

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of March, 1911, was 48,017.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1911. (Seal) Notary Public.

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

No wonder New York's state capitol burned—it cost only \$27,000,000.

Of course, the weather man has just been playing an April fool joke on us.

Old Man Winter managed to play a "Return" engagement to a full house.

And now J. Ham Lewis is shaking his whiskers in the interest of Carter Harrison's candidacy.

The Germans have taken Champ Clark's annexation speech seriously. But they do not know Champ.

Speaking of President Diaz, is there any monarch in Europe except the czar who has had as much power?

Thanks for the March snow, Mr. Weatherman; it will answer every purpose of a drenching April shower.

If the mikado finds it impossible to smile as broadly as Mr. Taft, why, of course, we shall not cut it against him.

What is this? Count Von Kantza of Berlin refers to Champ Clark as a future president. Future president, of what?

A St. Paul judge has ruled that one is not a crowd. It often seems so, though, to the man who has had one too many.

Every one of those nonpartisan democrats in the legislature is figuring on running for office again as a strict partisan.

People might have known that building at Albany could not withstand the heat of the last three months forever.

Whatever effect late frost may have on the fruit crop, it is reassuring to know that spring poets in Indiana have not been harmed.

Adam Bede's assertion that Senator Lorimer is the most honest man in the senate only shows the depth to which some men's feelings may go.

A French inventor says he has made durable automobile tires of paper. Well, many a gold mine in this country has consisted entirely of paper.

If the Iowa legislature is not very careful it may elect a senator before it knows it. We deprecate anything like precipitate action in a matter of this kind.

Boss Murphy becomes indignant at a certain New York lawyer for "delaying" the election of a senator from New York. Consistency, thou art a dastling diadem.

An Illinois rooster has hatched out a setting of eggs. Seems those anti-suffragists have stopped at nothing in their effort to defeat that bill in the legislature.

Not content with making a military demonstration in Texas, the government has to pitch onto the poor old battleship for a naval exhibition.

Nebraska's law-makers adjourned to attend a base ball game. It might be a paying investment to the taxpayers to have a base ball game pulled off for them every day the legislature sits.

A Chicago woman proposes that bachelors be called "master" and only married men "mister." She must know of one married man who could, by no stretch of construction, be regarded as master.

Senator Norris Brown has reached Washington along with the report of the investigation of Postmaster Thomas. Dispatches fail to state whether or not the senator had his whitewash brush with him.

Anticipating the Trusts.

The government's efforts to curb and dissolve trusts have brought some good results, about which, however, there has been a great deal of vain boasting. It has been a race in which the government has usually been in pursuit, instead of the lead. The trouble has been that our laws were not up to the systems of the trusts. They did not fit them and so we have had to set about to make laws that would fit and in the meantime the trusts have gone ahead, so that when the government got the power to attack them it found a foe more formidable than it had counted on meeting.

Attorney General Wickham's proposal to evolve, out of all the experience in fighting combines, a weapon of law that will anticipate them is a good one. It is to be hoped it can be worked out successfully. His plans contemplate action against the so-called "money trust" of New York, which is to control, if it does not already, the finances of the country. In one of Holland's letters this significant statement is made:

Banking community of interest, co-operation upon a large scale and ability to mobilize for financial purposes approximately \$150,000,000 of capital and surplus and almost \$500,000,000 of deposits are reflected by the contemplated control of the National Bank of Commerce by the First National and the National City bank of New York.

But as the federal laws now stand such a combination could be kept entirely within legal bounds. Should congress delay, as it may, to enact into law the recommendations of the attorney general, there is nothing to prevent the money kings from acquiring new prowess and strength, so as to make the task of the government all the harder when it finally obtains the power to check them. This coalition in the big banking circles has been going on steadily. A year ago, it is pointed out, there were three such distinct groups in New York, whereas today there is but one and that one is preparing to solidify and trench itself.

What the banks are doing is perfectly legal, though possibly as subversive of competition as though in violation of a state or federal statute. If the government could be fore-armed for trust prevention it would doubtless be more successful.

Roosevelt and the Canal.

In his speech at the University of California Colonel Roosevelt made this statement:

I am interested in the Panama canal because I started it. If I had followed traditional conservative methods I would have submitted a dignified state paper of probably 200 pages to congress and the debate on it would have been going on yet; but I took the canal route and let congress debate; and while the debate goes on, the canal does also.

Very naturally this provokes criticism from some of the anti-Roosevelt papers that contend he should have pursued the "traditional conservative methods." His system of action may have been a little irregular; that is, irregular as compared with what the country had been accustomed to, but the canal was the thing we were after and it is what we have obtained. It has not yet developed that the methods by which the government acquired the canal zone and set to work building the waterway were disastrous or out of joint with the best interests altogether involved.

Of course, while the president cut out the red tape and pushed the action through to a speedy conclusion, what was necessary by way of preliminary negotiations was performed with sufficient deliberation, though expeditiously enough to make it of the greatest service to the early building of the canal. For a generation the country had been debating the question of a waterway somewhere in that region. Under Roosevelt the talk crystallized into action. His enemies, therefore, will have a hard time bringing an indictment against him now on the charge of violating "traditional conservative methods."

Fortifying Consular Appointments.

A demand has arisen for making the consular examination system less dependent upon arbitrary executive order as a means of promoting the merit system in the selection of our representatives in foreign lands. Our country is committed to such a plan, too, by its action in the Pan-American congress.

It may occasion some surprise to know that under the present system a president has the power to ignore an examination or the result of one and make an appointment arbitrarily. The recent exercise of this power in the case of two applicants who had failed to pass the regular examination and for whom an special test was arranged has led to a feeling favoring a more rigid discipline. As a matter of fact, inasmuch as greater importance is being attached to the position of consul, the executive should not be deprived of the protection which restricted power in this direction would afford him.

Consularships have come to be positions of influence and prestige in building up American trade abroad. Under a system fostered by Secretary Knox, the men who hold these positions have been used to great advantage as intermediaries between the American manufacturer and merchant and the foreign customer. In the united effort to apply the science employed by other nations in rehabilitating commerce in world centers, they are proving immeasurably valuable. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that the right men be selected for the places. Political or personal preference should cut no figure whatever in their appointment. It should rest entirely on the merit of a

general examination. This is a regulation for the future, not merely the present, and as executives come and go its wisdom will be established. The examination system is not an experiment. It is a proved proposition after several years of trial. Only it needs to be fortified so that no one can set aside its results by a stroke of the pen and substitute his own selection.

Germany and Disarmament.

So long as Germany holds out against universal disarmament that dream as a final step to world peace cannot be realized. Germany's position is quite incisively stated by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in his Reichstag speech. It reflects the view that disarmament is not only visionary for the time being, but "absolutely impracticable." This goes a little farther, perhaps, than even some statements not yet agreed to the proposition would care to go, but it shows one thing, that it is impracticable and impossible so long as this view obtains in the German empire.

"If any nation feels that it is unable longer to spend certain sums for defensive purposes inevitably it will drop to the second rank," says the premier. "We Germans in our exposed situation cannot shut our eyes to this reality." There is the whole thing in a nutshell. It should be borne in mind that the chancellor is not preaching war, that he is not seeking to obstruct the movement for world peace, but that he is simply stating what a great many people in other lands as well as his own believe to be true, that under conditions as they are now no strong nation dare suffer military deterioration. It is the same doctrine that Roosevelt preaches in advocating a large and well-kept navy and army for defense purposes.

This should be remembered, as the chancellor calls to mind: That while the nations have, since the first Hague tribunal, been preaching disarmament, none has yet submitted a definite plan of action. Great Britain professes to favor limited armament, but not so strongly as to outline any way by which it shall be brought about. The nations, as a matter of fact, have not reached the point in their propaganda of world peace where they trust each other sufficiently to think of disarming themselves. This is a system of education and the time of graduation is not at hand. It is desirable, of course, that all alike press toward the goal, but it would be just as bad to think of acting before the goal is reached, as to delay action too long after it has been reached.

The German statesman believes that "general disarmament is an insoluble problem as long as men are men" and that "the weak will always remain the prey of the strong." One thing is certain—that Germany's physical or geographical position is not subject to change and so long as the empire holds to the belief that disarmament would destroy its place among the nations, it is out of the question for the rest of the world to indulge any false hopes on the subject.

No More Double Taxation.

The enactment by the present legislature of a law to do away with the double taxation of mortgaged property in Nebraska is a great step forward which The Bee has advocated and agitated for years. The evil which this measure is expected to remedy is notorious. The requirement that the owner of real estate pay taxes upon its full assessed value, and that the owner of any interest in it secured by mortgage pay an additional tax on the part it represents, has meant either double taxation or tax evasion. It has meant double taxation where mortgages held in trust within the state are of record accessible to the assessors, and it has meant tax evasion where the mortgages have been transferred to be held nominally outside of the state to escape the assessor.

When the present revenue law was under consideration by the legislature of 1903, which enacted it, the editor of The Bee presented and urged the adoption of the following provision to meet this very point:

Where any property within this state is mortgaged, conveyed or pledged for the security of a loan or debt then owing, the said property and the notes, bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts or other conveyance shall not be otherwise assessed or assessed; provided, that, in no case shall any property so mortgaged, conveyed or pledged be assessed for less than the market value of the loan or debt then owing for which it is security.

Members of the joint committee which framed the revenue law all admitted that the unit system of assessment for real estate and the mortgage thereon was the only fair method, but out of fear of its unpopularity they failed to incorporate it into their bill. We have now in the present amendment substantially this provision so far as it refers to real estate, and Nebraska is abreast of the progressive states in the matter of mortgage taxation.

It is bad enough to have an inoffensive business man shot down by murderous bandits, but Omaha is not the only place where such things occur. Right in New York the attempted assassination of Mayor Gaynor almost proved successful a few months ago, and current dispatches tell of passengers on a New York Central train pulling into the station witnessing from the car windows a cold-blooded murder on a public thoroughfare.

Chicago police this very week were apprised of a horrible murder only by arrest and confession of the criminals in Kansas City. It is not for other glass-bull cities to throw stones at Omaha.

The Washington Times has discovered that it would be desirable to have Congressman Loebek on the District of Columbia committee "because he knows a great deal about municipal government, and his services are needed by the people of Washington." The people of Omaha must have strangely failed to appreciate Mr. Loebek's invaluable knowledge of municipal government, otherwise they would have insisted on keeping him here in the city hall instead of contributing such an indispensable public servant to help manage the affairs of the city of Washington.

Our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, has again uncovered a stupendous mare's-nest, this time in the form of another deep-laid plot to steal the water works and foil our precursors (\$8,250,000) Water board in its conscientious effort to secure municipal ownership. This time John P. Breen is going to relieve the city by taking over its rights and paying the water company the full purchase price and interest by drawing a check against his savings bank account. It's all as easy as rolling off a log, the only thing lacking being the money.

Deploping the shocking crimes committed by youths, it is well to remember that maudlin sympathy has abetted a good many such youths from the penalty of law they were justly entitled to. For instance, the four Lausens murderers, where are they? How much must they think of the law for turning them loose again upon the society they outraged? And there are others. On whom does the responsibility rest, the boys or those in authority?

Governor Aldrich by this time doubtless feels different about it than he did when he felicitated the people of Nebraska on the election of a democratic legislature and a republican governor. A republican governor with a republican legislature would be a much more harmoniously working machine.

The prospect of the Carnegie pension money for superannuated university professors is not causing the World-Herald to throw such violent fits as it did two years ago. Certain disclosures during the interval have evidently affected its idea of what constitutes "tainted" money.

The mandate in the Nebraska guaranty case has at last arrived making the law operative, but there is no rush to incorporate new state banks. How many state banks will prefer to take out national charters is also yet to develop before the effect can be gauged.

Doane college falls heir to another \$25,000 in the final distribution of benefactions of Dr. D. K. Pearsons. Recognition by Dr. Pearsons is a pretty strong testimonial that Doane is doing efficient and substantial work.

The Shame of a State. St. Paul Dispatch.

What do you know about Illinois when it steadily refuses to convict its legislative bribers and one of its lawyers pronounces Senator Lorimer "the greatest man since the time of Christ?"

Criminal Carelessness.

Philadelphia Record.

The match is catching fire and the cigarette is catching thunder, but neither is so blameless as the empty-headed or don't care wretch who circulates around tossing unquenched sticks, stubs and stumps wherever he pleases.

Senator Cummins and His Ideas.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

If Senator Cummins of Iowa isn't careful, his sincerity as a tariff reformer will fall into general doubt. It may be there already. He has lately been urging against the Canadian reciprocity agreement the point that under the most favored nation clauses of our treaties we may be compelled to extend to other countries the export duties given in Canada. But as an exponent of the "lowa idea," this should rather bring him to a support of the president's agreement than turn him against it. He would mean more tariff reduction, and that is supposed to be what he wants. He is doing all he can to discredit himself as a tariff reformer.

A RECORD OF DISGRACE.

Sample Instance of Wasting Public Money. Boston Herald.

When Representative William G. Brownlow of Tennessee died a few years ago congress set apart the usual solemn hour for tributes to his exalted character. It now appears, from an article by Arthur Wallace Dunn, in the current number of the World's Work, that this man had been—under forms of law, to be sure—systematically robbing the United States government for years, and so the people who are buying the purchase of the articles of everyday life he bought, and he had more than \$5,000,000 spent in his districts, two-fifths of which was wasted on a comparatively useless soldiers' home, constructed with lavish extravagance. He had a bill passed, under specious excuses, to make a term of the federal court held at Greenville, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, and then used that as a leverage for getting a courthouse authorized, which cost the government \$10,000. He succeeded in persuading congress to make a national cemetery of the place where Andrew Johnson was buried, and then erect a commodious brick house for its caretaker, who on a government salary now watches the premises. This is enough of the story to show what the rest is like. In the guise of securing things for his constituents, this man schemed out ways of having money buried. His record is as unimpeachable as the record of any other man, but until public sentiment reaches the level where it will resent the blotting out of public money, even if done in one's own district or home city, we shall continue to be the most extravagantly governed country in the world, and our people will still wonder why it costs so much to live.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the North

The elevation of Mr. Haldane, secretary of war, and of Mr. Tennant, brother-in-law of Prime Minister Asquith, to the British peerage, provokes sarcastic comment on the sincerity of liberal party attacks on the House of Lords. In the case of the brother-in-law the honor is largely a family affair, but the promotion of Mr. Haldane is prompted by the necessity of strengthening the debating force of liberal peers for the ensuing contest on the veto bill. The earl of Crews, ministerial leader in the upper chamber, has suffered a great physical breakdown, and Lord Morley is incapacitated by reason of age to uphold the liberal cause in a prolonged debate. Hence the necessity for a strong, vigorous leader. The fact remains, however, that the prime minister and several of his associates are opposed to the radical program which contemplates the abolition of the House of Lords. They seek only the restriction of its power so that party measures may have a chance of enactment despite the opposition of the overwhelming majority of Tory peers. The preamble of the veto bill substantially confirms the ranks of the nobility so-called is almost as deep-rooted in the liberal as in the Tory ranks. Fully two-thirds of the peers of today take little interest in legislative affairs, and are sitting only when some measure directly affecting their interests comes to a vote. To the vast majority the social distinction of a peerage is the magnet which draws the crowd. Political power is such a minor consideration in a country where most people "dearly love a lord."

Richard Croker brings from his home in the suburbs of Dublin to his old-time chum in New York a remarkably cheering message on the improved conditions in Ireland. "I do not believe," says Mr. Croker, "that the annals of the human race show such awakening among a whole people as is now going on in Ireland. Let us come down to so short a time as twenty years ago. Even then two or more families lived in a single hut with a mud floor, and this they had to share with their pigs and goats. Now every family in rural Ireland lives in a modern house of its own bought by the government and paid for by the owner in rent so low that no able-bodied man can complain of the cost as a hardship. All this marvelous change has been brought about by the new land law passed by the British Parliament."

One of the London daily newspapers is authority for the statement that some of the many American multi-millionaires, who are coming to the coronation "have engaged West End houses for the period of their stay." One liberal peer is said to have refused an American offer of \$20,000, \$50,000, and \$100,000 for his residence for six weeks, and another American has offered \$217,000 (\$85,000) for the tenancy of a house in Hill street in May, June and July, but the owner refuses to have his residence profaned by the presence of a "Chicago packer" or "Pittsburgh steel magnate" for less than \$100,000. Londoners expect an invasion of 150,000 Americans with money to burn.

A bill has been introduced in the German Reichstag for the control of quack doctors. The Prussian government has long prettily regulated the sale of quack medicines, which are analyzed by government officials. "If the medicines are found to be poisonous," says the Manchester Guardian, "their sale is forbidden; if they are worthless they are advertised free of charge in the following manner: "Warning against patent medicines. The official scientific analysis of a medicine advertised under the name of—, manufactured by—, in—, has given the following results: It contains nothing save a little tincture of arnica, or a kino, mixed with tincture of arnica, the value of which is between 25d and 35d, whereas the medicine is sold at 8s and it is evident that this concoction does not possess the healing properties claimed for it."

The people of Spain have not forgotten the scriptural injunction to multiply and replenish. Notwithstanding heavy yearly rains, and other lands, there was a gain of over a million inhabitants between 1900 and 1905. The total population of the kingdom is nearly or quite 20,000,000 souls. The main destination of Spanish emigrants is to the Spanish-American republics—Mexico, Argentina, Cuba and Uruguay. It is noteworthy that not only in the mother state, but in its former dependencies, there is of late years a steady improvement in political and industrial conditions.

The census of the United Kingdom and Ireland will be taken next Sunday, April 2. Already the whole country is flooded with tens of thousands of circulars and letters to the local authorities, enjoining them to see that the naming and numbering of every street is in "apple pie order" before the fateful date of the census, so that the work of the enumerators may be made as simple as possible; and to the thousands of superintendents and letter carriers to arrange in good time for the services of a vast army of enumerators, whose number for Great Britain alone will exceed 40,000. All this naturally leads to a deluge of correspondence—letters by tens of thousands, some of which must be carefully considered and answered. On the April 3 all schedules will be collected, copied in duplicate, and turned in.

It is surprising to learn that public ownership of the telegraph system by the British government has not been a success. The London spectator reports that it was estimated the purchase price of the system would be £2,500,000. The actual price was £7,000,000, with £4,000,000 additional to cover unlooked-for contingencies. It was supposed that the government would make a profit on the enterprise. But no interest has been paid upon the capital invested. At this moment the system is \$80,000,000 behind, and it is costing \$1,500,000 a year to carry it.

Rich and Poor Paupers. Minneapolis Journal.

Benjamin D. Greene of the notorious Garzer and Greene, took the pauper's oath in Atlantic the other night to escape liability for a fine of \$275.00 imposed on him at the time he was sent to the federal prison. He spent the night in a hotel, and in the morning said he was about to leave for New York, whence he would sail for Europe. Evidently there are rich paupers as well as poor paupers.

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Political Drift

Senator Lorimer investigators bid fair to go on while his term lasts.

According to New York papers Mr. Murphy is the toughest senatorial proposition that ever came down the pike. He won't listen to editorial reason.

Memphis papers are working goo-goo eyes toward Colonel Bryan hoping to lure him from Nebraska and Texas to Tennessee.

Only three days more to congress. Happily the season of mortification and prayer will help some in bearing up under the additional burden.

According to the Philadelphia Record there are 60,000 candidates for the 500 jobs at the disposal of the democratic majority in the house of representatives. An absence of fourteen years from the federal pie counter tends to produce widespread hunger.

The line-up in the municipal campaign in Chicago is decidedly mixed. Carter Harrison has called the highest forces to his support, while former Mayor Dunne and his followers sulk in their tents. The vindictive assaults of the Heart paper on Harrison in previous campaigns are turned to fulsome flattery in this. Several years residence in California has made Harrison's hide unusually tender. Merely because the Tribune reprinted some of the Heart dog's past years brought from the democratic candidates a suit for libel with damages fixed at \$50,000. On the republican side Candidate Merriam is regarded as too much of a reformer to suit the Lorimer crowd, and the Insular Queen practices political surgery every morning in an effort to put the knife into Merriam's vitals. The outcome of the various cutting affairs will be known next Tuesday evening.

A delegation representing the Voters' league of Pittsburg talked loud and strong to a legislative committee in Harrisburg in favor of a bill recasting the government of the State city. The speaker of the party made a sensational exposure of municipal corruption. During the last two years 149 indictments and thirty-nine grand informations were returned by the grand jury. Thirty-four persons pleaded guilty, ten were convicted, two acquitted, two fugitives from justice and two died. Sixty-six indicted members of the city government are still holding their jobs. It was asserted that graft amounting to \$1,000,000 a year is squeezed out of the citizens of the underworld, and the speaker's denunciation of conditions in that section drove women spectators from the committee meeting. Mayor Magee of Pittsburg was charged with taking city money for his own use, the dates and amounts being specified.

SEARCHING FOR A "GOAT"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: According to Fire Chief Croker, the building where the latest fire horror occurred was "partly fire proof, but not death proof." That's a good phrase to bear in mind.

Washington Post: If the New York officials who are trying to dodge responsibility for the fire at the Regency hotel are as much as they are before the fire, it might have been prevented.

Chicago Tribune: Following that fire in New York City came the usual double-headed burst of indignation. There will be a thorough "probing," a grand jury may go so far as to condemn the carelessness that makes such accidents possible, and things will settle down into the old rut again.

Wall Street Journal: As usual, after a horrifying disaster, we are looking for someone to punish, and doubtless we could find a scapegoat for the murderous waste of life in the Greene street fire on Saturday. It will not occur to anybody to blame his individual self. The last place we shall search for moral responsibility is at home. We sent the captain of the General Biscuit to Sing Sing and let the directors of the company go free.

Brooklyn Eagle: If the 140 human beings who perished Saturday are not to have died in vain, the city and state authorities must together devise some method insuring not only a thorough inspection of all factory buildings, but also the equipment of a single department of the city government with full power to insist upon the installation in buildings of this class of proper escapes and proper appliances for the extinguishment of fires.

Eccentricities of Jury Verdicts.

Philadelphia Record.

The conviction of Jules and his provincial Senator Holstlaw confessed with sorrow and contrition that he was paid \$2,500 to vote for Lorimer by State Senator Broderick in Broderick's saloon on a certain day. On the same day Holstlaw deposited the same amount in a Chicago bank as testified by the check and proved by his deposit slip. Subsequently the same

amount was transferred to Holstlaw's bank in Inks, Ill. Yet in face of all this a Chicago jury finds Broderick an angel of innocence and all the witnesses against him, including the silent testimony of the banks, liars and perjurers. When confronted with these Broderick refused to testify concerning them lest he should "incriminate himself."

LAUGHING GAS.

"Bring up the reserves!" shrieked the incoherent commander.

"Impossible, general," cried the frantic aide; "he has just stubbed his toe on a cactus!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sunday School Teacher—If you are a good boy, Willie, you will go to heaven and have a gold crown on your head.

Willie—Not for mine, then. I had one of them things put on a tooth once—Puck.

"Are you a friend of the groom's family?" asked the usher at the church wedding.

"I think not," replied the lady addressed; "I'm the mother of the bride!"—Yonker's Statesman.

Rivers was looking over the obituary column in the morning paper.

"Impossible, general," cried the frantic aide; "he has just stubbed his toe on a cactus!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

"I hear that Jaggsby is in exceptional health and is full of spirits."

"Full of spirit? That's odd. I heard he was on the water wagon."—Baltimore American.

"I suppose a man is considered important when everybody wants him to make speeches?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but not as important as when his silence makes people wonder what he is thinking about."—Washington Star.

A HEAVY SEA.

W. J. Lampton in New York Times.

Down by the wild tempestuous sea I sat and wondered why "The Wind" whistled "Across the blue, Should raise the waves so high.

I asked the seagulls if they could Some proper reason find; "Because it weighs, They said, 'the sea Ain't solid with the wind."

I thought their answer should be right Because they knew the sea. And yet I know, Although 'twas new, That they were gulling me.

Then spake the wind: "I make the sea As heavy as I dare. Because it weighs, By natural ways, A great deal more than air."

"You're blowing now," I said, and left The place whereon I sat; To hear what's like A notion such as that.

I sought my books, "The Wind," they said, "Is to the waves thus kind, Because it weighs, The busted sea's Too poor to raise the wind."

See?

DIAMOND If in April You Were Born Beginning Saturday we will have a Special Sale on Diamonds as April is the month which signifies one born in said month should wear a Diamond. Now not every one born in the month of April can afford to wear a Diamond, but if you will call at my store I will explain my method by which you can purchase a Diamond or any piece of Jewelry in my line and have the same charged.

See our show windows; all our goods are marked in plain figures. A few of our Specials: 7-stone Cluster Diamond Ring for \$25.00 One-half Carat Diamond, in gents' or ladies' ring \$60.00 Call at our store. No trouble to show goods. Mandelberg's Gift Shop 1522 FARNAM ST.