for this debate to emphasize the acuteness of the situation. It is such flashes which illumine the constant suspicion European nations entertain for one another and the thin veil of pretense which covers the ever-present mailed fist.

## Canal Bonds and Postal Savings.

The proposed issue of Panama canal bonds is proving troublesome to the treasury authorities. There is no difficulty in disposing of United States bonds, as the credit of the nation is of the best and money seeking investment is plentiful. It seems to be conceded, however, that without other inducements they cannot be floated at 2 per cent, and payment of 3 per cent would undermine the value of existing 2 per cent bonds now held almost exclusively as security for national bank notes. Forcing the 2 per cents below par, as it is thought an issue of a higher rate would do, would not only work hardship upon the holders, but might impair the credit of the country. As there is no further demand for bonds to protect bank circulation, the new issue could with difficulty be floated at par at 2 per cent.

Postal savings banks appear to be the most feasible way out of the dilemma. One objection to the postal savings bank has been the cry that it would withdraw too much money from circulation and if the money were redeposited in commercial banks there was no certainly safe security available for such deposits. By making the Panama bonds exchangeable for savings accounts and acceptable as security for redeposits they could be floated at market rate without disturbing existing bond issues. Withholding the privilege of currency security from the new bonds would also counteract any tendency to currency inflation and instability.

The country is ripe for and demanding postal savings banks and the necessity for issuing these bonds furnishes an opportunity for floating them without disturbing unnecessarily existing banking institutions or forcing the government to accept uncertain securities for the redeposit of postal savings funds.

## Saving the Mineral Resources.

The general land office has just completed its classification of one portion of the coal lands recovered from land grabbers, showing a saving to the government of $7,500,000. This is only one of numerous valuable coal deposits restored to the public domain by suits brought by the government, of which several more are still pending. The lands classified and made subject to sale are in Wyoming, and under former procedure would have brought only $450,000. Several other large tracts in Colorado and Utah recovered in a similar manner are yet to be valued and when these and the cases now pending are decided it is not extravagant to estimate $50,000,000 brought to the treasury, to say nothing of the many millions retained by shutting off the grab system which was rapidly despoiling the public domain of all its valuable mineral lands.

These cases have been prosecuted with little fuss, and most of the noise heard has been the wail of defeated land grabbers. The value of this service, together with the protection from monopoly of irrigation and water power sites, is inestimable. It will rob selfish interests of the power to retard the development of the west as well as bring to the treasury the proceeds of the public domain yet remaining. Had past methods been continued it would have been but a short time until large private and corporate interests would have secured all the valuable coal deposits and water rights of the mountain regions and exploited them as best suited their own purpose regardless of the interests of the country. If the Roosevelt and Taft administrations should have done nothing else they would in this alone have won the everlasting gratitude of this section.

## County Charities.

The talk of relocating the county poor farm brings up the whole question of our county charities which should be reorganized according to some definite plan before any steps for the expenditure of money on permanent improvements should be taken.

The fact is that our entire system of county charities, which has been inherited from past ages and handed down with patchwork additions, is antiquated and outgrown and at variance with modern ideas of adequate treatment of the poor. To be more definite, there is no more reason for the county to maintain a farm than to maintain a factory, and instead of relocating the poor farm it should be abandoned altogether.

The county has three classes of unfortunate poor to deal with—the children, the sick and the aged and infirm—and each class should have separate accommodations and care.

As to the children, a distinction should be made between the homeless and the vicious, between the healthy and sound and the unhealthy and defective.

As to the sick, what is wanted is hospital accommodations, and here, too, more or less distinctions must be made. If the hospital is in one institution it should have separate wards for separate classes of patients. Our hospital facilities should include at least a general hospital, a lying-in hospital, a hospital for contagious diseases and outdoor wards for pulmonary victims. If the state undertakes to establish and maintain any of these hospitals the county should not duplicate.

As to the aged and infirm, what is wanted here is not a poor farm, but a home. There should be two divisions, one a home for aged and infirm women and another a home for aged and infirm men. Inmates of these homes should be beyond the necessity of labor and should have a comfortable, though not luxurious, refuge in which to pass their declining days.

Able-bodied adults are not entitled to any assistance from the county and should either work voluntarily or by compulsion in a workhouse.

People temporarily afflicted, or only partially dependent, and not properly inmates of any of these county institutions, should have help through the county poor agent without being compelled to leave their own homes.

This is only a rough outline of the field of county charities, subject, of course, to development and modification, but before the county board takes definite steps along any of these lines it should have complete plans and specifications which it may work to. It might be useful for the county board to appoint a charity commission of philanthropic persons, who have been more or less directly interested in charity work, to investigate the subject and make a report of what the situation here requires in developing our county charities, what is most urgent and what may be deferred.

## Increasing Meat Production.

For many years the western corn belt and the western range has been the source of the nation's meat supply, but curtailment of the range and increasing consumption are rapidly reducing the supply compared with the demand, with consequent high prices. Despite range curtailment the west is still capable of producing more meat, but the time is in sight when it will not be able to do so and keep up exports at present volume. Economists are, therefore, turning to the east and south and urging those sections to return to an industry which they have largely abandoned.

Meat cannot be produced so cheaply in the east and the southeast as in the western corn belt, but at ruling prices, and particularly if coupled with dairying, these sections can do something toward supplying home consumption. Another feature of the question is the relation meat production bears to restoring to fertility the debased soil of abandoned and unprofitably tilled farms. Touching on this J. H. Ballard, an Indiana farmer, said in a recent address to southern farmers:

To the beginner a long talk on the subject is only confusing, and I will conclude by saying that no country is very long prosperous without live stock. I am of the opinion that from one-third to one-half of these plantation lands should be kept in some pasture or hay crops which take care of themselves with little labor; and I am of the opinion that during a term of years it will net more profit to the owner than the exclusive corn and cotton system of your vicinity. This will aid very materially in bringing about the desired change and, with proper management, will prove profitable to the investors.

If the southern and eastern farmers will follow good advice, they will by diversified farming not only solve a serious economical problem of their own, but assist in solving one which threatens, if not soon disposed of, to be embarrassing for the nation before many years.

The railroads promise a new grain rate in October which it is said will equalize the opportunities for reaching all markets. Until the rates are published and analyzed there is likely to be some suspicion that the equalization may conceal an increase.

According to our nonpartisan democpop contemporary the government is to pay for a political tour of the president because congress has made an appropriation for presidential traveling expenses. Nebraska's democratic executive, however, can chase up and down the state at public expense without a word of criticism from that source.

The Argentine and Bolivian governments have decided they will no longer play in each others backyards and have, therefore, severed diplomatic relations. It would be the usual fate of the peacemaker if Argentina should become involved in a fight through trying to help Peru and Bolivia settle their differences.

Eight hundred ships, including warships, giant liners and a replica of the Half Moon, will participate in the Hudson memorial at New York. What a surprise party it would be to old Father Knickerbocker if he could wake from his long sleep and view the naval parade.

Lower rates on Pullman cars would be greatly appreciated by the traveling public, but lowering them simply for trips between Nebraska points will seem like only a small sample unless it operates as a starter to pull down charges for through trips.

Even though the position of registrar of the high school is equivalent to an insurance policy on matrimony, still our school board members ought not to monopolize it for their own daughters. Pass the job around and keep it circulating.

British industrial corporations paid 10 per cent less profit during the first six months of the current year than in the corresponding period last year, which makes the expanding commerce of the United States look particularly good.

Premier Clemenceau is not the first French statesman who has lost his job through temporarily losing his head, but he is more fortunate than some of his predecessors in not losing his head a second time.

Latest advices are that former President Roosevelt is taking a few days off from his hunt to write a book. The sleeping sickness does not appear to have curtailed his activities up to date.

### Will They Beat Us to It?

Chicago News.

In Iowa they are so charmed with the income-tax amendment that the governor may call a special session of the legislature to get to it.

### Hankering for a Spectacle.

Chicago Record-Herald.

There are many people who would like to see hides and wool put on the free list. They are anxious to know whether the country would really immediately blow up or not.

### Courage of the Down-and-Out.

Washington Star.

We admire the evidence of a certain quality of common sense displayed by the down-and-out shah, anyway. He declined to receive a delegation that wanted to notify him officially that he is no longer shah. He sent word that he already knew it.

### What Becomes of the Corn.

Kansas City Journal.

In the year 1908, when the total crop was 2,666,000,000 bushels, 241,000,000 bushels were consumed in flour and grist mill products, 8,000,000 bushels in the manufacture of starch, 9,000,000 bushels for malt liquors, 17,000,000 bushels in the production of distilled liquors, 40,000,000 bushels for glucose, 190,000,000 bushels for export and 13,000,000 for seed, making a total of 518,000,000 bushels, or 19.3 per cent of the entire crop. The remaining 80.7 per cent, or 2,118,000,000 bushels seems to have been used almost entirely for feeding.

## BACKED BY THE NATION.

Boston Transcript: That the people stand behind the president in his appeal for a downward revision of the tariff admits of no reasonable doubt, even though they failed to write that purpose definitely in their chief party platform, or to impress that view on most of the senators and representatives whom they have regularly elected.

New York World: Mr. Taft has already defined his objections to the Aldrich-Payne bill. Neither the house nor the senate is under constitutional obligations to consider them, but if Mr. Taft uses the veto, which it is his right and privilege and duty to use when he deems it necessary, it will require the votes of two-thirds of the senators and two-thirds of the representatives to give to a measure of deceit and false pretenses the force of law.

New York Tribune: President Taft's tariff program is one of the progress and enlightenment. He wants to keep faith with the voters who accepted the republican party's promise to see tariffs framed with intelligence and with regard primarily to national interests. He wants to respond to "the undoubted call of the country." In his leadership he is candid, courageous and farsighted, and those who seek to withstand his demand for lowered tariff rates will find that he has the voters almost solidly behind him.



## Washington Life

**Short Sketches of Incidents and Episodes that Mark the Progress of Events at the National Capital.**

"The law safeguards the sense of taste by insisting on pure food and drink. It protects the sense of smell against offensive odors. A penalty attaches to the use of profane or indecent language as a protection to the ears. But there is no law protecting the eyes from what offends more grievously than offenses recognized by law." It was a California judge who, in discussing an action against billboards, expressed regret because the law left the court without power to deal with a visual nuisance. Washington is moving wisely in the direction of protecting the eyes of defenseless visitors from the attention of mercenary sign boarders, who attempted to smear the surroundings of the new depot with paper and paint. The plans came to the attention of Hon. Henry L. West, one of the District commissioners, who lost no time in placing the necessary obstacles to their erection. His action has called forth hearty expressions of approval from the citizens and the public press of Washington and from the country at large.

This is the law in the District of Columbia and is worth copying:

"No person shall place, exhibit, maintain or continue any advertisement or poster, except upon such land, houses, buildings, bill boards, fences or other structures as the commissioners of the District of Columbia may, in their discretion, authorize in writing for that purpose."

Herman Barger, 6 months old, chewed up most of a $2 bill in Washington recently and thereby almost caused his mother to be ejected for nonpayment of her rent. If United States Treasurer Treat had not been patient enough to piece together the numerous particles of the bill, which were sent to him for redemption, Herman and his family might now be house hunting.

In an explanatory letter to Mr. Treat, Herman's mother says that she was hanging out clothes and had left her son in a high chair near a table on which her pocketbook lay. The pocketbook contained a $5 bill, a $2 and $1. She did not believe that any 6-months-old child could open the pocketbook, but little Herman could, and did. With rare discretion he dropped the five-spot on the floor and did not deign to sample the one. But he devoted unusual attention to the unlucky two-spot, and when his mother turned around had succeeded in reducing it to fragments. His mother had been saving for her rent, and in her letter to Mr. Treat she begged him to redeem the money to save her "humble tenement."

The treasurer found that there was enough of the money to make it redeemable and immediately mailed a crisp $2 bill to Mrs. Barger.

Since Monday of last week the tariff tie-up has cost Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and even 2,000. He has been dropping money at the rate of $250 a day, and he will go on dropping it at the same rate until congress adjourns. Now and then he may save a day's loss, but if congress continues in session until after the 1st of August his aggregate of financial sacrifice will amount to a very fair year's salary.

Beginning a week ago the Wisconsin senator had every day up to nearly the 1st of October contracted for at the chautauqua. He waited until shortly before the time for meeting his first engagement, not being aware how soon matters would "break" in Washington, and then he canceled all his contracts up to July 21. It is doubtful—very doubtful—right now whether he can begin to meet his engagements next week, in which event a further cancellation of contract will be necessary.

It certainly costs money to serve the dear people in congress, if one measures the cost by what the stars of the chautauqua have to forego as a result of an extraordinary summer session, which was scheduled to end June 1 and has been clinging to life with the dog days in sight. Senator La Follette is not the only one in the box. Several other senators, mostly of the insurgent variety, are in the same boat.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa was responsible for a certain restraint that fell over the conversation at a dinner one night last week at which President Taft was the guest of honor.

Senator Newlands gave the dinner at his country place, Woodley. His guests were nearly all republicans, there being only two democrats, Senators Bacon of Georgia and Hughes of Colorado. Others present besides the president were Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary MacVeagh, Secretary Dickinson and Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Carter of Montana, Borah of Idaho, Bristow of Kansas and Dolliver.

Before the dinner the conversation was kept discreetly clear of the tariff, but at table Senator Carter ventured some jestful remarks to Senator Lodge concerning the speech delivered by Senator Beveridge on the night the vote on the tariff bill was taken in the senate.

"There was nothing to it," Mr. Lodge remarked conclusively, "nothing to it at all."

Senator Beveridge was not present, so Dolliver spoke up for him:

"No," he said, "no, there was nothing to it. He merely said we had made some promises and ought to keep them—that's all."

Thereupon the conversation took a sudden shift of subject, and let the tariff lie for the rest of the dinner.

"It goes without saying that I wouldn't mention it if Theodore Roosevelt were not in Africa," said an old habitue of the capitol, quoted by the New York Herald correspondent, "but the influence of great railroads over the senate is growing to be something remarkable. When the voters hear of it there are likely to be bad results," he added ominously. Laying his pipe aside, he toptoed to the open door, and after a look up and down the corridor, explained.

"It's them elevator bells," he said mysteriously. "They give 'em away every time. I've listened to 'em and then watched who would get on when things are dull, and if I have time I can spot 'em almost every trip. You know, when a senator wants to ride up or down he gives a special signal and the elevator men know it and let the rest of us wait while they dash up and down like mad. Anything more than one bell means a senator wants to go down stairs and won't walk.

"Now, here is where the railroad influence shows. You know railroads have different signals in various sections of a country and these are pretty apt to get firmly settled in a person's mind. Now, for instance, when Senator Hale of Maine wants to ride down from his office on the gallery floor his ring is two shorts and two longs. 'Whistle twice and bark twice' is what the instruction book of the Boston & Maine railroad calls it, and Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, when he rides at all, uses the same ring. Senator Burrows of Michigan, when he wants the elevator, gives three shorts and two longs, a Michigan Central signal. When you get out to California, where the Union Pacific uses the four hoots, you get the signal that calls the elevator for Senator Flint of California, when he uses one at all.

"Senator Warner seems to have picked the Missouri Pacific and Senator Dolliver the Chicago & Northwestern, but most of 'em have that same little trick. Watch 'em yourself," he concluded, as he took down his hat and coat and prepared to close his office for the night.



## THAT FRIENDLY INTERCHANGE

Hastings Tribune: Victor Rosewater and Edgar Howard have been tossing bouquets and brickbats at each other with such force as to dislocate their strong right arms.

Weeping Water Republican: The "friendly interchange" between Editors Edgar Howard and Victor Rosewater appears to have resulted in a complete knockout for Howard in the first round. Those who think that The Bee is not aggressive have another guess coming.

Rushville Recorder: That friendly interchange between Victor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee and Edgar Howard of the Columbus Telegram was an interesting passage of arms, in which Victor shows he is at least a true chip of the old block in everything but experience. However, there is time before him, and he knows, like the rest of us, he cannot publish a newspaper to please everybody, let alone a democrat of such a chameleon-like character as Edgar Howard.

Beatrice Express: Edgar Howard of the Columbus Telegram writes the editor of The Omaha Bee, complaining that the latter's editorial page lacks old-time assaults on corporate wealth and, with great show of feeling, deplores what he assumes is a digression from the policy established by the elder Rosewater. The present editor of The Bee virtually informs Howard that he is playing to the galleries, and would find the same fault with the late editor of The Bee if he were alive and in charge. He reminds Howard that the latter is ready to applaud a republican paper if it boosts democratic measures or men.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

The advance demand for the prospective Lincoln pennies illustrates the love for mere novelty. The new coins, while perhaps an artistic improvement, will drop into the contribution box with just the same old jingle.

Some of the Washington citizens have given Dr. Gallinger of New Hampshire a big oil portrait of himself. He's the chairman of the senate's committee on the District of Columbia—a committee popularly called Washington's board of aldermen.

Attorney James P. Whitla of Sharon, Pa., father of Willie Whitla of kidnaping fame, has formally announced that he would be a republican aspirant for candidate for congress from the Twenty-eighth congressional distrct, Pennsylvania.

There is a popular impression that when a woman uses a gun she shuts her eyes at the moment of pulling the trigger. Mrs. J. M. Chamberlain of Sunbury, Pa., did just that, but she got her game, a six-foot snake, which she found in her chicken yard.

The three college students who were charged with having slugged the hotel keeper at the top of Pike's Peak have been dismissed by the court. The learned judge probably refused to believe that any man or combination of men could beat a Colorado hotel keeper.

A Chicago man bet that he could take twelve drinks of whiskey without a pause. That he died at number 9 is a mere incident. Now the saloonkeeper who had the other end of the bet, and furnished the liquor, has been mulcted $2,000 in favor of the son of the alcohol tank.

Henry Hurlburt, who recently died in Utica, N. Y., in his 97th year, had spent about seventy-five years of his life in that city. He recalled meeting General Lafayette there and he knew James K. Polk and Zachary Taylor. He was an interesting man and fully alive to the progress which his life had spanned.

## LAUGHING GAS.

"Ye're a fool, Casey, an' Oi c'n prove it in black an' white!"
"Ye're a liar, Dugan, an' Oi c'n prove it in black an' blue."—Cleveland Leader.

Visitor—I don't see how you can reconcile yourself to being a farmer.
Si Seeder—I couldn't if I didn't see one of you city men once in a while.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"How is that girl of Dick's coming along who married the actor fellow?"
"First rate, I believe. Dick said the other day that her husband is now a star and she is supporting him."
"Supporting him! Humph. That's what comes of marrying these stage folks."—Baltimore American.

"Got a summer job, eh?" said Yorick Hamm.
"On a farm," explained Hamlett Fatt.
"What do you know about farm work?"
"O, I'm hired to talk dialect for the benefit of the summer boarders."—Courier Journal.

Gunner—And now comes a professor who declares that fruit is just as healthy with the skin on as it is peeled.
Guyer—H'm! I'd like to see somebody start him on a diet of pineapples.—Chicago News.

## AN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT.

Chicago News.

Mister Otto Knowsomebetter was an economic chap
With a well developed liking for a dollar in his trap.
He was wont to ponder wisely, with his fingers in his hair,
On the various expenses that an honest man must bear.
And the one that most distressed him e'en to giving him a shock,
Was the awful cost of fodder he was forced to feed his stock.

Now, we know the ancient fable of the man who fed his steed
On a single sawdust diet, and had made the same succeed
As a steady equine ration—if the victim hadn't died;
And he knew that plan was useless, and devoid of sense beside.
So he figured out a process, widely different from that,
Whereby he could save his pocket, and his cattle keep their fat.

He procured a load of sawdust, with the happy scheme in mind,
Shorts and bran and other staple of a fat-increasing kind;
Which he mixed in true proportion, with a touch of pepper stout,
Just to keep the stock in spirit and to make them move about.
For he'd heard it said the secret of the sawdust steed's demise
Was a little too much sawdust and the lack of exercise.

So he placed the toothsome mixture in a freshly scoured bin,
Smiling as he thought how bossy would be neatly taken in;
Then he measured out a portion and he gave it to his cow.
And she hesitated slightly, but she ate it, anyhow.
Then he went at eve to milk her, with elation in his soul—
And she gave a pat of butter in a little wooden bowl!