THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MARCH CIRCULATION.

48,017

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.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1911.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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

Still—there are skirts that beat either hobble or harem.

Kansas City has a hotel where there is not a bellboy. It is the Girls' hotel.

The weather man is entitled to an annual base ball pass without even asking for it.

The government's order for the shipment of 500 coffins to Texas looks like a concession.

If "Bill" Stone is aching for a fight with those Mexicans let him slip on his gum shoes and go to it.

Of course, neither Canada nor the United States is promoting reciprocity with the idea of getting the worst of the deal.

The Commoner recently had an article on the "Passing of Plutocracy." Fortunate Mr. Bryan got in on it before it passed.

There are boy scouts and girl scouts and just scouts, but the greatest scout of them all just now is the base ball scout.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner says the editor of the Richmond Dispatch is a tool of the interests. Hammer or monkey wrench?

An unsophisticated man might never suspect that there was a particle of politics in the democrats' attitude toward reciprocity.

The democratic house has now decided to investigate the army. What if in the search it should find the muzzle of a gun or two?

Those recipients of threatening letters should not be unduly alarmed. Even ordinary mortals like us editors get them every little while.

The archeologist who has discovered that the Sphinx is a man and not a woman has found out nothing new. There never was a feminine sphinx.

Governor Hadley has paragraphed it to say, "It is more desirable to be right than president." But what a bully thing to be right and president.

Sometimes it seems as if those Harvard professors try to see just how brave they can be. Here is one declaring that women are nearer savage than men.

The Indiana man who says clothes are an evidence of insanity probably would admit that all the citizens of the Fiji islands were highly intellectual gentlemen.

Some of the republican newspapers in Missouri were so elated at the thought of a Missourian being elected speaker that they forgot and threw bouquets at Champ Clark.

Unwilling boarders at the city jail may now confidently approach Mayor "Jim" for a ticket of leave by assuring "his honor" that pounding rock would overtax their strength.

"Prospects of New Depot Cheer City."—Headline in St. Paul Pioneer Press. They will also cheer the traveling public, or that portion of it that has had occasion to use the present structure.

According to official reports, 2,317 more single than married men were arrested in Milwaukee last year. Showing that men with wives to look after them generally keep out of trouble more.

The new president of the Equitable Life Assurance society is to get a salary of only $50,000 a year, as compared with the $80,000 salary paid to the late Paul Morton, his predecessor. Wonder if the difference measures the market value of Nebraska education and training.

Repress Impulsive Patriotism.

Senator Stone of Missouri, if he had his way, would by now have the United States plunged into war with Mexico. That might be one way of reuniting the Mexican factional forces, but reunion by such means is not what we want. It is all very gratifying to find the actual democratic leader of the senate applauding the republican president for what he has thus far done on the border, and even his sentiment in wishing to give the president carte blanche in proceeding with the situation, is very pleasing, but there ends all satisfaction with Senator Stone's impulsive patriotism. In fact, his utterances, and even his language, beyond that point provoke the impatience of some of the strong conservatives of the senate on both sides, republican and democratic. Senators Root and Bacon go so far as to declare that Senator Stone's proposal to empower the president to use the army as he may see fit on the border is, in itself, a declaration of war and not to be tolerated.

This is no time for violent speech or careless action at Washington, and there is little likelihood that this government will be easily misled by either into a false position on the Mexican affair. There is every reason to believe that peaceful measures will meet all our demands and it would be evidence of a decided weakness on our part to employ force before there was occasion for it. Mexico is not so wrought up over its own trouble that it wants to borrow new and more serious trouble from us. That is made very plain by the prompt revision and moderation of the De la Barra note in reply to the State department's demand for assurance that there shall be no more careless firing across our boundary line.

Lorimer Case in Other States.

The Lorimer case is being made an issue in the senatorial fight in Kentucky, where Congressman Ollie James is aspiring to the seat now held by Senator Paynter, one of the champions of Lorimer in the recent contest. It has likewise been carried into New Hampshire, whose senators also stood by Lorimer. This is not at all surprising, and if it enters into local fights in other states it will be but a natural consequence, for politically it offers too good an opportunity to be ignored.

But in southern states whose senators stood with Lorimer the issue is peculiarly prolific of campaign thunder, for in addition to the odium attached to the election of Lorimer to the senate, he was one of the supporters of the so-called "force" bill, which aimed at a fair ballot in the south by enfranchising the colored man. But this, of course, is not the way Ollie James and other southern democrats put it, as is shown from this statement by the Kentuckian in a recent campaign speech at Lexington:

> Lorimer, the "blonde boss" from Chicago, is the man who voted for the force bill to reduce southern representation, to place back upon the white people of the south the black rule of negro domination and who voted to unseat democrats who were elected by the voice of the people from southern states.

Mr. James is shrewd and not given to overlooking bets of this kind. It requires only a knowledge of the facts and conditions to appreciate the weight of such an argument as this down south. The fact that a southern senator voted to retain in his seat a northern senator with a clouded title will not carry near the influence with the hoi polloi as will the fact that a southern senator voted for a northern senator who voted for the "force" bill. If Senator Paynter succeeds against Ollie James he at least has a fight on his hands that will make him a very busy man between this and the meeting of the legislature in 1913, which will arrange for the sucecssion.

Advertising in Esperanto.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has commissioned a representative to go to Europe and advertise the city in Esperanto the universal language—to-be. Are the city's virtues so fine that they must be told only in this tongue, or is it that they have been preached in every other form of speech until there is nothing more to be said? In answer to all questions Los Angeles simply says that, though people in this country may not realize it, 2,000,000 persons are today talking in Esperanto, and that this is the language which one day will be universal. That commercial travelers have tired of hooking their tongues around new idioms and accents of speech every time they cross a new boundary line and have learned Esperanto, by means of which they are exploiting their goods abroad.

Just how and where this fits the Los Angeles case is a little difficult to see, but it must fit somewhere. Of course, it would never do to preach the gospel of a live city in a dead language, hence Sanskrit, Greek or Latin would never do, to say nothing of the more archaic forms. Only in the terms of twentieth century eloquence can the virtues of the new west be extolled.

We have not the least doubt that Los Angeles will get the advertising out of it which it seeks—indeed we are throwing this in for good measure—but it would do well to accompany the official spokesman with enough interpreters to talk to as many different countrymen as he happens to meet, in case he fails to find the Esperantists sufficiently grouped together to make good sized audiences. But California is a gay state. Its people enjoy a good stroke of enterprise especially when in this event it is costing them nothing. The lecturer is a man of means and loves travel and all he asks from Los Angeles is to be commissioned as its commercial representative. He pays his own expenses. There is no question, of course, as to the city's faith in the serious results of the enterprise.

Municipal Square Dealing.

Omaha seems destined to have its hands full for a little while with its various so-called franchised or public utility corporations. The "immediate and compulsory" purchase of the water works has been in process for eight years; a controversy with the gas company over street lighting has been dragging in and out of the courts for three years and the electric lighting company, whose franchise has collided with a court decision, is preparing to seek a new bill of rights. This enumeration will not be complete without reference to the Independent Telephone company, which is in the hands of a receiver and defaulted on its taxes and royalties, and bound to ask for readjustment before long. If there is any city in the country of Omaha's size which has more public service problems on its hands at one and the same time than has Omaha it has not disclosed its identity.

The question that propounds itself is, Will Omaha, facing the expensive bungles of its Water board, profit by its own sad experience, or will it continue to grapple with these important problems in reckless disregard of cost and consequences? The one thing where Omaha has suffered most in its negotiations with the water company has been in the loss of reputation for fair and square dealing. The Water board undertook to take advantage of every agreement for the benefit of the city and to repudiate every contract obligation which seemed onerous or distasteful. As a result Omaha has been put in the repudiation class by many investors and capitalists and Omaha's agreements have come to pass current only when reinforced by judicial decree.

Our people ought to know that a city's credit and standing, like that of a business house or individual, depends upon keeping faith in every bargain entered into without fraud, and that a city whose agreements are distrusted, like a man with impaired credit, suffers as a bad risk. The Bee is not here offering any solution of the franchise troubles impending except this, that if the city wants to deal with its public service corporations it should deal with them open and above board; it should live up in good faith to all its past obligations, exact reasonable and compensatory terms for new favors and proceed on the theory that a contract is binding on both sides, and not to be repudiated or evaded by trickery or skullduggery by either of them.

Flying Season Opens.

Boston makes another claim to distinction as the center of higher education by founding a school of aviation. Its newspapers announce that "Flying school opens in May," and "The flying season in New England will soon be upon us." Fourteen students are to take the entrance exams, but how many will matriculate is doubtful, for the faculty declares that temperamental fitness for piloting an aeroplane in the air must first be determined. Evidently the institution is co-educational, for no statement to the contrary is given out. This will scarcely meet the approbation of some folks, who think that woman is not even temperamentally qualified for autoing, let alone aviating. But there is a difference in the danger, of course, that of aviation involving only the flyer, herself, while that of automobiling hazards the safety of pedestrians and persons in other vehicles.

Such nonchalance about a thing of this sort would, only a few years ago, have been regarded as the wanderings of a deranged mind, and yet these "professors" discuss the details of their science with as much abandon as a tutor in Latin would talk of a simple construction in Caesar or scanning Virgil. Nor is this Boston school the first of the kind, not even the second. Atlanta, Ga., has one which is the alma mater of the founder of Boston's college. One scarcely realizes with what celerity modern progress is pushing along. One milepost is hardly reached until another looms up. Only a scant interval elapses between the automobile, prodigious as it seemed, and the airship.

But now it is time to pause, for, with all the spectacular demonstrations made by the airman—and they have been made at fearful cost to human life—the science of aerial navigation is nowhere near a practical stage. These thrifty American money-makers may go ahead with their little schools, teaching people the rudiments in scaling the air, but that is very different and very far from reducing aviation to anything resembling practical utility. Nature, after all, is slow to yield her inner secrets and it probably will be a long time before the theories taught in these "practical" schools of aviation will become methods of practical use.

The three democratic house members of the Nebraska delegation at Washington have been rudely awakened to the fact that their share of the patronage has suffered terrible shrinkage over what it was supposed to be, and that all their hungry democratic constituents cannot possibly be satisfied with the crusts they have to throw. In a word, Nebraska's democratic congressmen are discovering that pie-cutting is not what it is cracked up to be, and besides that, the filling of every job is calculated to make at least a dozen enemies and one ingrate.

According to reports from the seat of war, Senator Norris Brown is greatly perturbed for fear the little controversy between the regulars and insurgents may keep him out of the chairmanship of the committee on territories. That would, indeed, be a terrible calamity to his Nebraska constituency, which we all hope and pray may be successfully averted.

Another reason why members of the late legislature are so unanimous for the constitutional amendment cutting the time for introducing bills down from forty days to twenty days may possibly be found in the fact that in the next sentence the amendment raises the pay of our law-makers from $300 per session to $600.

A Kansas paper asks: "What has become of the old-fashioned man, who used to tweak the little fellow's proboscis, show the ball of his thumb between two fingers and say, 'There, sonny, I've got your nose?'" He has probably had his block knocked off by "sonny."

Down at Lincoln an enterprising contemporary is holding the city election in advance by postal card ballot. The candidates for the various municipal offices, however, will wait for certificates of election duly issued according to the official canvass.

The conversion of state banks into national banks as a consequence of Nebraska's guaranty law goes steadily on. But the predicted rush to take out charters for new state banks is not visible to the naked eye.

Smiles Behind the Kick.

New York World.

In spite of the danger from bullets crossing the Mexican boundary, Douglas, Ariz., seems to have enjoyed the show.

An Opening for the Recall.

Brooklyn Eagle.

An Ohio lawyer who was disbarred for contempt in campaign speeches telling what he thought of a judge who was running for re-election has been reinstated by the legislature. A divorce of politics and the judiciary in that state would leave each to a state of single blessedness much to be coveted.

Insurgent Insincerity.

New York Tribune.

Most of the republicans insurgents in congress who are opposing the Canadian reciprocity bill maintain that they want to see the scope of that bill extended by incorporating into it the provisions of the farmers' free list bill. But they are working for such an incorporation as will kill both bills, which would probably suit their real purposes much better than the passage of either.

Woman's Deplorable Points.

Baltimore American.

A railroad gateman in Omaha had his eye torn out by a woman's hatpin. Enough of such deplorable accidents have resulted to be a warning against the careless use of these sharp points projecting so far beyond hatbrims as to be a menace both to sight and life. While laughed at and generally unsuccessful, the efforts to abate this danger by legal restrictions are quite in the public interest.

Uncle Joe's Conversion.

Chicago Post.

It may be true that Uncle Joe Cannon has experienced a change of heart, seen a great white light or gone through the proper rhetorical figure expressive of conversion from stand-pattism to progress. Certainly the change from the speakership to the ex-speakership is conductive to such alterations and repairs. But Uncle Joe is a little harder to convert than the ordinary run of humanity. He has run along in a single mold for so many years that he is pretty well set in it. They say he has changed utterly in the last month or two. Why, then, when a new republican congressman near him voted for Cooper as minority leader, did your Uncle Joseph inquire, sotto voce: "Who on earth is that blanked pinhead?"

People Talked About

Frank A. Munsey of New York is the publisher of six magazines and three daily newspapers located in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore.

Joseph Severson, mayor of Highwood, Ill., in a term of two years turned a deficit of $5,000 into a surplus of $4,800. He was re-elected with a whoop and some over.

Former Senator Lafe Young says the remedy for evils in municipal government is to "cut out the city hall." It is understood Editor Young spelled "haul," but the proofreader ruled out the point.

When J. D. Peeples, a druggist of Rosedale, Kan., learned that he had been nominated for mayor he declined to accept the nomination, giving the excuse that he never goes out nights and couldn't think of changing his habits.

A judge in Los Angeles ruled that poker is not the national game. A Chicago jurist forced the reinstatement of three bounced policemen—one convicted of murderous assault, the others for excessive habitual "lushing." People in both cities sob out loud for a chance to work the "recall."

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Morrison, 77 years old, is said to be one of the earliest voters at the polls in all Colorado elections. She is usually accompanied by one of her two daughters, both of whom are married. Mrs. Morrison's only son is a prominent lawyer in California and one of the leaders in that state for equal suffrage.

In Other Lands

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

Between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000 bottles of high class "conversation water" were destroyed in the champagne war in France. Multiplying by two the number of bottles wrecked determines its money value in francs at home and in dollars abroad. A tidy sum wrested by a thrifty people to satisfy a grudge against a fortunate few. What was the trouble about? The true champagne district of France is a limited area of fertile plain with distinctive geological characteristics 100 miles east of Paris. Rocky barriers face east and south and on these slopes are grown the grapes from which the famous wine is made. It is claimed that true champagne can only be made from grapes grown in that district. But the district could not produce all the wne labeled champagne drunk in the world. Adjacent vineyards produced "something just as good," something just as sparkling and just as capable of shaping "that awful head the morning after." The difference between the two grades is so slight that hardly one in 1,000,000 could detect the difference. The government sought to confine the champagne label to the product of the favored district, the effect of which was depreciation of the value of the slightly inferior wine. Makers of the latter protested and charged the government agents with importing wine into the district and labeling it champagne. Unable to secure a hearing from the authorities, the protestants marched into the favored district and smashed things. The rioters' proceeding turned a searchlight on a carefully devised plan to create a champagne monopoly under the shelter of law.

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Another ruction is on in Morocco. It has three angles, one each for the reigning sultan, Mulai Hafid, his brother Mulai Ismael, and the deposed sultan Abd-El-Aziz. The latter has been out of a job for about three years. His reign was distinguished for its modern progressive spirit, and as a patron of the liberal arts his generosity made salesmen leap with joy and brought a succession of screams from the taxpayers. The palace at Fez became a museum for bicycles, motor cars, phonographs, moving pictures, sewing machines and other up-to-date contrivances that tickled the royal fancy. But he neglected to coddle the tribesmen as diligently as he did the salesmen, and woke up one fine morning to find a rifle at his nose and a scimeter tickling his spine. Sultan Mulai Hafid took the opposite course, eschewing modernism and proclaiming himself a standpatter from sandal to fez. Mulai Ismael is an unknown quality, but eager for the job. France and Spain are watching the fracas, both evidently anxious to butt in as soon as the conditions afford an excuse for annexing a slice of territory. The three-cornered affair evidently has not assumed serious proportions. The distinguished kidnaper and bandit Raisuli maintains an attitude of aloofness that indicates the scrap is not ripe for loot. When Raisuli takes the field the row will be worth while.

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The Australian federation of states is founded on much the same lines as the United States. The federal constitution defines the bounds of federal authority and leaves the states supreme in local concerns. There, as here, the "twilight zone" of state authority is steadily vanishing under the spurring necessity of federal control. Since the labor party secured control of the federal government encroachments on the sovereignty of states moved by leaps and bounds. Last year a decision by the High Court set a definite limit to federal power in state matters, and forced the federal authorities to measures calculated to wipe out most of the rights hitherto vested in the states. For this purpose four amendments to the constitution have been submitted to the electors for ratification or rejection. The first gives Parliament power to regulate trade and commerce; the second, to control trading, financial and mining companies operating in one state; the third relates to the settlement of disputes; and the fourth gives Parliament power over trade monopolies and combines. These four propositions are included in one ballot. A second separate ballot will enable the electors, including men and women, to say whether the federal Parliament shall have power to specify what constitutes a monopoly. That the conservative element regards these propositions as a menace is evident from the ominous words of the Sydney Herald, which says: "The constitution is not only to be amended out of existence, and the states destroyed, but the High Court is to go. * * * If it is the people's will that the commonwealth is to be supreme, and is to develop upon the mere shred of a constitution, there can be nothing more to say. But it is perfectly clear to thoughtful minds that the end of it all must be anarchy and civil war. These are dire words to write, but they are written in grim earnest, and we believe they represent the truth."

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To the French socialist an education with a taint of religion produces an effect like the shaking of a red flag before a bull. The other day the socialist deputies charged over the ministry because the government had not closed a high school for girls conducted by the Ursuline nuns at Bazas in the Gironde department. Premier Monis, who had difficulty in getting a hearing, said that the permission accorded to the Ursulines to continue to teach in their school at Bazas was an act of grace which was rendered necessary by the fact that the new secular school buildings were not yet available. The Ursulines themselves were an authorized order by virtue of a royal ordinance in 1843. They had been allowed to keep open their school until next July. Thereafter, socialistic teachers will mould the plastic minds of the girls of Bazas.

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The consumption of alcoholic drink in the United Kingdom last year meant an expenditure of $785,000,000 by the consumers; but, while this amount was somewhat higher than in 1909, it was much less than in 1899, when the British drink bill was $930,000,000, almost a round billion. The fact of a decreasing consumption is established also by the marked decrease in recent years in the mortality from alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver—the scourge of the dipsomaniac.

Limitations of Monopoly.

Springfield Republican.

Bryan said in the campaign of 1908 that control by one concern of more than 50 per cent of the country's production in any line meant or tended to monopoly and that the government should draw the line there as a practical and reasonable measure of trust restriction. This proposition was much ridiculed by some people. Now Chairman E. H. Gary of the United States steel corporation names 60 per cent of the country's production in the steel line as enough for any one concern to control without raising the question of monopoly, and he says the corporation intends to keep within that proportion. It is now down to 55 per cent. He is thus evidently not far from the Bryan view of what is a good test of monopoly or nonmonopoly.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Economy

The manufacturers of **Royal Baking Powder** have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is more economical at its price than any other leavening agent, because of the superlative quality and absolute wholesomeness of the food it makes.

Mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food. In England, France, Germany and some sections of the United States their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a dangerous mineral acid, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.

The label of alum baking powders must show the ingredients.

READ THE LABEL

EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS.

Washington Star: Colonel Roosevelt's determined silence may make a considerable difference in the passenger traffic to Oyster Bay next summer.

Kansas City Times: Peace at this time would be rather disappointing to Juarez, which would hate to think it has been scared all these months for nothing.

Chicago News: That movement for the publicity of campaign expenses has long had our earnest approval, but we cannot help wondering what it will do to the quality of the campaign cigar.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: By putting Lord Kitchener in command of the troops at the coronation, it looks as if the British authorities were taking every precaution against an uprising of the suffragettes.

Houston Post: Lest you forget, remember the democratic party when you say your prayers! Pray that it may not be led into populistic temptation, but delivered from socialistic evil and saved from downright idiocy.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The report that Uncle Joe Cannon has come in from the warpath and is now sweetly endeavoring to get on good terms with the insurgents will be followed by the announcement that a wild bull got into a china shop and didn't break a saucer.

MILWAUKEE AND SOCIALISM.

One Experience Enough for Cream City Taxpayers.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Milwaukee has had a practical demonstration of social democracy in operation, and does not like it. The demonstration, it may be urged, had not gone very far, but it had gone far enough to reveal an immense incapacity, a wild and credulous predilection to visionary innovations and an utterly reckless wastefulness of the people's money.

It was recognized that unwise and wasteful expenditures at the outset of the new regime would be only the prelude to far greater extravagances in the future, the programme for which was appalling to people owning little homes and already worried about the taxes.

This was the situation at the beginning of the campaign, which ended when the ballots were counted April 4. During the progress of that campaign, social democratic candidates and speakers made many incautious revelations of want of love for American institutions. Furthermore, they tried to profit by making appeals to class hatred and by stirring up religious prejudice.

The people of Milwaukee did not like the prospect of more social democracy, so they rallied to the polls and voted against the new party's candidates, not one of who was elected, nearly all of whom were buried under an adverse vote of 2 to 1.

The outlook for Milwaukee is brighter than is was before.

TRADING OFF STATESMEN.

Suggested Changes Calculated to Improve the Political Scenery.

Washington Herald.

American humor did not miss the opportunity offered by the case of Mr. Bryan and the City of Memphis. Close upon the heels of Mr. Bryan's refusal of an offer of $3,000,000 to live in Memphis comes a letter from the Omaha Commercial club, offering to let Memphis have Mayor Dahlman for $1,500,000. There must be many cities, towns and villages in the United States which could be induced to part with their superfluous statesmen if Memphis really means business.

San Francisco, the New York Evening Post suggests, probably would take $1,000,000 for Mayor McCarthy, with a discount off for cash. Albany may accept $750,000 for William Barnes, Jr., or might consent to trade, taking two-thirds cash and the rest in Tennessee wire-pullers.

We need only touch upon the possibilities connected with Charles F. Murphy and George B. Cox, whom their respective communities might afford to let Memphis have with a $1,000,000 premium thrown in and still make money.

So Near and Yet So Far.

Philadelphia Record.

Just seven states more are needed to ratify the income tax amendment to the constitution out of eleven that have yet to vote on it.

TAPS ON THE FUNNYBONE.

Man With the Bulging Brow—Wisdom, according to Solomon, brings length of days. You ought to cultivate it.

Man With the Bulbous Nose—Gosh! The days are too long for me as they are!—Chicago Tribune.

"They tell me th' guv'nor is doin' a great deal to lighten th' burdens of th' common people."

"Guess likely he is. He's gettin' fifty a night fer his talk on 'Reform,' an' I'm told he's payin' off th' mortgage on his home an' puttin' money in th' bank."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I specks dar's trouble comin' to dat gemman," said the waiter.

"What's he been doin'?"

"He done ordered deviled crab and angel cake foh de same meal."—Washington Star.

Bill, the Bachelor—Are you interested in the Easter fashion parade.

Benedict, the Married Man—If you could see the shrinkage in my envelope you would not ask about any kind of a pay raid.—Baltimore American.

"You know, George, that you shouldn't think of going to the opening game. Don't you remember what Dr. Cutting said about your throat?"

"Who? Doc. Cutting? Why, Doc. and I are going to the game together."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Does that long-haired Mr. Slingsby get much money from his writings?"

"Very little, I fancy. He got a dollar a word not long ago, however."

"Mercy! How was that?"

"Why, a man owed him $2. Slingsby wrote 'Please remit' on the bill and the man sent him the money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"My constituents never fail to accord me continuous applause," remarked Senator Sorghum, hopefully.

"Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel. "A lot o' folks out our way would rather hear themselves cheer than listen to another man talk."—Washington Star.

"She claims a perfect alibi."

"What is her alibi?"

"She says that she can prove that at the time the crime was committed her little girl was brushing her hair."

"That proves an alibi for her hair, but how about herself?"—Houston Post.

SEEING THE GAME.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

He took his wife to see the game,
A frenzied fan was he.
He called the players each by name,
Explained the pastime to his dame.
"Ah, yes!" she said. "I see!"

The game waxed hot; the score was tie.
The home team up to bat.
He turned to her with gleaming eye.
"Some game!" he said. She made reply:
"Ain't that a fearful hat!"

When Bill McBiffer hit the sphere,
And knocked it out of sight,
He turned and hollered in her ear:
"O, pipe that wallop, wife, dear!"
Quoth she: "That hat's a fright!"

And gaily did the batters bing,
And runners crossed the plate.
The fan, ah gladly did he sing!
Quoth she: "That hat's a cheap old thing.
A dollar ninety-eight!"

And at the finish of the strife
He whispered to his dame:
"Believe me, 'twas some battle, wife!"
Her answer cut him like a knife.
Quoth she: "Who won the game?"

A Sale for a Day

Miller, Stewart & Beaton Co. announce a Linoleum Sale for Monday, April 24. Highest grade goods for to-be-wondered-at prices. If you attended our rug sale last Monday you know what to expect next Monday in linoleum concessions.

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