

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c. Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 15c.

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—N. First Street.

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

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George H. Tinscott, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for each day of the month from 1st to 31st.

Total... 1,228,400. Returned copies... 10,780. Net total... 1,217,620. Daily average... 39,278.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1910. 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.

Question of the hour—Is my hat on straight?

Get ready for a chorus from Lincoln to the tune of "I-told-you-so."

After all, the immunity bath frequently leaves some muddy marks.

Chancellor Day believes in all as the proper standard for any university.

Recent events in Rome seem to have improved Mr. Tillman's physical condition.

Washington literateurs will soon turn from the Congressional Record to the score card.

If the weather man will now deliver those promised April showers much will be forgiven.

"When in Rome do as Romans do" has lost its meaning in this strenuous Rooseveltian age.

"The prayer of the righteous man availeth much." Pittsburg observed Sunday as prayer day.

In Philadelphia a notorious thief has just been killed with a club. This is the day of the big stick.

Some of those juvenile stage folk will have passed the age limit if the aw-makers do not act soon.

Cincinnati undertakers, who have formed a trust, evidently believe that faith, not works, saves a man.

Has anyone thought to interview a gentleman by the name of Mr. Foraker on that Brownsville decision?

A humiliating end of a great and glorious race—the last chief of the Chipewas is run over by a freight train.

So much talk about the noiseless Fourth may become harder to bear than the limit of old-fashioned celebrations.

If Mr. Rockefeller dropped \$162,050 in the collection plate he started a rather high ante for the rest of the congregation.

Those 120,000 political remonstrators had better clear the streets of Berlin in a hurry before the kaiser's guest arrives.

What more congruous outcome could be imagined than Count Bonafé as Paris gossip correspondent of an American yellow?

Ex-Governor Folk says a tidal wave of democracy is rising in the hearts of the people. Oh, a little damping up on the sides will prevent an overflow.

Let no one insinuate that Mr. Roosevelt's plan to spend only five hours in Copenhagen reflects any lack of confidence in the sufficiency of his records.

The census takers will begin their rounds before the week is ended, and will be expected to finish the job before May 1. How big is Omaha? Get in the guessing game before it is too late.

A good place to start the good roads movement is right here in Omaha. An object lesson of paved city streets kept in perfect condition would do a whole lot toward having the country roads improved and maintained in repair.

Lower Sleeping Car Rates.

The order of the Interstate Commerce commission differentiating between the rates of upper and lower sleeping car berths will strike a popular chord. The only wonder is that the Pullman company has been able to enforce its arbitrary schedule so long.

Exact the same amount for an upper berth, in and out of which it requires an athlete to climb as for a lower, seems about as reasonable as it would be for a hotel to ask the same price for all its rooms without regard to their location, convenience or comfort.

Exacting the same amount for an upper berth, in and out of which it requires an athlete to climb as for a lower, seems about as reasonable as it would be for a hotel to ask the same price for all its rooms without regard to their location, convenience or comfort.

These are a few of the statistics that have led the commission to believe the time has come for meeting the clamor of the public against the sleeping car rates. The action does not comport with the general cry of railroads that they must devise new ways of increasing their earnings and is likely to have a deleterious effect for the common carriers, though, of course, their case is not to be judged by the exact conditions of the Pullman company.

Auction Prices No Criterion.

Those art students who bought Mr. Yerkes extravagant display of "old masters" served to emphasize the fact that auction sales prices and art values are two distinct things, just as are collectors and connoisseurs. Or have all the critics of the past been deceived as to the superiority of Raphael and Memling, whom they have ranked up with Titian and Da Vinci?

Here is a painting of Frans Hals selling for twenty times what a Raphael brings and ninety times as much as a Memling. It cannot be argued, either, that these relative values obtained because of the greater scarcity of Frans Hals. Of course, for the inartistic man of affairs, there is little comfort in this opportunity to criticize the hypercritical, but he may be pardoned if he pauses to smile at the gross assumption that the ability to buy carries with it the instinct of critical genius.

These masterpiece broke the record for prices and undoubtedly many, if not most of them, were bought merely to be resold at larger figures, the whole thing being a business speculation. When people come to realize that most, not all, of the really famous works of old masters are still confined to exclusive palaces and rich museums never to be removed for sale, they will realize that the whole fad is badly overdue.

Tennessee Democrats Split.

The breach in the democratic party of Tennessee on the verge of a congressional election lends little weight to the claims of a reunited democracy. Democrats outside of the state are finding it difficult to conceal their perturbation, for while the split comes about in a state campaign it is sure to have its effect in the later congressional election.

The strong effort to restore peace among Tennessee's warring democrats that is being made by national leaders betrays the party's dismay. Some of the party organs admit the probability of republican success unless factional differences are allayed, and that does not seem promising now. If the republicans should elect their state ticket carrying with it a republican legislature it would mean, not only aid to the fall selection of national representatives, but the election of a republican to succeed Senator Frazier, whose fate rests in this uncertain balance.

The present trouble in Tennessee comes from a fight against Governor Patterson on the charge of manipulation in the state organization as a personal machine, involving a general primary in June which the anti-Patterson forces denounce as undemocratic. The scheme is boldly condemned as trickery and guile to which "the party should not submit."

Waiving for the time all consideration of local strife, the fact is Tennessee's democracy has been wobbling for a long time and instead of the present situation being entirely due to Pattersonism it is but the logical out-

growth of unrest and discontent which manifested itself so vitally in that and other southern states, Alabama and Georgia particularly, in 1908. It is a question just how solid the south is today. This is a day of the New South as its father, Henry W. Grady, christened it in his memorable New York speech and the New South recognizes that before hoary tradition comes the real interests of the country. It is democratic by heredity, anyway, but the south is distinctly a protection county. With a democratic family jar, a state like Tennessee might on local issues give the country a surprise party.

Passing of the Boycott.

The boycott, unamerican in principle and unfair in application, seems to have about run its course in this country. Whether in labor disputes or economic and social reforms, it cannot be used with permanent good. Even trades unions are coming to this view, which is a healthy sign for their future stability. The nature of the boycott runs counter of the first principle of civil liberty and that is the chief reason why it has never gained a respectable position with men who believe in the broadest possible scope of individual rights.

President Taft struck a severe blow to the boycott in his statement to the Bethlehem steel magnates who went to him when they heard the government had threatened to levy an embargo against their plant because it was involved in a dispute with organized labor. The president quickly disabused their minds on the subject and told them that while he was not informed as to the merits of their controversy, he could assure them that so long as he was chief executive the government would never employ the boycott against them or any industry.

He denounced the boycott from every consideration of justice and right, adding that when and only when the government was unable to get good steel at fair prices would it cease to trade with the Bethlehem companies. Foresight Without Extravagance.

The founders of Omaha had foresight and laid out the city on broad, liberal lines, giving it ample room to grow. They build wisely and well sufficient unto the day and the immediate future, but they did not indulge in any wild extravagance. In public buildings and civic improvements, Omaha has always been a little ahead of its pretensions and maintained a reputation as a wide-awake, enterprising, go-ahead city, while at the same time keeping reasonably within its resources in the expenditure of public money, and avoiding a mountain of debt under which many other cities burden themselves.

In every forward, pushing city there are always people with dream-like schemes to promote and fanciful plans to propose, and likewise also back-number mosebacks and narrow minded obstructionists who object to every forward step. Actual progress is made in real practice along a middle course, neither going to the extremes of extravagant folly nor stopping still at a dead line.

Omaha is growing and expanding right along, and must keep up with the procession by traveling a pace commensurate with its growth of wealth and population, but not exceeding it too far. Omaha needs foresight without extravagance right now as much as it ever needed it in the fifty years of its career.

Nebraska Journalism has lost a picturesque and forceful character by the retirement from the newspaper field of John C. Sprecher, who has let his Schuyler Free Lance pass into innocuous desuetude. Editor Sprecher was a political party all alone, but had himself convinced that he was absolutely nonpartisan every minute and then insisted that everyone who failed to join him was a purblind partisan acting without rhyme or reason. He should, however, be given credit for the courage of his convictions, which accumulated for him a swarm of uncompromising enemies, and doubtless some ardent friends, and kept him in hot water most of the time. Editor Sprecher's pugnacious and opinionated comment on current politics in Nebraska will be missed.

Our old friend, Edgar Howard, thinks the editor of The Bee has "a duty to perform" in chasing all the rainbows he paints in the heavens. Having had experience with Edgar's "pipe dreams" before, it is up to him to come down to earth first and deliver the goods supported by some corroborative testimony.

Over in Chicago a specially appointed vice commission is laboriously devoting time and study to the problem of the social evil, which has perplexed the people of all countries for hundreds of years. But here in Omaha a handful of preachers solve it off-hand by merely passing a resolution.

And now our amiable democratic contemporary has more fault to find with the new tariff because it is actually proving to be a revenue producer. Wonder what it would be saying about the tariff if the treasury deficit were steadily increasing because of shortage of collections at the port of entry?

An Omaha preacher lets forth a Jeremiah about the degeneracy of the times and the prevalence of graft, the immorality of the people and the licentiousness of theater and press. Incidentally he explains his real trouble by

saying, "In matters of religion we face empty pews."

Mayor "Jim" is a great advertiser. If he can't head an expedition of Bryan Home Folks to lasso the Peerless on disembarking, he will ride a broncho up Broadway to celebrate the home-coming of Roosevelt. Wake up, Governor Shallenberger, or you will be outclassed.

The South Omaha fire insurance agent who proposed to underwrite our Omaha city hall at cut rates shows signs of backing out even at the risk of forfeiting his guaranty money. Wonder if someone has offered to reimburse him for possible loss.

Kicking the Bucket.

Never before has Uncle Sam shown such unmistakable signs of determination to kick the bucket—and kick it clear out of business.

In Which Class, Horatio?

Some wait for a car and swear. Others sprint for a car, and swear. True virtue springs when the car is coming, and keeps sweet.

An Excuse in Reserve.

Though it be not a strike, and only a suspension, it reduces the coal output to the same degree, as we shall doubtless be informed by the courteous retailer next fall.

Business, You Know.

Don't think that the coal men have any combination in restraint of trade. Nothing like that. It is merely a combination to get the ultimate consumer's money.

Proposing a Large Job.

The proposition is made to relegate Mr. Roosevelt to the ordinary obscurity of private citizenship. The only question to be asked the proposer of this scheme is what they are going to do about it.

Reaching for "Higher Ups."

Some one "higher up" is undoubtedly Mr. Hoffstad, president of the Pressed Steel Car company and head of one of Pittsburg's leading banks, whom the grand jury recommends as a suitable person for indictment and prosecution. In San Francisco the Patrick Calhoun prosecution failed in the end, but Pittsburg may prove able to bring down this kind of big game.

Know-Nothingism Up to Date.

As one crying in the wilderness, listen to the voice of Charles Gates Dawes lifted in protest against the boasted melting pot of American society, which he tells us "is pulling down the standard of our race. It will take hundreds of years to build it up again. The closer we get to the people of color, primary and other election laws, in the worse class of men we get for public office. The good, old puritan stock was the clean foundation from which came the splendid men and women of the American race."

Cold Storage Restrictions.

The senate's inquiry into the high cost of living has a practical issue in the bill reported by the committee having it in charge limiting to one year the period during which articles of food may be kept in cold storage, and the measure is expected to secure a reduction of prices. To what extent it will effect this result remains to be determined, the exact relation of cold storage to dear food not having been established. But that the storing for long periods of food purchased at low prices does artificially raise prices is undisputed, and the proposed limitation of the time by law will be welcomed as a serious attempt to abolish one form of the gambling in food by which the cost of living is increased.

Breaking the Drouth.

Last Week's Contest in "Wet" and "Dry" Districts. New York World. On the whole, it has not been a good week for prohibition in the west. There has been voting under local option by counties in Illinois, Nebraska and Colorado and by counties in Michigan, with obvious advantages to the thirties. In Topeka, Kan., there was no direct liquor issue, but a mayor was elected who is understood to favor license.

In Illinois thirty-nine "dry" towns turned to "wet," while only nineteen reversed that process. Seventy-two "wet" towns and 118 "dry" towns remained as they were. Decatur, which went "dry" by 1,600 two years ago, is now "wet" by 600. The cities generally remain with the license party.

In Colorado the "dry" voters made a gain of two towns in twenty-two voting, but the "wets" still have thirteen of the number. Twenty counties out of thirty-six voting in Michigan returned "dry" victories, but these will close only 233 sections out of 1,181 in the voting territory. Of twenty-six counties already "wet" fourteen voted to stay so, while of ten "dry" counties in the voting lot two reversed themselves. Kent county, including Grand Rapids, refused the prohibitionists by a 7,500 majority after a hot campaign. Wood and Oakland counties returned to the license column after two years of drouth. An interesting "dry" victory was won in Ingham county, which holds Lansing, the state capital.

In Nebraska 125 cities and villages voted. Seventy-six of these were carried for license. In the states now the "wet" forces hold eighty-nine towns, with a total population of 1,718,826; the "dry" sign is on sixteen towns, population 84,713. Eleven "wet" towns and fifteen "dry" ones flipped on Tuesday.

Our Birthday Book

April 12, 1910. General Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs' most distinguished citizen, was born April 12, 1810, at Dedvers, Mass.

General Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs' most distinguished citizen, was born April 12, 1810, at Dedvers, Mass. General Dodge served conspicuously in the Civil war and afterwards as chief engineer, and had a leading part in the building of the Union Pacific railroad. He had been head of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, and also of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and prominent in a great many other public movements.

William H. Indoe, general agent of the State Mutual Life Insurance company of Worcester, Mass., for Nebraska, with offices in the Bee building, is 36 years old. He was born in Granger, O., and has been with his present company since 1888 and in his present position since 1898. Charles E. Wager, assistant general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, was born April 12, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. He is an old-time railroad man and has been in the business for nearly 25 years, although in Omaha only a little more than a year.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the firing line gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Captain Charles E. Hepburn of the signal corps was retired from active service on April 2 on account of physical disability and Captain G. E. Mitchell, Thirtieth cavalry, has been detailed to the signal corps to fill the vacancy. Other recent details to the signal corps are those of Captain R. J. Burr, Ninth infantry, vice Captain D. J. Carr, promoted; Captain E. J. Wallace, coast artillery, vice Captain H. B. Black, coast artillery corps, whose detail expired; First Lieutenant H. C. Tatum, seventh cavalry, vice First Lieutenant F. W. Funds; First Lieutenant George E. Kumpke, Second infantry, vice First Lieutenant James E. Abbott, cavalry detail expired. The next officers to be relieved from duty with the signal corps on account of expiration of detail will be Captain William H. Gury, infantry, on May 31.

Reports of officers who have been testing the requirements of the tentative physical regulation order placed in their hands for comment are due to be received by the chief of staff today. These officers were instructed not to comment on the questions as to whether or not there should be periodical tests to determine official physical condition, but report on the suitability of the requirements as set out in the tentative order; and that, if they had criticism to make of any of the requirements, they should propose substitutes. The tentative department of affairs quarters. These buildings, each accommodating four families, have been illustrated and described in the Army and Navy Register. Such new edifices have been completed, or are nearing completion, at a number of posts, including Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Fort Strong, Mass., and already applications have been received for buildings at other posts. None of these quarters have been occupied a sufficient length of time to have reports from those who are in the best position to pass upon their merits as habitations, but the cognate quarters have been under test for some time. The British army, has justified the adoption of this system in the United States Army. Up to this time the vaccination has been administered only to volunteers and there is a great difference in the number of those who present themselves for this minor treatment. Much depends, as has been stated in these columns, upon the persuasive qualities of the post surgeon. At some posts practically every one has been vaccinated. At other places that the percentage of volunteers is very small. It is expected that the limit has been reached with the volunteers and, unless the vaccination is made compulsory, there is not likely to be many more who consent to the vaccination. The recommendation has been made by the surgeon general of the army that accepted recruits be vaccinated as a part of the process of enlistment. By this means in time a large part of the enlisted force will have received this protection against typhoid. The statistics prepared by Major F. F. Russell of the army medical corps, show that of the cavalry equipment bags, nine-tenths of 1 per cent were severe, 8.7 per cent were moderate, 23.3 per cent were mild, and 68 per cent had no reaction whatever. This indicates the little inconvenience which is experienced from the treatment.

The army medical authorities are greatly interested in extending the benefits of vaccination as a means of preventing typhoid. The success which has attended the present primary vaccination, especially in the British army, has justified the adoption of this system in the United States Army. Up to this time the vaccination has been administered only to volunteers and there is a great difference in the number of those who present themselves for this minor treatment. Much depends, as has been stated in these columns, upon the persuasive qualities of the post surgeon.

At some posts practically every one has been vaccinated. At other places that the percentage of volunteers is very small. It is expected that the limit has been reached with the volunteers and, unless the vaccination is made compulsory, there is not likely to be many more who consent to the vaccination.

The recommendation has been made by the surgeon general of the army that accepted recruits be vaccinated as a part of the process of enlistment. By this means in time a large part of the enlisted force will have received this protection against typhoid.

The statistics prepared by Major F. F. Russell of the army medical corps, show that of the cavalry equipment bags, nine-tenths of 1 per cent were severe, 8.7 per cent were moderate, 23.3 per cent were mild, and 68 per cent had no reaction whatever. This indicates the little inconvenience which is experienced from the treatment.

The special board of cavalry officers to determine the equipment of cavalrymen and their mounts will probably be designated next week in orders from the War department. Recommendations have been made for the personnel of that board, which will meet, according to the present plan, at Rock Island, Ill., where a session is being held for a week or more to reduce the burden of the foot soldier. The latter board is completing its investigations and will shortly make a report as a result of a very thorough study of the questions and tests conducted under practical conditions.

The work of the cavalry equipment board will be of a character, taking advantage, of course, of the conclusions of the infantry equipment board so far as they pertain to the mounted arm. The board will have the assistance of a troop of cavalry, probably one from the Sixth regiment, on duty at Fort Des Moines, Ia. By this means a new device, of which the chief of ordnance of the army has a large number of suggestions, may be tried out in actual service under the observation of the officers. There are numerous questions to be presented to the board relating to the equipment of the soldier and the horse, and it is desired to ascertain what improvements may be made and if it is possible to effect a reduction in weight of the articles carried. Among the subjects to be considered are a compressed forage ration for the horse, the modification of the saddle, the adoption of a pad in place of the blanket, and an improvement in the saber. The board is not expected to go into the subject of the rifle or the pistol. Many cavalry officers believe that the present rifle should be abandoned in favor of one which is shorter and less heavy, expressing preference in some cases for a return to the old carbine. The question of choice between the automatic rifle and the revolver is also one which engages discussion, but the subject of weapons for mounted troops is likely to be referred to a special board, instead of being discussed by the cavalry equipment board at Rock Island.

Aggravated Form of Combination. Springfield Republican. The new window glass trust, which has just been reached in Illinois and Nebraska, is a particularly aggravated form of combination which might suffer a verdict of illegality without shedding much light on the status of the ordinary trust. It is a highly complicated situation which is developing under the anti-trust law, and the sooner it is cleared up the better for business.

Recession of Water Wave. Philadelphia Record. The crest of the prohibition wave seems to have been reached in Illinois and Nebraska. The local option vote on Tuesday last indicated a decided drift in the opposite direction. There does not seem to be any fixity of opinion as to the matter of liquor selling as illustrated by popular vote.

Advertisement for First National Bank of Omaha. The report made to the comptroller under date of March 29, 1910, shows that this bank has Time Certificates of Deposit \$2,034,278.61 at 3 1/2% Interest paid on certificates running for twelve months.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Wearers of present-day millinery should not be classed as light-headed. Consider the load. The Chicago ice men promise to scale prices for the summer. Their cakes will shun the scales as heretofore.

Lloyd W. Bowers, United States solicitor, who resigned a \$20,000 job for one of \$7,000 is diligently making up the deficit in his income by lurching on a sandwich.

Woodbury, the beauty doctor, left \$150,000 worth of real estate at Sea Gate. Success does not depend on new wrinkles; there are enough old ones to meet the need of the man with the tools.

Miss Anna Morgan has added to her other activities by joining a new organization known as the North American Civic League for Immigrants. It was established to protect aliens from fraudulent agents who prey upon steerage passengers after their release from Ellis Island.

The Nestor of county journalists in Illinois is N. E. Stevens, editor of the Paxton Record, who has conducted that paper for forty-seven years without interruption, and who has worn the editorial harness for fifty-seven years. It is said Editor Stevens, who is 77, is the oldest editor in the west working actively at his desk.

There is probably no other hunter or trapper in all the bear woods of Pennsylvania who has the record for capturing and killing bear during the last year that C. E. Logue of the First Fork has. He has fifteen to his credit, a record that easily is in the lead of all in Cameron county, and a challenge to any other Pennsylvania trapper.

Jacob Gammernah, the Baltimore jeweler, who caught Howlett, the man who confessed that he robbed Mrs. Bugher of \$20,000 of jewels, deserves an appointment to the New York police force. Howlett says the New York police did not recognize him, although he wore a red wig which would have made a country sheriff suspicious.

M. J. Scholey, mayor of Kenosha, Wis., introduced a new feature into the politics when he distributed 8,000 bars of soap as a means of calling attention to his candidacy for re-election. The soap is ordinary toilet size, and on one side of the white bar in raised letter is "Purity Soap," while on the reverse is a picture of the mayor and the inscription, "A Clean Administration."

BILLIONS FOR INSURANCE.

Imposing Dimensions of Last Year's Business. Louisville Courier-Journal. Everybody knows that ubiquitous individual, the life insurance agent. He may be imported or indigenous, but he is everywhere, and the sun never sets on his activities. He was particularly busy in the United States during the year 1909. Representing 190 companies, he wrote \$1,285,029,429 in policies, some \$200,000,000 in excess of the record for 1908.

The policyholders were somewhat busy at the same thing. It takes some hustling for the generality of them to meet their premiums, but they worked nobly, paying in \$54,785,486, a gain of \$15,000,000 over what they paid in 1908. Interest and other payments swelled the income of the companies to \$74,294,985. During the year the companies disbursed to policyholders \$304,363,053 and laid by "for the future protection of policyholders" \$242,243,574. Statistics as to how much went to "yellow dog" funds are lacking, but probably will come out in the course of future legislative investigations.

The assets of the 190 companies at the close of 1909 amounted to \$4,994,105,542, and increase of \$264,000,000 during the year. The surplus on policyholders' accounts increased nearly \$60,000,000, to \$554,440,425. The figures, which are taken from a tabular report by one of the leading insurance papers of the United States, give some idea of the enormous growth of the life insurance business. Taking the ordinary and the industrial business together, the insurance in force in the companies operating under the legal reserve laws amounts to \$4,421,980,066.

The notable gains made all along the line reflect the improvement in financial affairs since the murky condition of 1907. The insurance agent made a good record for himself last year and is entering upon the work of 1910 with improved prospects. He is rolling up so much business that the figures already are so big as to stagger the ordinary man's comprehension. Small wonder that financial magnates are struggling for control of the great insurance companies while the busy agent is hustling and the policyholder is paying the freight.

Improving Her Opportunities. Louisville Courier-Journal. The dashing Mississippi widow who says her vocation is keeping books and selling real estate and Mississippi senators is an up-to-date and up-to-the-minute person whose activities illustrate the well-worn adage that a little widow is a dangerous thing.

SAID IN FUN.

"The arriet who is paining my picture is very unreliable about his engagements. After when I go to the appointed hour I have to wait."

"Then you ought to take a stand about your wittings."—Baltimore American.

"Patron—This set of teeth you made for me is too big. Dentist—Yet sir, sit down in the chair and I will enlarge your mouth a little."—Boston Transcript.

Erudite Relativity—Some time, Tommy, I hope you will read President Eliot's "five feet of books." Tommy—Books, aunts! Five feet! I've already read "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" and "From the Earth to the Moon."—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Newed—Well, dearest, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits. Mrs. Newed—No, George, you generally expand them.—Judge.

"Doesn't it make you angry to see the terrible caricatures of you that are published?" "Not at all," replied Senator Borah. "I like to have that sort of an impression go abroad. It is an axiom that handsome men are not likely to be successful in practical affairs."—Washington Star.

"George is taking up journalism by correspondence." "How is he progressing?" "Fine. He interviewed me last night." "What about?" "He asked me if I'd marry him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That man insists on considering himself a lion in that room." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "and for no other reason than that he has a large voice and exceptional hair."—Washington Star.

The engagement of an American girl to a prince with "fat income" is announced. It is quite evident that somebody grossly misunderstood when this news item was sent. Of course, it's the prince that's fat and not the income.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Are you going to visit those rural relatives of yours this summer?" we ask of our friend, who so often has amused us with his accounts of vacations on the farm. "If will if they invite me," he answers, "but they've no blame rich and exclusive now, they make me weary."—Judge.



THE GOLDEN HOG.

Minna Irving in in Leslie's Weekly. The western farmer wears today the smile that won't come off. And millions and merchants, too. Their hats to him must droop. The price of pork is soaring so high that it is a good thing to see it. It takes a golden hog now to buy a single hog.

Fair Commerce waves her magic wand above the humble sty. And charmed when the rooting pigs To things for which we sigh; Pianos, pictures, costly rugs, And mirrors named the day. And curtains of the finest lace In many a filmy fold.

Silk dresses for the farmer's wife The grunting porker yields, And motor cars and up-to-date Machinery for his fields. He does not have to seek for wealth In lands beyond his ken, Nor mine it from the stubborn rock. He coins it from the pen.

His crops have failed in other years And left his pockets flat. But now on hams and bacon, lo! His fortune waxes fat. The auto car he hand of trade Has given him, and gold it is. The golden calf must abdicate, It's now the golden hog.

Advertisement for Lenox Soap. Soak the Clothes Over-Night. IT LOOSENS THE DIRT and makes the work of washing very much easier. USE THREE TUBS, one for table linen, one for bed and body linen, one for the soiled towels and cloths. WET THE CLOTHES, rub Lenox Soap solution over the soiled parts, fold and roll each piece by itself, pack in a tub, cover with warm, soapy water and let stand over-night. TO MAKE SOAP SOLUTION, Take a cake of Lenox Soap, cut it into small pieces, dissolve these in three quarts of boiling water. Keep water at boiling point until a solution is formed. LENOX SOAP SOLUTION does better work than soap, and is more economical, because there is no waste. Lenox Soap—Just fits the hand.