

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, treasurer of the Bee Publishing Company, hereby certify that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee during the month of June, 1909, was as follows:

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1909. M. L. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

In the populist lexicon nonpartisanship still means playing tall to the democratic kite.

When Jim Hill agrees to boost Omaha's coming Corn show it insures a good, big boom.

The tariff aviators found Mr. Taft too heavy a load to lift and they were forced to come down.

There is considerable discussion going on as to what is net income. Ask the man who has one.

A Chicago man was found dead with a half smoked cigar in his hand. My, but those Chicago cigars must be fierce.

It costs \$1,500 to secure a divorce in England, but there are some advantages in that you do not have to live a year in Reno.

The president of Colombia sent his resignation by cable from Germany. That was probably safer than delivering it in person.

New Jersey is to put convicted auto speeders' pictures in the roughs' gallery. Up to date that is the first effort to classify them.

Indications are that the battle-scarred veterans of the tariff war will be home before long to tell their constituents all about it.

The only kind of a platform which republicans could adopt with the approval of the democratic organs would be a democratic platform.

Governor Johnson thinks the tariff should be put out of politics. When it is fixed up satisfactorily it may put some politicians out of office.

If Colorado sends a woman to congress and Uncle Joe is still speaker, we can see where the committee on acoustics gets a new member.

Wanted—A chairman for the democratic state committee to advise democrats not to vote for democratic candidates because they are democrats.

The increase from 2 to a 3 per cent dividend rate on steel stock due to business revival answers the question why that stock has advanced so steadily of late.

A Chicago man wants a divorce because his wife hit him with a pie. But if it was a really good pie he should be able to get away with it without inconvenience.

The Omaha city council is making almost as much of a task over enacting those occupation tax ordinances as congress is making over the enactment of the tariff tax law.

Eastern financial journals comment on the bright outlook of western bankers. The west has the crops and the banks have the money to pay for them and everybody is happy.

The latest Venezuelan developments indicate that Castro not only desires to be buried in Venezuela, his native land, but would gladly bury a few of his enemies there before his own turn comes.

Another proof of the intense non-partisanship of the democratic World-Herald may be found in its refusal to print the republican platform resolutions in full. Imagine the squeal it would emit if The Bee failed to print the democratic resolutions in full.

The Platforms.

Anyone who reads the platforms promulgated by the several political parties at their state conventions at Lincoln dispassionately will see that the republicans have put forth a clean-cut document, standing squarely on the republican record and appealing for continued support for republican candidates, while the democrats and their side partner populists have endeavored to begot the issues by insincere protestations of adherence to spurious nonpartisanship.

The republican declaration on the tariff is as specific and definite as any such declaration could be, short of attempting to fix the exact rate of duties which should be embodied in the schedules. Nebraska republicans unqualifiedly endorse the stand taken by President Taft in the matter of tariff revision and suggest that unless he secures from congress a bill conforming to his idea of "revision downward within the limitations of the protective principle" he should use his veto, and for such a veto will have the backing of the party in this state.

The republicans invite comparison, or rather contrast, between the permanent benefits and substantial reforms given the people by the last republican legislature and the partisan buncombe that characterized the measures put on the statute books by the late democratic legislature. The republicans, furthermore, insist that belief in republican doctrines and profession of republican faith are no disqualification to holding judicial office, but, on the contrary, that a republican nomination has been accepted, and should be again accepted, as a stamp of competency and trustworthiness. On the subject of partisanship the democratic record is held up as a convincing proof of the hypocrisy of the present democratic pretense of nonpartisanship.

The democratic and populist platforms are again the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde for the democratic candidates to dodge behind. One platform promises county option, which it promised last year, only to meet with repudiation by the law-makers elected on it. Both platforms naturally defend the deposit guaranty law because they cannot shake it off, notwithstanding the fact that their own party leaders in the legislature denounced it as a betrayal of their promise to the people.

The crocodile tears over the early demise of the fake nonpartisan judiciary act should fool no one. If the democratic and populist masqueraders really opposed party nomination for judicial offices they would not put any candidates up under their party label, but would rather run them by petition. If the fact that their candidates have hoisted the duplex party designation gives them no claim to votes as partisans there is no reason for any campaign in their behalf by the democratic and populist organizations. And yet, although the voters are abjured not to support democratic candidates because of their partisanship, they are asked to oppose republican candidates, even before we know who those candidates are, because of their partisanship.

To submit such political thimble-rigging as a platform is quite in line with the fraudulent practice by which democratic candidates take oath that they are also populists, and at the same time try to fool the people by false professions of nonpartisanship.

Equality at the Customs House.

Collector Loeb of the Port of New York has issued an order which will commend itself to everybody, except perhaps a limited few who think themselves entitled to special privileges, instructing customs officers to treat every person coming from abroad exactly the same. A custom of many years standing permitted baggage of returning tourists of high standing to pass through on the owner's statement and perfunctory examination. Recent disclosures showed that the government had been kept out of large amounts of revenue by people who would be shocked had anyone intimated they were practicing fraud.

No honest man or woman need be offended at a critical examination of baggage which the law prescribes and any deviation from the practice is contrary to the principle of equality before the law. There is no legal presumption that the rich tourist who "makes" Europe every year is honest and the one in moderate circumstances who had taken the trip of a lifetime is a smuggler. In fact, the records prove the contrary if they prove anything. The result of the reforms instituted after the smuggling disclosures have more than doubled the customs revenues collected from the personal baggage of returning travelers and there is no means of knowing how much more has been collected by compelling former professional smugglers to send their goods through the usual importing channels.

Fair Treatment for Immigrants.

Numerous complaints, some of them apparently well founded, of hasty and ill-considered action by immigration inspectors in deporting aliens has brought a rebuke from the immigration bureau which is timely. The immigration restriction laws were enacted to keep out undesirables, but the immigrant seeking admission, after having met the requirements at the point of departure, is entitled to the presumption of being eligible to enter and certainly should not be turned back on flimsy charges or mere suspicions. A notable illustration of hasty action was the deportation of the niece of a wealthy Louisville man returning from a trip abroad, because she had unfortunately spent her money until she did not have the required \$25, and although she tele-

graphed for money on arrival, she had been placed aboard an outgoing ship and started for Europe before the uncle could come to her relief. The girl herself was an alien, though she had previously lived some years with her uncle.

The objects of the immigration law are manifestly good and are intended to prevent the United States from being the dumping ground for the diseased and criminals and to keep out contract labor. The efficiency of the law is not impaired by giving the immigrant a reasonable opportunity to meet the challenge of his right to enter. The trouble with the inspectors appears to be that they have considered the measure of their efficiency to be the number of people deported and in their zeal have doubtless excluded many worthy immigrants. The new order is not a hint for the methods, but for a just administration of the inspectors' duties in accordance with the long settled policy of the United States.

Bleached Flour Prosecutions.

An authority which is usually well informed and accurate quotes Secretary of Agriculture Wilson as stating that he had instructed his inspectors to seize all bleached flour offered for interstate shipment and to prosecute the shippers. If the secretary has taken the action indicated it will be a surprise and a disappointment to the millers in the winter wheat belt who for some time have been trying to get the validity of the secretary's ruling into court where it could be tested. Ordinarily the proceeding outlined by the secretary would be the correct one for intentional violators of law, but the bleached flour controversy is on a different plane. There is no disposition to violate the law, but an honest difference of opinion as to what the law is and no serious harm can come by permitting trade to continue in statu quo until the courts can settle on the construction of the statute and the validity of the secretary's ruling.

The interests involved are immense and the persons affected are many. The millers deny that the bleaching of winter wheat flour, is an adulteration, taking nothing of value from the product and adding nothing harmful to it. It renders it more attractive in appearance and makes it bring a better price, enabling the winter wheat miller to compete with the spring wheat product. The contention of the millers is sustained by the British government experts and by American chemists of high standing.

As Nebraska produces about 40,000,000 bushels of winter wheat annually and Kansas a considerably larger amount, the secretary's action, if he is correctly quoted, would have far reaching effect. If Mr. Wilson simply desires to get a test case into court as speedily as possible, he will be in line with efforts the millers have been making ever since Mr. Wilson's original ruling against bleaching was announced.

Sparring for an Opening.

Senator Gore's suggestion that democrats permit anti-Cannon republicans to be returned to congress unopposed illustrates how inherently weak the democrats themselves know their position to be. They are divided not only in the degree of protection, but on the basic principle of protection itself. They have behind them a record of discredited issues which they once proclaimed necessary to the salvation of the country, and ever present is a leadership which is distasteful to a large portion of the party. The only possible object to be obtained by the Gore plan would be to try to insert an element of discord in the republican party which might permit the democrats to slip in where the merits of their own case would not avail. The republicans, of course will not object to the democrats permitting a lot of good republicans to return to congress without opposition, but they will not be deluded regarding the object of the proposal.

The suggestion of Senator Gore, however, brings out the pertinent question what the Oklahoma senator would do with the so-called Cannon democrats in the house and the democratic senators who worked for the same end in a different manner. If these democrats were eliminated from the democratic party it would cut a sorry figure numerically in congress.

Another feature of Senator Gore's suggestion is not calculated to breed harmony in his own party. Some anti-Cannon republicans represent districts containing aspiring democratic statesmen who will not be willingly sacrificed to the Oklahoma plan. They are encouraging themselves in the belief that the republicans out of sympathy with the insurgents might prefer democrats to anti-Cannon republicans. Nothing but counting the votes will disabuse their minds and even if doomed to fail they want the chance to stand in the limelight for a few months every two years.

The new battleship Michigan is said to be the fastest craft of its class afloat. That makes twenty-eight battleships in the navy, four building and two more authorized. Even if the United States is not hysterical, it is certainly doing its share in keeping up the battleship competition.

The democratic state convention slapped the late Douglas county delegation in the face for beating the legislative and referendum in the recent legislature. If this keeps on Douglas county's democratic law-makers will be absolutely friendless political orphans.

The Minneapolis pastor who illustrated his Sunday sermon by snapshots

of hostility taken at street crossings certainly went the limit of sensationalism, but the only wonder is that he did not get his head punched while procuring the photographs.

The Creighton Medical college is commencing the erection of a new building adjoining its present site. The Creighton Medical is a strong institution and destined to future greatness, but we suggest that looking ahead would warrant considering now the inevitable change of location. The intrusion of a freight depot and railroad tracks in immediate proximity has made the present site unsuitable for educational purposes and the prospect of a new building and equipment in Omaha for the medical department of the State university, with which Creighton will always be in friendly rivalry, should make the Creighton university authorities realize what is needed to maintain the high position their medical college occupies.

Colorado Springs has just gone under a home rule charter manufactured by its own people, which is decidedly different from the home rule charter thrust upon Omaha manufactured at Lincoln by nonresident demo-pop law-makers.

At the present carrying capacity it would only require 250,000 aeroplanes to land an army in Great Britain without any artillery or other equipment, which would indicate there was no immediate danger of an invasion in force.

Just to show the Frenchmen that they are still in the game, the Wright brothers took up a passenger and kept him in the air for over an hour. All that was needed was a little incentive to induce them to do something.

According to edict of our juvenile court officers, parents are to be prosecuted for their children's violation of the curfew ordinance. Reversing the Biblical threat of punishing children for the sins of their parents.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the west might get the harvest hands it wants if it would only send long return tickets. Why anyone employed in the west should want to return east is beyond comprehension.

The governor of Alabama advises the legislature of that state to place it in the dry belt. If this thing keeps up the south will soon be no place for a man with a thirst unless he belongs to a locker club.

The czar of Russia cannot even go visiting in peace, and he has no congress to keep him at home, either. Who wants to be a czar, anyhow, when the base ball and fishing seasons are on?

Great Britain calls its new style of battleships "super-deadweights." If Germany should gain another lap it will require a new word in the naval dictionary.

Senator Stone of Missouri may use the gum shoe in politics, but it is in the mailed fist for the car porter who does not act up to suit him.

Danger in Overfeeding. Kansas City Star.

The high tariff senators seem to be proceeding on the theory that the easiest way to kill the octopus is to feed it until it dies of indigestion.

Always Room at the Bottom. Chicago Record-Herald.

Notwithstanding the slurs that have been cast upon the Missouri river, that stream continues to contain enough water to engulf trains which happen to fall into it.

Blindness of Ill Temper. Philadelphia Record.

The reactionaries of the senate, who are applying the epithet of "Jelly fish" to President Taft, are strangely oblivious to the senility, not to say downright obstinacy, with which he has clung for years to his policy in regard to the Philippines. They will be apt to find before they are much older that he is not the man they took him for.

Complimentary, but "Excuse Us." Buffalo Courier.

A prominent New Zealander is quoted as saying that if Germany should whip England, New Zealand would not acknowledge a cessation of its territory to Germany, but would run up the American flag rather than submit to German rule. While grateful for the compliment, Uncle Sam would like to be excused from shouldering any more trouble in the far east.

PERSONAL NOTES.

July 1 a man committed murder in London. July 23 he was tried, this procedure taking an hour, and condemned to death. Even the casual observer cannot but notice that things are done differently here.

When King Edward travels in Europe he occupies his own cars. Except when in actual use the king's railway carriages are stored in Brussels and sent to Cherbourg, Calais or Flushing, according to the royal destination.

All but one of the senators and all but eleven of the representatives in congress live (during the session) on Washington streets, avenues, squares and circles having the aristocratic "N. W." tacked to their names.

An eccentric spinster of White Plains, N. Y., after living for fifty years as a recluse, has just died leaving a million. She did not leave it to anybody, but just simply left it. The amount of happiness she got from her million might be worth trying to figure out.

An Oklahoma postmaster explained to the department a trifling delay in the mails as having been occasioned by the carelessness of a citizen who had shot another citizen in the postoffice and missed the place up. As the postmaster not only withheld approval, but expressed actual annoyance, the delinquency was overlooked.

The record for long hypothetical questions, the New York Sun explains, was made many years ago in the celebrated Hoyt will case in the New York Surrogate's court, when Dr. Frank Hamilton, the famous army surgeon, was asked a question 214 words by General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, whose opposing counsel was Senator Elihu Root, of New York.

Washington Life

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

An extra session of congress is a source of unalloyed joy and an extra dividend for Washington Bonifaces. A rich, ripe and corpulent corporation melon distributed in appealing chunks infuses hardly less happiness among the stockholders than Washington feels in entertaining congress during the usually dull summer months. It makes life worth while under ordinary circumstances. But with the addition of the tariff hobby, happiness radiates from the faces of landlords as readily as morning sunshine. Since early in March there has been a lobby in Washington filling most of the first class hotels. A senator quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript estimated that \$2,000,000 has been spent by this lobby. "And it ought to be said," continued the senator, "that the money such a lobby spends does not go to corrupt congress. There has not been a whisper of scandal in connection with the making of the tariff bill. The immense sum of money has gone for what might be called 'educational' work. The men who were sent here by the protected interests came under instructions to do everything possible to convince members of congress that this or that should be done."

The tariff lobby really began moving on Washington last winter, when the ways and means committee began holding hearings. Before those hearings were well advanced most of the great manufacturing industries had opened offices here and had assigned the ablest and most adroit men in their employ to lobby in Washington until the tariff bill was signed by the president. Many of the manufacturers established headquarters in the hotels; others preferred to do so in office buildings. Before the bill passed the house the largest and probably the most expensive lobby that ever came on to Washington was well settled and ready for business when the bill got into the senate for the plan was to do the real effective work in that lobby.

Generally speaking there are about as many groups of lobbyists as there are schedules in the tariff bill. Many individual manufacturers have sent men here to look after rates in which they were specially interested, but the general plan was to have a group of men, under the direction of a "man in charge" look after an entire schedule. Thus, looking after chemicals, oils and paints, would probably be a half dozen men who occupied the same office. Another group looked after the earthenware and glassware schedule, another watched the rates on metals and manufactures thereof, another group watched out for the sugar schedule and so through the bill. One of the high priced groups of men conducted the campaign for a duty on hides. This lobby was financed by the cattle growers association of the southwest. The lumber dealers, who were determined that the duty on lumber should not be taken off, have not abandoned the field since last March. They started out by giving a banquet to which many members of the house of representatives were invited. The tobacco people kept a watch on guard for more than four months before there was a movement that necessitated a call to arms. The call came when Senator Beveridge introduced his amendment increasing the tax on tobacco and cigars.

Possibly the ablest and best trained lobby of all is the one representing the wool growers and the wooler manufacturers. Several months before congress met in extra session the wool and woolen people met at Chicago and decided there should be no change in the tariff rates affecting their industry. When congress met in extra session they were ready for business. Next to the wool and woolen people the manufacturers of cotton goods have maintained the most effective lobby. The Arkwright club of Massachusetts and the cotton lobby are pretty much the same.

Well, what does such a lobby do? someone asks. It "labors" with the right people in the senate and house. In the making of this particular tariff bill the "laboring" was done chiefly in the senate. The beneficiaries of the tariff are kept enough to know that when the members of the finance committee of the senate all decide what the rate on a particular article shall be they will want someone to come in and give them a few "facts." If the country had a tariff commission there would not be so much field for lobbyists; but there is no official source to which the tariff makers can go for information and so the natural thing is to call in the representatives of the manufacturers whose products are under consideration. Every lobbyist is, of course, prepared at all times to respond to a call for information from the finance committee or from any senator. When he is called he presents his case and his "facts" in the most "disinterested" way. Of course he has no "axe to grind," he is simply on here to give the tariff-makers any assistance it is possible for him to render.

There are the men who appear before the committee and the men who call on senators at their homes and show them why this ought to be or that ought not to be. The printing bill of the lobbyist would startle the country if it could be obtained. Tons upon tons of briefs have been turned out and distributed among the senators and representatives.

Conquering the Air.

When a twenty-foot monoplane crosses the English channel in half the time of a quick steamship the birds may take notice that man has set out upon a conquest of the air as complete as that in which he has won over the domain of the fishes.

President Taft is as fond of automobiles as Roosevelt was of horses, and he puts his machines to even more practical use than Roosevelt did his steeds. Now that he is living the bachelor life and trying to get through a tariff bill at the same time, the president is combining business with pleasure in a most delightful way. His favorite performance after dinner is to hunt up one of the conferees by telephone—Serenio E. Payne is a favorite victim—whirl around to the statesman's home in his car and take him riding. The president is too social to confine his conversation to business topics, but many a doubtful tariff rate gets overhauled in the course of the run and both men seek their couches cooler and wiser. President Taft has four automobiles.

Is Your Money

well invested or is it lying in some place perhaps not altogether too safe? If not needed for some time why not put it to work

Earning Money

Our 3 per cent Certificates of Deposit are in an absolutely safe form of investment, backed by \$12,000,000 of assets.



First National Bank of Omaha

United States Depository. 13th and Farnam Sts.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Success of the Plans Developed in the West.

By the completion of the Gunnison tunnel, in western Colorado, reported in recent press dispatches, attention is directed anew to the magnificent work now being done by the federal government in making available for cultivation extensive tracts of land at present absolutely worthless. Eight or ten of the smaller reclamation projects, now completed in the west, provide for the irrigation of about 220,000 acres. Five which are almost finished will add nearly 300,000 acres to the total, and seventeen others, still under way, embrace not far from 1,800,000 acres more, which require only a little water to develop the highest fertility. One of these aims to redeem from 100,000 to 300,000 acres in the Uncompahgre valley, in Colorado, and it is to supply that region that a six-mile tunnel has been cut through the mountains from the Gunnison river. Dams and canals must be constructed, however, before the tunnel can be utilized.

The general plan of which this tunnel is a unique feature, is practically without a parallel. Other governments have undertaken large irrigation enterprises, either to give employment to unemployed workmen or to promote agricultural prosperity, or to attain both ends together, but the money which they spent was a permanent investment. The United States is following a different program. Arrangements have been made to recover every dollar devoted to reclamation work from those who will be benefited, and when it has been returned it will be used over and over again for similar service. A scheme which will increase the value of taxable property in more than a dozen states and present tempting possibilities to farmers and gardeners who are looking for new homes, yet without costing the prime money in the work a cent, is certainly remarkable as well as beneficent. It is noteworthy also because it was fairly initiated before Mr. Roosevelt advocated a more comprehensive policy of conserving national resources.

A TRUST AND ITS VICTORY.

Tobacco Combine Gets Around a Department Order.

The tobacco trust does not seem to have "lost out" after all, in the secretary of war's prohibition against the award of contract, by army subsistence officers and the Isthmian Canal commission, for tobacco to the forty or fifty firms composing what is properly known as the "Cannon trust." It now appears that any one having no direct connection with the companies in that trust may purchase its products and sell them to the government. This means that the government will pay a higher price for the product of the tobacco trust than it has been charged for those articles hitherto. The trust, which was supposed to be the object of official rebuke and punishment, is restored to its former privileges, with the government "paying the freight."

This nullification of the righteous indignation of the Department of Justice, where the order of the secretary of war is understood to have originated, is one of the peculiar results of dealing with trusts when they are guilty of the restraint of trade. It will be an easy matter for the managers of the tobacco companies in the trust to find wholesale or retail dealers who will handle the product without any loss to the trust in its relation to the government. The "independents," who have cherished the notion that they would now have an opportunity to bid for government orders without running up against the competition of the tobacco trust, will view this latest development with no great satisfaction. The secretary of war has found it impossible to refuse to purchase the trust's product when it comes from contractors not of the trust, and he has so informed the army subsistence officers and the Isthmian Canal commission.

Conquering the Air.

When a twenty-foot monoplane crosses the English channel in half the time of a quick steamship the birds may take notice that man has set out upon a conquest of the air as complete as that in which he has won over the domain of the fishes.

RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

Finances of the Country Now in Normal Condition.

San Francisco Chronicle. Compared with the fever of speculation which existed in this country for two or three years previous to October, 1907, the commerce and industry cannot be called active. Compared with conditions as they were previous to 1900 they are very active indeed. The business of the country is now in a normal condition, which means that money is abundant and forthcoming for investment for whose products there is an existing demand, while there is much caution in putting cash into enterprises whose profits will depend on development yet to be made. There is not much disposition on the part of those who have money to expose it to any serious risk. There is no question of a very large legitimate demand for increased transportation facilities, and the railroads are showing their conviction that there is no reason to expect lower prices by giving very large orders for all kinds of equipment. Taking the crops of the country as a whole, it now looks as if the tonnage from that source to be moved this season will be the winter wheat will be nearly made good by the excellent spring wheat crop and the other cereals may be crop record breakers. While it is yet too early to judge of the Indian corn crop, the plant looks well and the acreage is over 7,000,000 in excess of that of last year. The cotton crop is likely to bring in as much money as any cotton crop ever harvested. With this assurance of at least a normal distribution of money among the people, factories are resuming business in all industries, but on a conservative normal basis.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Daughter—Father, dear father, won't you forgive John and the boy clipping? Father, Dear Father—Yes, if you—slope again right away—Jude.

Meenister—And why didn't ye come to the kirk last Sabbath? Sandy—I had bowt but a shillin' in my claes. That's a over muckle siller to put in the contribution box all at ain time—Cleveland Leader.

Adam mused. "Our case was peculiar," he said, "we doubled up before we ate the apple."—New York Sun.

Six hippopotami put their heads together and framed up a concerted plan of attack. But when they tried to rush Mr. Roosevelt he broke up their formation with two well directed shots.

"That's the way I smash the trusts," he smilingly said, and the Hippo trust is an exception."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Please, sir, me grandmudder!" "Tell me, son, how do you fairly buy your goods?" "Promised to take me to de games today, if you'll lemme off."

He got off—Kansas City Journal.

"Mrs. Youngbride, who thinks she knows all about the world, fairly lost her wits when she starts to preserve 'em," signed the Bear.

"Yes," chorused the Cherries, "don't she jar you?"—Baltimore American.

"Hard work," said the roody-made philosopher, "brings the greatest happiness in life."

"Specially when you kin afford to give somebody to do it for you."—Washington Star.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Washington Star. Bill Stiggins surely is a man of old acquaintance. He has been here before. There's scarcely any one who can't be mentioned but you'll hear Bill pipin' up with "old-time" every time he gets a chance to open his mouth.

"The party you jes' mentioned—why I knowed him years ago!"

He says that tennis he has played a lot with Theodore. And Bill has been a heap dismasted to see his getting so good.

And, speak in of the tariff war. When everybody else calls Mr. Aldrich "Senator," he always calls him "Nels."

Jes' for a test we handed out some names around here. He never showed a sign of doubt. He knowed 'em all of 'em. With Socrates he'd made his home in Athens, Ohio.

And helped J. Caesar build up Rome in Georgia, years ago.

It didn't modify his glee. When gravely we inquired if Ananias mightn't be a friend whom he admired. All plainly his way he goes. They keep us wonderin' still. The folks that old Bill Stiggins knowed. Who never heard of Bill.

SMOOTH, aromatic, appetizing, invigorating. That describes OLD GOLDEN COFFEE perfectly. There's not a trace of the "bitter" so often noticed in other coffees. Every pound is uniform in quality—delicious, mellow and full-bodied. OLD GOLDEN never disappoints. Settles quickly—pours clean. Ask your grocer for a pound in the strength-aroma-retaining package. Toned by Taste. 25 Cents a Pound. TONE BROS., Des Moines, Iowa. Millers of the Famous Tone Bros. Spices.