THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	44,970	17	40,350
2	45,490	18	42,670
3	41,350	19	42,220
4	55,900	20	41,800
5	48,780	21	42,120
6	41,860	22	42,270
7	41,830	23	42,040
8	41,540	24	40,900
9	41,840	25	42,310
10	40,400	26	42,390
11	41,860	27	42,200
12	41,510	28	42,410
13	41,830	29	42,330
14	41,740	30	42,450
15	41,520	31	40,300
16	42,350		

Total 1,303,310
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1910.
M. B. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

Pshaw, we let dog days get by without knowing it.

In mending bad manners do not use too coarse thread.

Several jack-potters in Illinois seem to be still standing pat.

Assassin Gallagher's repentance should have preceded his bullet.

The entire country rejoices at the hopeful condition of Mayor Gaynor.

Every time Senator Aldrich talks up Senator Bristow yells "Rubber" at the crowd.

It is against the political, not the religious, influence of the church that Spain rebels.

The task of getting a jury to try Lee O'Neill Browne must be due to the record of the first one.

It is astonishing how gentle these political bees are. They seldom sting fatally until after election.

No wonder the suffragettes are down on cigarettes. Too good a chance at rhyming to miss.

In spite of over-zealous reformers, the cause of good government continues to make steady headway.

Another advantage Mr. Rockefeller finds in bathing in whisky is that he does not get the suds in his eyes.

Folks who complain that their city lacks civic pride should not drop waste paper on the public thoroughfares.

Still, all those bleeding champions of the people continue to take their share of the Chautauqua gate receipts.

Why all this hubbub against the smokestacks? Do men want to monopolize the smoke nuisance themselves?

Those thirty-five Columbus policemen who refused to board street cars during a strike would be better off the force than on it.

As governor of Nebraska, A. E. Cady would be a credit, not only to the republican party, but to the people of the whole state.

No question is ever settled until settled right. That is why we cannot say which has the best watermelons, Georgia or Missouri.

Just imagine Mayor "Jim" in the governor's chair representing the official dignity of a great state like Nebraska. It is to laugh.

The size of those "attorney's fees" mentioned in the McMurray case is enough to make the average lawyer turn green with envy.

The best way for Omaha to rebuke Governor Shallenberger is to nominate Cady for governor and then elect him over the democratic double-dealer.

It is needless for men to discuss "Occupations for Women" so long as women are finding lucrative employment in about every field man is in.

The blackmailer draws no line between political parties. He would as soon shake down a republican as a democrat; as soon bleed an anti-saloon leaguer as a brewer.

The Beauty of Old Age.

As a rule people mellow with age. As experience ripens into knowledge animosities should fade into charity and love and wisdom deepen. It is often impossible to ward off infirmity, but neither age nor infirmity need mean decrepitude and age need not mean unhappiness. Nor should age narrow a person. It should distinctly broaden and deepen a man or a woman. What is more delightful than the grandmother in the home who can cheer and help by her seasoned experience and her glowing affection? She has been all along the highway of life and knows its pitfalls and temptations. Her last years should be her best for the opportunity they offer of helping others to walk where she walked better than she did. Such a person can never become a burden in the home of a child or a grandchild any more than can one or the other of these repay her for her wisdom and love. Where old age is crowned with such virtue it is a benediction to be sought, and never a duty to be endured.

Reminiscence is a concomitant of age, but it is no warrant for that narrow fallacy that the "good old times" were the best and the old person who can get away from this delusion can be happier with less effort than the one who lives entirely in the yesterdays of life. How delightful it is to see an old person who keeps up with the times, reads the papers and new books and converses on the questions of the day, and how much more respect age like this commands than that that lies down to die just because the evening of life has come. What is there in death that such a life can covet? The task which old age generally imposes on youth is materially lessened by a sensible recognition of what advanced years have to offer in the way of personal charm and influence. It becomes a joy rather than a task to care for the old person who has continued to grow with the passing of years.

Penalty for Assassination.

Congress has made punishable by death an assault upon the life of the president, whether it be successful or not and it has been suggested that the law be made to apply to similar attacks upon mayors and governors. The theory underlying this statute is that assassination is a treasonable offense because it strikes, not only at the life of an individual, but at the institution of government, and the soundness of the theory cannot be gainsaid. But even so, it may be difficult to extend such a law to general application. The question at once arises, where does murder strike at government, in the assassination of a mayor, or a governor, or a president? How about the chief justice of the supreme court, or one of the associate justices? Is any branch of our government more sacred than the other? And if it would be wise to include the judiciary in the scope of the law, then why not members of congress? For the lawmaking body is of equal importance with the law administering and law interpreting bodies.

Of course, it would be hard to determine how far down the official scale such a law should be carried, but the point is that assassination differs from other crimes in its atrocity and the penalty should be made to fit the crime, to meet the ends of justice. Nor does the act of congress in imposing the death penalty, whether attempted assassination is fatal or not, seem more than right or logical. Mayor Gaynor, if he lives, lives in spite of the assassin's attempt and purpose. It matters little to the state, so the theory of this congressional act argues, whether the bullet killed or not—it was aimed to kill. There was no other intention in the mind of the assassin.

One point, on which all Americans must agree, is that the penalty for this form of crime should be made as severe as the law allows in each case, for the attempt upon an official life is usually more than an assault upon an individual and the only way to compel respect for government is to let the man who strikes at its embodiment have the limit of the law.

Mexico's Centennial.

Mexico will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its independence on September 15, and it proposes to make the day an epoch in its career. It will naturally be that, for it will mark the close and beginning alike of the most eventful periods of Mexican history. The country has come a long way toward the goal of actual independence and democracy since Costilla wrested the land from Spain, but it has a long way yet to go before it reaches that goal. Eventful as have been these 100 years, the next twenty-five will undoubtedly prove more prolific of statesmanship if the republic keeps up its proper measure of progress.

Democracy never has unfolded as readily under the rays of the tropics as in the temperate zone and yet the fact that the seed will grow in this southern sphere is proof enough that a mature plant may be developed. People may ask what Mexicans can claim as really distinguishing them as a republic and the answer is fraught with some modifications, for it is more republic in name than in fact. Yet even though one-third of its constitutional life has been spent under the reign of one man, it has taken the first step toward popular government and if the successors to Porfirio Diaz prove as wise and strong in the principles of democracy as he is in the conception of monarchy that passes for democracy, the republic will some day become a fact in being as well as in name.

But while Diaz has ruled for these thirty-three years more like a monarch than a president, he has done much for Mexico, while embodying in himself the national spirit and the national life. He has built up commerce and industry and exploited the natural resources of the land to a vast extent and he has kept his country at peace most of the time with other countries. A hand as strong as his was needed, and the fact that no man or set of men strong enough to unseat him have arisen gives some ground for the assumption that after all, while Diaz has been and is Mexico, it has been more to Mexico's advantage than disadvantage. And in his extreme old age his control of government wanes no more than his individual powers, for he is strong enough to name his own successor, which he has done in the selection of Vice President Corral, and we may assume that Corral is a man of strength or he would not have been the choice of so powerful a leader.

The United States shows its friendship by sending a delegation to this centenary. Mexico has ever been benefited by the example and assistance of the great republic to the north and indeed it is difficult to determine just how much of its modern progress the Latin neighbor really owes to the Anglo-Saxon influence.

The Rewards of Politics.

Talk as much as we may about popular rule and the duty each citizen owes to interest himself in politics for the public good, the fact remains that the exertion of political activity is as a rule inspired by the desire to earn the right to political recognition. The choice which the people have is not between rewarding or refusing to reward politicians, but between rewarding politicians of the desirable kind as contrasted with the rewarding of undesirables. It should be the aim of the rank and file of all political creeds to stimulate clean, courageous and competent men to party leadership and to show appreciation of faithful and loyal party service when the opportunity offers to do so.

These thoughts are suggested by conditions now presented in the First Nebraska district where William Hayward is asking for the republican nomination for congress. Mr. Hayward is young, vigorous, intelligent, sane and honest—in fact, possesses nearly every qualification which most people would like to have in their public servants. He is the kind of man every one wants to see active in politics. More than that, he has been active up to the present time for others, but not for himself. He served for many years as member of the republican state committee and twice as its chairman, conducting successful campaigns, he carried two state tickets to victory. As secretary of the republican national committee he put in months of time night and day in the presidential campaign and received the personal thanks of the president for his contribution to the gratifying outcome. In recognition of his party service Mr. Hayward ought to have had an unopposed nomination for congress in his district for the asking, and even now he ought to have a practically unanimous vote of all republicans who believe that party service is worth while, and when well performed is worth rewarding.

If such recognition is to be denied, what, let us inquire, is to induce unselfish men to devote their time and energy to the advancement of party principles and the election of party candidates. For the impending election contest some one will have to take charge for the republicans as campaign manager, and the right kind of a man for such a job is not the man who wants mere money compensation. Is the party to give notice in advance that service is not only not to be rewarded, but is actually to count against the man who renders it in case he later has honorable aspirations to office? If it comes to this, that the political rewards are to go to the men who form the home guard and send substitutes to the front, there will not be many soldiers volunteering to risk political life and death on the firing line.

The Private Loan Graft.

The inquiry into Senator Gore's charges of attempted bribery has served to emphasize a form of graft which is too common, if not generally understood on the outside. That is the graft by way of the private loan. In this case it develops that a member of congress sought to borrow money from one of the men interested in the Indian land contracts. The private citizen had a scheme to enrich him if he could get it through congress and the congressman had official prestige and voting power. It would never do for him to accept money outright, because that would be plain, simple bribery, but he could make a loan that would never come due.

And this form of graft is plain, simple bribery and, while it would be very unjust and untrue to say that it is generally practiced, it is neither untrue nor unjust to say that it is an old trick that has been turned too many times and it is not confined to congress. Public utility corporations, seeking special privileges from cities, states and even courts, have had experience with the money-borrowing grafters. It is a subtle form of thievery that differs from bribery in name only. Its pernicious influences are just as great as if it went by its proper name. The ramifications and variations of this evil are numerous. It is possible, for instance, for transfers of stocks and securities to be made under the cover of an investment, when, as a matter of fact, it is nothing but a bribe. Of course, the difficulty of punishing or stopping this misuse of official power is manifestly very great. The sure preventive is to put none but honest men in official position.

Hit or Miss.

For the guidance of republicans who are not acquainted with the personalities and relative strength of the different candidates for nomination in the coming primary, The Bee is printing a list, which, when taken altogether, will in its judgment make the strongest ticket to go before the people in the election. In the process of elimination a feww good candidates have had to fall by the wayside because two aspirants cannot capture the same nomination on the same ticket any more than can two bodies occupy the same space at the same time.

The Bee will doubtless be accused of dictation and slate-making by those who have solicited its support and feel sore at not getting it, but it is a duty owed to the party and to the people to point the way for those who may be groping about in the confusion of the multiplicity of filings on a rotated ballot of staggering size. To let the voters who determine the make-up of the republican ticket go at it hit or miss and take chances on the result would simply mean that after a ticket is nominated, weighted down with undesirables and dead ones, the party paper would be expected to carry the load.

The list of republicans which The Bee recommends for nomination has been carefully selected with due regard to full representation of all the various nationalities and elements of the community which must furnish the votes to make it successful at the polls, and no republican will make a mistake by putting a cross mark after every one of the names.

Church Calls for Men.

The Protestant church is calling loudly for "men" to go into the ministry. Seminaries are unable to supply the demand. New fields are opening up and enough preachers are not available. The official statement of one of the most aggressive denominations shows a total of 10,011 churches with only a total of 9,073 pastors, which means 938 churches have no pastors, or that many must share the services of the same men.

A writer in one of the leading religious journals of the country asks, "Who is responsible for this deficit in available men for the pulpits?" Over in the want ad department of this same journal appears this item: "Three good men wanted for three promising fields that will pay about $900 each."

If this is not the whole answer, it is at least a large part of it. The church is asking young men, college graduates, to spend three years in seminary preparing themselves for the Christian ministry and then for "good men" it will pay $900 a year. Of course, the work of "saving souls" should not be placed altogether on a money basis, but it nevertheless costs money to support even a preacher's family, and one of the chief reasons today why many ministers find their influence, or channels of usefulness outside their pulpits so restricted is their lack of means to enable them to come into legitimate association or competition with men of similar caliber or station in other walks of life.

The church may plead as it will with pious eloquence for young men to do its work, but young men who are capable to do its work and to do other important work are not going to answer the call very readily so long as they perceive prosperous churches holding out niggardly salaries for service. If churches would loosen up on their pursestrings they might be able to find an answer to that question which seems to puzzle so many, "Why do not more men attend church?" Mediocre material in the pulpit is never going to make much headway competing with superior material in other avenues of intellectual enterprise.

It is the habit of business concerns to fit the salary to the man, and when business demands a very high grade man it raises its offer to his level. Business methods applied to church work generally yield handsome returns.

Problem in Physical Culture.

When John G. Carlisle died at the age of 75 it was recalled that he never took more physical exercise than duty required; never even walked when he could avoid it. Chief Justice Fuller died but a little while before at the age of 77, and, like Carlisle, had pursued a sedentary life with no attempt at physical exercise and just before him went Mark Twain at the age of 75, and it was notable that Twain did most of his reading, in late years at least, lying on his back. William M. Evarts, who said he never indulged in physical culture, lived to be 83.

It would seem from these examples of longevity that exercise of the muscles and joints is not essential to health and old age, that there is something to the simple life after all. Yet both President Taft and former President Roosevelt require so much physical exertion every day and the latter's must be of a very strenuous character. Mild exercise to him is little better than none at all.

Is it a matter of temperament, then, or of habit? Does one nervous system demand so much real physical exertion each day and another none, or are people shaped in these things by their habits in youth? There seems to be argument both ways. Colonel Roosevelt began his hard training when a boy and seems to be compelled to keep it up in order to feel right. On the other hand, a Carlisle or an Evarts or a Fuller probably could not have endured such light daily exercise as would have been nothing at all to Mr. Roosevelt. Yet there is the example of John D. Rockefeller to confuse us.

Many ball players die comparatively early of lung trouble, and it is on record that five out of eight of a crew of Yale oarsmen had died within a decade of graduation of heart or lung trouble. They all entered sedentary occupations and quit their physical exercise. Perhaps had they never begun it they would have lived on.

There are plenty of examples of very old age in men who practiced some form of bodily development. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, was a great walker, measuring the distance of his jaunts by the size of his mental task of the day, and he lived to be nearly 90. The more one studies the question, the more he must conclude that here is an inviting field of thought for our professional physical culturists. It is one of enough trite interest, too, to warrant all the attention they will give it.

The direct primary has its advantages and its disadvantages. One disreputable, filed for nomination for the best paying state office in the list, could not be elected dog-catcher by the votes of those who know him, but he will doubtless get several thousand votes from those who do not know him.

There may be many answers to the minister's query, "Why do not more men attend church?" but one preacher who sent out queries on the subject, after reviewing his answers, decided that the concrete reason was "Because they don't want to."

Please note that Congressman-Editor Hitchcock's paper has not yet dared to say whether it favors Dahlman or Shallenberger to head the democratic ticket. Gag rule isn't in it with the quest for votes for the editor office-seeker.

"Birds of a feather flock together." County Commissioner Bruning chose his own company when he sold out his party for a job for a professional hangman and notorious grafter and made him his bosom companion.

"Wanted—Three good ministers at about $900 a year." This is the substance of a want ad that appears in a church paper. Then seminaries complain that their student bodies are diminishing from year to year.

Remember that the open primary does not permit the voter to vote for candidates on more than one party ticket. If you are a republican stick to the republican column and make sure your vote counts.

Shaft for Pilgrim Mothers.

Baltimore American.

Now that the pilgrim fathers have had a monument erected to them it is in order for the suffragists to start a similar tribute to those sturdy helpers and co-pioneers of New England, the pilgrim mothers, for their's was a day when women did the same work abreast with men, and nobody objected.

Teaching Honesty Lacks Emphasis.

Chicago Tribune.

An examination of the testimony given before Master in Chancery Roswell B. Mason in the Illinois Central railroad case suggests that political corruption may be only an offshoot of a wider commercial dishonesty. Somewhere in the education of the American boy more emphasis must be laid on the fact that honesty is a form of personal cleanliness.

Jughandle Experiments.

Chicago Post.

In actual warfare the dropping of a dynamite bomb down the funnels of a battleship from an aeroplane would doubtless cause serious internal complication on the part of the battleship. But also the planting of a one to three-inch shot in the motor or steering apparatus of the aeroplane would doubtless disorganize the airship belligerent. It is all a question of w...ch gets its projectile properly located first.

Out for the Loot.

Indianapolis Journal.

It is pretty evident either that the McMurray gang was trying to do the Indians by hook and by crook, or else that there was plenty of loose talk from which one could justly infer that a great piece of "business" was on. The Indians have been so regularly exploited and despoiled by the greedy and the conscienceless who do not do things in the west as men do in the east, that there will be a few to doubt that rascality was afoot.

Our Birthday Book

August 14, 1910.

Ernest Thompson Seton, nature story teller, was born August 14, 1860, in England. To avoid confusion he changed his name from Ernest Seton Thompson to Ernest Thompson Seton.

P. G. Holden, professor of agriculture, in the Iowa State college at Ames, is just 45 years old today. He is a native of Minnesota and has been credited with being the first effective advocate in this section of the improved seed corn propaganda.

E. M. F. Leflang, capitalist, is celebrating his sixtieth birthday today. He was born at Silkborg, Denmark, and was a successful miller at Lexington, Neb., before removing to Omaha a few years ago, making investments here and looking after them.

George J. S. Collins, consulting and contracting engineer, with offices in the Board of Trade building, was born August 14, 1863, at Wells, England. His first experience was with the Cape government railways in South Africa. He has been practicing his profession here for himself since 1904.

Robert D. Neeley, lawyer in the New York Life building, is just 23. He was educated at the University of Nebraska and the Northwestern University law school, starting in to practice a year ago.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

St. Louis Republic: A Massachusetts clergyman expresses the belief that base ball will be played in heaven. Of course, we are all convinced that the members of the home team have an excellent prospect of going there, but—well, how could a game be played up there without any umpires?

Baltimore American: A minister in Illinois believes that more people would read the Bible if it were rewritten in "bright and breezy" newspaper style. A "bright and breezy" Bible might appeal to the overzealous reformers who want to rearrange the world on the theory that whatever is, is wrong, but it would hardly win serious consideration from the great majority, who would resent any radical change from what has always held the civilized world's respect.

New York Tribune: There is a tradition that mediaeval monks used to spend days in disputing as to the number of angels or of disembodied souls that could be poised upon a needle's point. Present day ecclesiastics devote sermons to discussing the possibility that "the game of base ball will have its place in some spiritual form in heaven." On the whole, we think the old monks were the more sensible and their discussions the more profitable.

Springfield Republican: Cardinal Gibbons is reported to have made pessimistic remarks upon modern tendencies, drawing the inevitable comparison with ancient Rome, as he saw automobile after automobile speed by while on Long Island Saturday. He is not alone in this sentiment, as others, in jumping nervously to the curbing at the warning honk, have salved their feelings by contemptuous mental reflections upon the giddy pursuit of pleasure by the thoughtless rich. But how quickly this feeling disappears when one has even ever so temporarily overstepped the barrier which divides those who walk from those who motor. Then, as the automobile tears along, the machine appears to be but another of man's progressive triumphs over nature, a grand invention to enable him to get more of good pure air and see more of "God's great out of doors." In its insinuating power thus to change one's cherished convictions lies perhaps the great danger of the automobile.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The New York rule requiring bread to be sold by the pound is a cruel knock at the art of putting blowholes under the crust.

The preacher who intimated that base ball may be played in heaven evidently thinks that tailenders are not beyond redemption.

A militant suffragette on Long Island assures her doubting sisters that Atlas can put down his load at any moment. Women are ready to jump the job.

The New York man who ate sixty-one ears of corn at one sitting merely demonstrated that a hog can pull off a stunt at a trough as well as on the end seat.

The best efforts of thrifty Indian agents in former years loom up as very cheap and coarse work compared with the masterful jobs of the later-day Indian lawyer.

Did the founders of Omaha struggle and overcome the hardships of pioneer life that their descendants might view the spectacle of a base ball club hiking for the bottom?

What's in a name? Hamon is one of the principals in the graft inquiry in Oklahoma. Another Hamon, hailing from Chicago, is reported to be the prize confidence man of Europe and has just landed in a French jail.

A short-lived strike riot at the sugar trust refinery in Brooklyn caused more casualties than all the cabled racket in Spain for a week past, and did not get a fraction of the newspaper space. Distant troubles are a useful cloak.

Our consul at Rheims writes that champagne probably will be higher in price next year. People who are now economizing to the limit on beefsteak will be pained to learn, of course, that they will also have to begin economizing on champagne.

"The Gate of Heaven Swings Open and Jones Passes In," screams a Sioux City paper. As soon as the dream vanished Jones jumped the first train homeward, determined to prove that a man with a "J" in his name could "come back," even to Sioux City.

AUGUST TWILIGHT.

Prose Poet Pipes the Drowsy Hours of the Dog Days.

Indianapolis News.

Softly, almost imperceptibly the summer is drifting into autumn, the season, with spring, most blest. The month of August is stealing from us moments of sunshine, yet the nights are no longer by hours, for these are the days of twilight. This month, of all others in the year, has the least charm in the eyes of some. It is maligned for its heat and humidity, for its dust and for the frogs that chant o' nights in the creek. It is the month of dog days, they say, when city streets are furnaces, and the year, grown heavy with vegetation, palpitates for the release that winter shall bring.

But there is satisfaction in the passing summer that none can deny. Now the cannas are breast high at the porch railings, the sunflowers by the barn are saplings, and the grass is ankle deep in a day. Those who love the open have seen the violets come and go. Jack-in-the-pulpit has preached his silent sermon on spring. The columbines, rich in red and yellow, are faded and August brings the flash of goldenrod and the modest smile of asters. And with these it brings also the twilight, that incomparable hour that well may have come from the fortunate isles themselves. Then one may sit in the shadow of the porch and breathe in the cooling air that seems to come, no matter how hot the day. The street and the yards and the sky itself appear to change in the magic of twilight. The sunset clouds glow first in brighter hues, but shade into evening with softened tints of gray. The sound of children playing, the occasional music and the light from corner lamps filtered by green leaves all bring a sense of quiet and a confidence and satisfaction that no other hour of the day can bestow. Even the monotone of the frogs, the strident rasp of the crickets, and the call of the katydids are only a part of the evening.

Then as one nods in one's chair to the drowsy murmur of voices, the little world about one invests itself with the night. The change comes noiselessly and without the herald of color that precedes the dawn. It is twilight; then the dark and the hosts of stars. Truly in this hour one can find a lesson in contentment.

Railroad Lawyers and the Law.

Philadelphia Record.

A wholesome change of attitude on the part of railroad lawyers is indicated by the fact that sixty-five of them have been in conference for several days over the new railroad regulation act, discussing its provisions and getting the views of the Interstate Commerce commission, and manifesting a real desire to know what the law means and to conform to it. The duty of the railroad lawyer used to be to discover means by which the law could be evaded or safely violated; it his present function is to advise the railroad officials how to comply with the law it speaks well for the railroads and for their attorneys. It would have been better all around if such a spirit had been shown earlier.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

It's no use trying to be a grateful grumbler.

Heavenly love is more than a love for heaven.

Originality is the original sin, according to the bigot.

The best place to feel for the needy is in your pocket.

The cross Christian is not bearing the Christian's cross.

Many mistake the worship of customs for the custom of worship.

People who are hungry to be martyrs make a good many miserable.

Love may seem to serve blindly, but the service illumines the world.

Many a saint would stoop in service but for fear of losing his tin halo.

Many a man thinks he is pious who is only peddling other people's phrases.

It is better to be killed by hard times than to have to work hard to kill time.

The fact that you are displeasing people is not evidence that you are pleasing the Lord.

If it seems as though heaven might be a dull place, remember they have an inside view of all our antics.

You cannot always trust the motives of the man who thinks he can tell you all about the motives of the Most High.—Chicago Tribune.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"If I thought I could support a wife," he said, "I'd ask you to be mine."

"Well," she indignantly replied, "you seem to take it for granted that you'd have to support a wife if you asked me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Friend—Now that you have been married some time, old friend, tell me frankly your opinion on the marriage state.

Much Married Man (to his wife)—Just go outside, my dear, will you?—Fliegende Blatter.

"What a nice sense of the fitness of things Mrs. Gabby has, even in her decorations."

"How do you mean?"

"I noticed in her tea the other day that the principal decorations framing her guests were rubber plants."—Baltimore American.

"Your friend Biggett said Smartley is a 'skeptic.' What does he mean by that?"

"He means that Smartley denies something that Biggett believes to be true, that's all."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I see you at my church every Sunday. I hope my sermons are doing you good."

"Indeed, then, they are, sir. They're the cheapest cure for my insomnia I've tried yet."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Rhymer (at telephone)—Come quickly, doctor! Baby has swallowed one of his father's poems.

Doctor (at other end)—Do not worry. Soft food is the proper thing for babies.—Judge.

Little Girl—You needn't brag. We've got a baby at our house, too.

Small Ditto—Yes, but yours is a last year's baby. Ours is the very latest style.—Life.

"A woman should have a gentle, confiding nature."

"Yes," replied Mr. Trumpton; "but it shouldn't be so great as to lead her to play bridge whist with strangers at a summer hotel."—Washington Star.

"That young squirt wants to marry you, does he, Bessie?"

"Y-yes."

"What tomfoolery!"

"N-no, Uncle George; it isn't Tom. It's Jack."—Boston Transcript.

STEP BY STEP.

John G. Holland.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common clod
To a purer and broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

* * * * * * *

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope and resolve and aspire and pray;
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit, round by round.

How to Make the Fat Comfortable in Summer

If you are fat and have difficulty in breathing or walking or eating and if you find that the heat is exhausting to you during the heated term you will be interested in knowing that the famous Marmola prescription is now being prepared in tablet form and that one of these little tablets taken after each meal and at bedtime will reduce your fat at the rate of from 12 to 15 ounces per day. These tablets stop fat from being made and they assist the body to throw away the fat already made in a natural manner. They are harmless and you will find that their use will build up your system to a higher degree of perfection than ever before. They have perhaps the greatest army of responsible men and women who have written of their effectiveness than any other prescription ever written. You need not diet or exercise and you may eat when and what you will. The food you now eat turns into fat. The food you eat will make no fat if you take a Marmola tablet after the meal; and more than that, you will so strengthen your digestive organs that you will need no assistance in a short time even from Marmola Tablets. Every drug store sells them, or you may write the Marmola Company, 533 Farmers Bldg., Detroit, Mich. A case of Marmola Tablets costs only 75 cents everywhere.

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1 dozen, at $2.25
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1 dozen, at $5.00
French Vichy water, bot. 40c, doz.....4.50
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