

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00.
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 8c.
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 12c.
Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50.
Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50.
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.
Lincoln—615 Little Building.
Chicago—156 Marquette Building.
New York—Rooms 1101-1102 No. 34 West Thirty-third Street.
Washington—1214 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

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

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1909, was as follows:

1.	41,970	16.	42,900
2.	42,900	17.	42,900
3.	42,900	18.	42,900
4.	42,900	19.	42,900
5.	42,900	20.	42,900
6.	42,900	21.	42,900
7.	42,900	22.	42,900
8.	42,900	23.	42,900
9.	42,900	24.	42,900
10.	42,900	25.	42,900
11.	42,900	26.	42,900
12.	42,900	27.	42,900
13.	42,900	28.	42,900
14.	42,900	29.	42,900
15.	42,900	30.	42,900

Total 1,256,230
Returned copies 9,888
Net total 1,246,342
Daily average 41,879

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Treasurer.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1909.
M. R. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

Register today.

Wall street is getting ready to shove the coin to move the corn.

Doctors are now knocking the sun bath. Every fad has its day.

Note that Roanoke voted "wet" and went the "dry" to join the Lost Colony.

Illinois, dissatisfied with results, is threatening to put its parole law out on parole.

This is King Ak-Sar-Ben's week and is marked on the calendar in red, green and yellow.

Yale, in accomplishing the task of living within its means, sets an example for its students.

An extraordinary Delaware hen lays two eggs at a time, but of course not both within Delaware.

Gipsy Smith is trying to save Chicago's soul. It is a task likely to make the Roman wry.

Last year's registration does not hold good this year. Be sure and register if you want to vote.

London's society, "The Souls," is designed for the mingling of spirits. In America any old bar suffices.

Now the street car strike is over. Governor Shallenberger is, of course, ready to come to the rescue.

After Lincoln had voted itself dry, it is not perfectly natural that it should water its traction stock?

St. Paul merchants offer a prize for a name for the shopping district. Why not Pay Day Way and beat Seattle to it?

Expert investigation proves the world's use of soil like the widow's cruse of oil: bigger draughts, bigger yield.

This is the week when Cannon bombards the Iowa progressives in an effort to keep them from scuttling the Hull.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner advises all all democrats to prove their nonpartisanism by voting the straight democratic ticket.

The price of milk is going up all over the country, but they are blaming it on the Alderneys this time instead of on Aldrich.

The governor's daughter got to the South Dakota land poll first. No Pierre Peary was ungalant enough to claim prior right.

Complaint is made that only one out of four boys in Omaha who ought to attend Sunday school regularly really go. Well, boys will be boys.

Speaking of centennials, some of us will be here to help celebrate Omaha's centennial anniversary in 1954, when there will be something doing.

The Minneapolis Journal asks what is punier than a bad pumpkin pie, without pausing to reflect that all pumpkin pie is good and some better than others.

Crusaders seeking to abolish blackboards in schools would rob boyhood of half its opportunity. What great man ever rose to fame without scrunching chalk under his heel on the school room floor?

Spreading the Lesson of Peace.

Campaigns of education have been directed so successfully against minor evils of the day, that a Boston idea has sprung up for such a campaign to demonstrate the folly of war, and to give the plan a practical foundation. One man, Edwin Ginn, pledges from his private fortune \$50,000 a year, hoping to attract other contributions that shall increase the fund to an efficient amount.

While admitting that man has had to fight his way from the beginning, Mr. Ginn points out that we have long since passed the walled-town stage and that we have reached a point of development where physical force within each nation is applied only as a police measure to restrain the vicious and turbulent. In their barbaric attitude toward each other, nations display a fear and a distrust which to Mr. Ginn's mind are wholly unwarranted in a civilized world. Believing that each individual nation wishes to be undisturbed in the peaceful development of its own resources, he proposes in all good faith and earnestness to abolish the enormous expense of armies and navies by appealing to the enlightened self-interest of mankind and getting in motion educational forces which shall show the folly of the present status. Mr. Ginn's own belief is that ultimately the idea which underlies the movement for the Hague Court can be developed so that each nation may be persuaded to contribute a small percentage of its military force on sea and land to form an international guard or police force. General disarmament he believes would soon follow.

But first he offers of his private funds to found an International School of Peace. The initial movement contemplates the modification of all courses of study. He would eliminate literature and history inculcating the military spirit and exaggerating the achievements of war. In place of war heroes he would exploit unselfish and self-sacrificing men and women who have achieved benefits for the human race in the arts, the sciences, and other fields of peace. Mr. Ginn believes that the literature of philosophers and of captains of industry can be made as alluring to the youthful mind; and inasmuch as he himself is a school book publisher and has supplied many thousands of volumes exploiting the very things he now condemns, he must be credited with the sincerity of an awakened conscience.

Young America would doubtless find this censored history tame, with Washington and Grant and Sheridan and Sherman and Dewey toned down to peaceful pursuits. But the movement for lesser armaments and for international peace is marching on, and behind it are determined spirits who doubtless yet will point the way to reduce the burdens of war-readiness in times of peace.

The Last Debate.

The refusal of Mr. Bryan to enter into a debate on the tariff with Senator Bailey is eliciting words of disappointment in certain quarters. Bryan, who try to make out it is the first time he has refused to go into a joint debate with anyone in his class. This recalls some of Mr. Bryan's former appearances in public, and his original preference for the joint debate. When he was first elected to congress Mr. Bryan covered his district in double harness with his opponent, William J. Connell, and four years later, if memory serves us correctly, Mr. Bryan as a candidate for United States senator debated with John M. Thurston, who was running against him.

Mr. Bryan's last joint debate was that in which he joined issue on the silver question with Edward Rosewater, the founder, and then editor, of The Bee. The debate took place in the Creighton theater in this city in May, 1896, before an overflowing audience of partisans who went home each side more firmly convinced in the opinions they had brought with them. The discussion was repeated at the Chautauqua in Kansas City a few weeks later by the same debaters, who were both on their way to the republican national convention about to meet in St. Louis. Mr. Bryan was nominated for the presidency in Chicago early in the following month, since which time he has steadfastly declined challenges to public debate.

Wireless Up to Date.

Popular prices for transatlantic messages have been the dream of the nations since the practicability of wireless telegraphy was demonstrated, yet until now the existing cables have continued congested at rates prohibitive to common service. All this time Marconi has not been idle. Fire at his Glace Bay station played havoc with his plans for progress, but he kept his forces indefatigably at work and now assures the public that by January 1 a vast new plant will be in operation with ability to care for general business promptly, regularly and at a low rate. Actual competition with the cable companies is promised. The rates, he announces, for transatlantic service, cannot be higher than 10 cents for commercial and 5 cents for press messages. He is considering the establishment of an intermediate rate of 6 cents a word for commercial messages when sent in plain English.

Foreseeing the triumph of the Marconi system, the British government has been prompt to act in response to popular opinion and has forestalled any monopolistic charges on wireless messages not only inland, but also out to ships at sea. This has been accomplished by taking over under the con-

trol of the British postoffice all the coast stations of the Marconi system except the long distance stations at Poldhu and Clifton, which have been reserved for transatlantic messages. The government bought the stations outright and obtained also the right to patents and improvements. Under the control of the British postoffice, the Marconi stations will be opened for communication equally with all ships, irrespective of their wireless equipment. This ends one projected monopoly, the Marconi people hitherto having sought to compel all ships to install their apparatus.

Great Britain has won not only a commercial victory, but a strategic triumph as well, and the London press in applauding governmental control goes so far as to predict that this impetus to wireless telegraphy will kill the cable.

American business over the Marconi transatlantic service is of course subject to the tolls of land lines to the station at Glace Bay, but Marconi expects the United States people if not the government to take an interest in furthering his project for competition at low rates against the cables; and after he has persuaded the Dominion government to establish equal privileges with cable companies over land lines in Canada, he expects to embark on a campaign for widespread extension of his service in the United States. If congressional action is needed, he will find public sympathy endorsing him in his fight.

Our Invincible Sailor Lads.

When the school children in their assembly rooms now sing the gleeful chorus, "Pull away, pull away, pull away, brave boys, pull away, pull away, for the victory's ours," let them feel a new consciousness of the importance of the words, for gallant crews of American tars have just pulled away from the pride of jealous European navies a double triumph most complete.

No feature of New York's Hudson-Fulton celebration was more inspiring than the aquatic contests among the men from the battlefields of the fighting powers of the world. The German Emperor had his double-eagle eye upon these rowing races, and the pride of the whole German fleet had been in daily training for months to win the great international prize. The American sailors sent a fresh new crew against these seasoned hearties. To read the conclusion of the story in the news reports is to send the blood pulsing exultantly through an American's veins. These boys from the Minnesota just toyed with the Germans. They took the lead at the start, pulled a wonderfully good stroke, and finished 100 yards to the fore and bitter was the disappointment to the Kaiser's fleet.

Now for that international classic, the three-mile race for the Battenberg cup. At the start upstream the twelve doughty, carsmen from the British cruiser, Drake, shot ahead, but they did not keep the lead more than one-eighth of a mile. First the Louisiana's cutter and then the Minnesota's overtook the Britons. The Minnesota's boat gradually overhauled the Louisiana's and passed it at the end of the second mile. In the last 100 yards the Louisiana's oarsmen made a desperate spurt, but the Minnesota's crew, pulling evenly, crossed the finish line well in the lead, and the Britons from the Drake were nine lengths behind.

Boat races do not win battles, but these splendid achievements of American brain and brawn, done within view of the cheering multitudes aboard the fleets of assembled nations, furnish to Europe an effective object lesson, and afford to American pride and American patriotism renewed confidence in the ability of the men aboard the ships to go forth into vaster maneuvers to vindicate the nation's destinies.

Back to Business.

Now that the street car strike is over and street railway service restored to normal, the best thing for all concerned is to get back to business as quickly as possible.

True, the strikers have lost so far as their original demands go, but street railway employees have secured some concessions that might otherwise not have been accorded.

True, also, the street car company has won out in maintaining the position it assumed, but it has won at a cost greater than the loss of dollars and cents by alienating the good will of a considerable portion of the community.

The real reason of the strike, as has already been pointed out by The Bee, is to bring home to one and all the necessity of legislation that will prevent repetition by providing adequate machinery for adjusting disputes between public utility corporations and their employees without stopping service to the public, and without inflicting irreparable loss on the community.

Aside from all that, however, the strikers doubtless realize now that their strike was prematurely called and that nothing is to be gained by trying to protract a bad situation.

democratic candidates for supreme judge had accepted a retainer from a corporation to nullify the corporation tax law, has bravely back-tracked and lined up for the candidate who confesses to "corporate affiliations." The only way for a democratic paper to be regular is to make a pretense of non-partisanship and stay with the democratic ticket.

After various tests with several forms of steel ties, railways of Europe are reported by the United States consular service as economically substituting steel ties for wood in many of the leading industrial countries. This success of years of experiment has been reached through the use of a grooved section that binds the rails solidly together with a superior power of resistance. The new form of tie is reputed to sell for less than the cost of wooden ties and to be more durable. The consular service advocates that American steel works supply these ties to Europe. Not only is a possible market presented, but if the ties are the success claimed they may solve one feature of the timber problem in the United States, where encouraging progress is reported in the tests of a new form of steel tie of Pittsburg make.

One of the forgotten enterprises of congress is to be resurrected at the forthcoming session, the development of the Platt National park, formerly the Sulphur Springs reservation, into a health resort similar to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas. The Platt park consists of 850 acres in Oklahoma and contains eighteen great mineral springs in the heart of a forest. Another spring, non-mineral flows 5,000,000 gallons a day into Sulphur creek, and the fostering aid of congress is to be sought to let some of the public funds flow as liberally in the same direction.

When Governor Johnson of Minnesota died he left an unpublished manuscript on "The Call of the West," whose keynote is worthy the consideration of every voter: "The call of the west is for patriotism and progress, for emancipation from every form of old-world and new-world caste and privilege, from the tyranny of wealth and birth, and alike from the domination of the trust and the political machine."

British reports for the year show nearly 23,000 people slain by wild beasts in India. Death by serpent or tiger, however, is not so sure as by disease in that plague-stricken land, where the average life of males is 23 years and of females 24. As a health resort India might appeal to the Suicide club.

The World-Herald presents this striking formula: Strike sympathizers should not hold meetings calculated to incite violence and the police should not stop the meetings if they are held. Clear as mud.

This year's registration list will be the enrollment for next year's primary. The only way to preserve your right to vote is to see that your name is properly entered by the registration officers.

The sooner the imported agitators, and the imported strike-breakers, shake the dust of Omaha from their feet the sooner will the late unpleasantness be forgotten.

The Missing Smack.

Washington Herald.
President Taft is enjoying wild western foods and all that, but there must be moments when he thinks of Moolay and the White House pantry.

Back to the Simple Banquet.
Indianapolis News.
The president's request for simpler banquets would appear to offer a splendid opportunity for the recurrence of the good old dollar dinner, which in these days would doubtless be the very acme of simplicity.

Just Happens So.
Pittsburg Dispatch.
The hard coal consumers should be extremely grateful to President Baer for the information that there is no anthracite coal combination. Of course, this must include the fact that the 10 cents advance in the price occurring regularly on the first of every month is a myth.

"Follow the Leader."
Boston Herald.
It is interesting to learn from President Baer of the Reading that there is no coal trust, and that uniformity of price for coal results simply from the fact that when Reading fixes the price all the other coal-producing companies of the country accept its rates, and being able to produce coal more cheaply than can Reading, fatten their profits. No doubt the other trusts of the country will be quick to catch the hint and engage in the game of "follow your leader."

REGULATING EXPRESS RATES.
Precedent for Other Progressive States to Follow.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The supreme court of Nebraska has just upheld the law enacted two years ago establishing a flat rate for express companies within the state. The law was, of course, attacked, as all such legislation is likely to be, but the express companies were less successful than railroad companies have been in several states when protesting against the 2-cent-a-mile passenger fare rate. The act stands.

Nebraska thus sets a precedent which other states are likely to follow. It would be much better if the national government could control express rates, but the various states could accomplish much by concerted action. Probably the best weapon the people have against the express companies is the parcels post. The enactment of this long promised law would force the companies to cut rates or lose the bulk of their small package business.

Johnson's Fight

A True Forecasting the Finish of Long Battle for Lower Street Car Fares in Cleveland, Ohio.

An agreement, lacking only minor details, has been formally accepted by the city authorities and the street railway interest which promises to put an end for a time at least to the battle for 2-cent fares in Cleveland. The struggle has been going on for fourteen years, inspired by a like war waged by Shoemaker Pingree in Detroit. But the firework of the Cleveland fight did not begin until Tom Johnson became mayor of the city in 1901. Since then the city has prosecuted a vigorous, and at times desperate fight for municipal control and 2-cent fares. The terms of the agreement marks a substantial gain for the city.

Briefly the city accepts the proposition of the company to submit to Judge Robert W. Taylor of the federal district court as final arbiter the questions of valuation and maximum rate of fare. The only stipulation prescribed is one that Judge Taylor's valuation be by items, to the extent that neither the company or the council shall request the purpose of this itemization, to use the language of the council's letter, "being of course to enable the voters to discuss and understand it, for the valuation of the property will be the foundation of the ordinance and of the settlement," which will be submitted finally to a vote of the people. The terms of the tentative agreements are:

Life of franchise twenty-five years. Initial rate of fare 3 cents. Maximum rate probably 5 cents cash with free transfers and seven tickets for 25 cents with a penny charge for transfers.

Good service to the public at cost. Cost covers operating expenses, maintenance and renewal funds, fixed charges on bonds and debts, taxes and 6 per cent on actual investment in stockholders.

The city to have the right to name a purchaser in eight years.

Complete supervision by the city over the operation of the lines.

A maximum rate, which is somewhat in the nature of a compromise, may be fixed by Judge Taylor. This is a rate of 4 cents cash fare with 1 cent for transfer and no rebate, or seven tickets for 25 cents with 1 cent for transfer and no rebate. In one important respect this rebate is preferable to the company's proposed rate of 5 cents flat with free transfers. It maintains constantly the principle that every possible safeguard should be provided to prevent the abuse of transfers. Were Judge Taylor to name this maximum the company would undoubtedly be satisfied. It would be bound, at any rate, to accept it, as it was the company's own proposition to leave the decision in the hands of Judge Taylor.

The question about which there has been most contention between Mayor Johnson and the officers of the company really relate to the rate of fare in both instances. The company contended that since it agreed to accept the initial rate of 3 cents it might have heavy losses and it ought to be allowed a maximum of seven tickets for 25 cents and a penny for transfer. Johnson was willing to let the maximum be seven tickets for a quarter, but up to this time he has refused to consider an additional charge for transfers. What he yields now is not that he will agree to the higher rate as a maximum, but that Judge Taylor of the United States circuit court shall act as arbitrator and say which maximum shall go into the ordinance.

Because there is a sliding scale of fares based on the property paying all expenses and 6 per cent of the actual value of the property, a valuation of the company's property is considered necessary. That is also referred to Judge Taylor, who can sit as arbitrator himself or appoint a commission to arbitrate. The company had proposed arbitration to settle the value or had declared its willingness to adopt a previous valuation made in 1908. At that time the company owned 23.5 miles of single track railway, exclusive of switches and barn tracks. The physical value of the property was fixed at \$18,094,614.76. The company was allowed \$4,464,564 as the value of unexpired franchises and \$2,707,922.20 for good will as a going concern. It bought the 2-cent fares which were supposed to have no franchise value and these with the three items already given brought the total value of the system to \$24,000,000. It is expected that Judge Taylor will follow the work of the experts in the former valuation and reach a figure not very far from that of the old valuation.

"If, as now seems certain," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "the Taylor plan shall become effective, Mayor Johnson will have won one of the most notable victories in the history of American municipal politics. He will have succeeded in securing for Cleveland the lowest fare capable with adequate service and just enough moderate profit. The fare at the outset will be 3 cents and 1 cent for transfer without rebate. Whether it will be higher or lower after a sufficient trial depends wholly upon the results of the experiment. The people of Cleveland are as averse to a fare in adequate to provide satisfactory service as they are to fare high enough to allow exorbitant profits to the traction stockholders. The settlement will not be wholly in accordance with Mr. Johnson's personal preferences, will not embody all he has contended for. But in yielding some points to the popular demand, in accepting terms that the majority of Clevelanders deem just and reasonable, the mayor is none the less the victor in the long struggle."

TURNING TO WASHINGTON.
Ascendancy of the Federal Government in Public Opinion.
New York Sun.

Recently certain eminent citizens of Massachusetts sent a petition to the Navy department praying the secretary to instruct the officers of warships to enforce the liquor and Sabbath laws of their communities, which apparently their own authorities were unable to do. Only a short time before this a resident of the same state had appealed to the president to pardon a man convicted of crime in the Massachusetts courts. Now a band of earnest women in Ohio has determined to assassinate the president in behalf of a plan for the punishment of wife deserters, whom they would have shot by the national soldiery.

Ridiculous as this scheme is, it betrays again the complete ascendancy of the federal government and power in the opinions of a large number of respectable persons. That the state and town governments should be held responsible for the enforcement of their own laws and ordinances is a suggestion that would come as a revolutionary surprise to a great many entirely worthy men and women. An insistent and vigorous campaign for the extension of federal activities has resulted in the eclipse of local government in the minds of all except a few reactionaries. Your proud and independent American is pretty apt to expect the national government to lay his shoe laws and send a man to mend the spring in his storm door. Yet it is improbable the state will disappear entirely. They furnish many excuses for fat offices, and these are not to be lightly thrown away.

First National Bank of Omaha

IT IS
Good Insurance
to keep valuable papers, jewelry and silverware, that you use but occasionally, in a
Safety Vault

Let us show you the various sizes of boxes, also the Vaults for the storage of larger parcels, trunks, etc.

Entrance to SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS is at 307 South 13th Street.

ASSETS \$13,000,000.00

PERSONAL NOTES.
Dr. Cook's chief offense was in exceeding the speed limit in his dash for the north pole.
General Caspar Sanchez Ochoa, the Mexican patriot and soldier who died a week or two ago, owned the crater of Popocatepetl and all the sulphur therefrom.
Frank B. Williams, a millionaire lumber man and king of the last New Orleans carnival, speculated on the weather bureau's prediction that the West Indian hurricane would strike central Louisiana and is more than \$20,000 ahead thereby.
Milwaukee can boast one of the oldest, if not the oldest, woman suffragists in the world. She is Mrs. Danforth Williams Blanchard, who lives with her niece, Mrs. J. B. Booth, and who will celebrate her ninety-ninth birthday anniversary on October 2.
When President Taft visits El Paso October 16 he will be presented by the Ohio society of El Paso one of the finest specimens of the Mexican sombrero to be obtained. The trimmings will be gold ornaments and the hat, which has been ordered from Mexico City, will cost \$800.
General Bernardo Reyes, who has refused to become a candidate for the presidency of Mexico, on the ground that his nomination would be the cause of trouble, has long been looked upon as a man ambitious to succeed President Diaz, as the next vice president is likely to do.
A great moral crisis confronted the ladies of the Winchester (Mass.) Women's Christian Temperance union when they received for their rummage sale two excellent demijohns contributed by kind friends. They were at first appalled, but at length decided to put them up for sale, no contents but air being found in them.
Dr. Leonard Pearson of Philadelphia, one of the best known investigators and writers on tuberculosis in the world, committed suicide at Spruce Brook, on the west coast of Newfoundland. He had hoped to cure thousands of the fatal white plague, yet he killed himself because he could not be cured of a nonfatal ailment—insomnia.

Whittled to a Point.
Hotel Clerk (telling him up)—Perhaps you would like what we call our diamond suite?
Mr. Muniburn—Diamond nothing! Give me your rummage suite.—Chicago Tribune.
Police Official—Prisoner, have you any collateral about you?
Prisoner—No, sah!
Nebah teched it sah.
Baltimore American.
"Have you a city directory?" asked the lady, entering the drug store.
"No, I have not," replied the pill man, "and I must say you've stumped me."
"How so?"
"Why, I can't truthfully say I've got something just as good."—Yonkers Statesman.

"I told him I was never going to speak to him again," said the girl with the sad expression.
"And he took you at your word?"
"Yes, I am afraid he takes the matter seriously. Of course, pride won't permit me to deliberately retract my words. But I think I'll get a position as telephone operator in the exchange he uses."—Washington Star.

"Sophia," said the young husband, "these biscuits of yours are the best I ever—what's the matter, dearest?"
She had faintly, that was all.
The shock was too great.—Chicago Tribune.

A CRISIS IN AFFAIRS.
Washington Star.
There's a time of subtle sorrow for the ordinary man.
That the poets somehow never pause to note.
A mist of melancholy gathers o'er this earthly plan.
And the shadow of a sob is in your throat.
When fortune, always fickle, has been moved from its throne.
And the study of your wardrobe brings dismay.
As you take an inventory and reluctantly conclude.
You must wear your Sunday clothes for every day.
Oh, the tatter past all trimming and the shine that won't come off.
And the break that now defies the needle's art.
Confront you with a picture that's pathetically grim.
A picture of old friends compelled to part.
The tailor, as you seek his shop and carefully walk through.
Has nothing that's encouraging to say.
And you know that he is thinking of that little balance due.
You must wear your Sunday clothes for every day.
This gala raiment, once the garb of laughter and of song.
Becomes a mournful uniform at last.
Oh, better far were sackcloth and the penitential thought.
Than this mockery so sleek of pleasures past.
Ah, what will be the next relief when this prime of life is o'er?
And seam by seam it finally gives 'way'?
You know that fate's totem has a sign.
When you wear your Sunday clothes for every day.

Purchasing Titled Junk.
Chicago Record-Herald.
Prince Miguel of Braganza, who married Miss Stewart, the American heiress, a few days ago, has been sued by a Vienna money lender for cash which the plaintiff alleges he loaned to the prince so that he could pay his way to Scotland for the purpose of attending the wedding. This sort of thing ought to be stopped. American heiresses who marry titled Europeans ought to see to it hereafter that the prospective grooms are furnished with railway and steamship tickets to the scenes of the sacred ceremonies. It might be very annoying for a prince or a lord to have to beat his way to the wedding.

Go Where THE TALLY-HO sign hangs

THERE YOU WILL FIND A GROCER WHO HANDLES TALLY-HO COFFEE

Pleased customers increase the trade of any grocery store, because the quality of the coffee is largely indicated by the quality of the general line.

This is why up-to-date grocers have hung out the Tally-Ho sign. It is an index not only of superior coffee quality, but of the best of everything in the grocery line as well.

TALLY-HO COFFEE 'TIS BLANKE'S

is a choice blend of the finest grown coffees. Its drinking quality is guaranteed by Mr. C. F. Blanke, the most experienced coffee expert in the United States. He personally selects, tests and blends the coffees that constitute this peerless brand with the one object in view of producing a coffee of uniform standard and quality, a coffee which cannot be duplicated in any other coffee at the same price.

TALLY-HO COFFEE 25c Lb. Package, Net Weight

It goes farther in the making than any other coffee—less than half a cent a cup to make.

C. F. BLANKE TEA AND COFFEE CO. St. Louis, U. S. A.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED

When your stomach goes out of business eat

SHREDDED WHEAT

for ten mornings—then keep on eating it. It keeps the stomach sweet and clean and the bowels healthy and active.