

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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JUNE CIRCULATION

48,466

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss Dwigth Williams, circulation manager of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less unpaid and returned copies, for the month of June, 1911, was 48,466.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this first day of July, 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.

And still Mr. Lorimer has sued no one for libel.

Charley Webster now knows just where he gets off.

Premier Laurier can pronounce an ultimatum, himself.

"The grooming of Garfield." Fine alliteration, anyway.

Even the high price of eggs did not prejudice the colored man against chickens.

In all this fuss over the jackpot in Illinois no one seems to have found the "kitty."

With a convention of 2,500 photographers on hand, St. Paul is likely to get exposed.

It has been found at least inconvenient to put Taft in a hole. It takes such a big one.

A man is proud of his devilry only when he knows the statute of limitations has saved him.

For aught the public knows, President Taft has not yet heard that Senator La Follette spoke.

The woman in police court who was slashed in a stabbing "affray" presented a clean-cut figure.

The old adage that "women should pick their friends" never was intended to justify hatpins a yard long.

A cut of 33 per cent in freight rates to the Pacific coast ought to affect the cost of living some. But will it?

The girl with six feet of vell streaming from her hat is trying to sell the fact that she does not own an auto.

Fire has destroyed 5,000 houses in Constantinople. The blaze of reform kindled by the young Turks evidently is spreading.

It begins to look as if we would not have to face the possibility next winter of a session of congress without the Lorimer case.

It is doubtful if Mr. Bryan will wholly adopt Champ Clark's way of phrasing it, that "men who do not vote are a menace."

We cannot help but appreciate the gentleness with which the correspondents in the various cities break the news of the score to us.

A range of temperature from 54 to 70 on July 24 would prompt less modest cities than Omaha to advertise themselves as summer resorts.

Madero is being criticised by some bellicose persons for counselling peace. But why not? Madero's revolution was a peace movement.

Governor Harmon's press agent seems to have taken the "Jim" resolution seriously. After he has been in Nebraska longer he may be wiser.

The controversy over reciprocity has been transferred to Ottawa, but the backbone of the premier seems to be quite as rigid as that of the president.

Let us hope Mr. Rockefeller is not trying to dodge responsibility to the courts by saying that Mrs. Rockefeller is responsible for the accumulation of his wealth.

"Mike" Harrington points out the proximity of the pie counter as the best reason for democratic pacification. "Mike" is sometimes too frank for his party, but he knows that it represents "an organized appetite."

A man who will walk the streets of Omaha for three days without food or shelter almost deserves to suffer. There is no necessity for such performance in this community, where hearts and purses are equally open.

The Long and Short Haul.

It is to be expected that the railroads of the country, practically all of which are affected by the Interstate Commerce commission's freight rate rulings, will exhaust their last legal recourse in determining the validity of the decisions before accepting them. Touching the entire system of rates from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the decisions are of such sweeping character as to warrant no other belief now, affecting, if they stand, the price of commodities and the cost of living as well.

These rulings lay down, for the first time, a definite principle for applying the long-and-short-haul provision of the Interstate Commerce law, a subject with which the Sixty-first congress tugged and tussled long and hard. The two most notable cases involved are the Spokane and Reno cases, and the paramount issue is how far a railroad may go in making a less rate for a long distance than for a short one. The commission, of course, does not say that under no circumstances shall this be done, but it does declare that "the intention of the law is to make its prohibition of the higher rate for the shorter haul a rule of well high universal application from which the commission may deviate only in specific cases, and then to meet transportation circumstances which are beyond the carrier's control."

The principle of the long and short haul as a rule has been simply that the long haul rate must not be less than the sum of the successive short haul rates in the same direction as the long haul. If by water traffic, as is the case in both these situations, there is competition at the end of the long haul, the rule has been to make the rate to that terminus less than the rate to the intermediate point. For instance, the rate from Chicago to San Francisco has been less than the rate from Chicago to Reno—even though the freight for San Francisco is hauled through Reno—because there is water transportation to San Francisco.

But the commission has ordered a readjustment of these rates effecting a reduction of about 33 1/2 per cent to Reno and all common points. In applying the principle of the long and short haul the inherent reasonableness of the rates charged to the intermediate points has to be taken as a vital, if not the pivotal point. And the commission seems to have acted from that standpoint.

Omaha's City Taxes.

Again the season has arrived for the fixing of the tax levy, and again the several bodies that make up the budget for Omaha have determined to increase the amount to be raised by direct taxation.

The city council proposes to raise \$2,000,000 for general purposes, which is but a slight increase over the figures for the current year. It asks for an increase of \$100,000 in the sinking fund and makes request for additional increases in other directions. The Water board asks for an increase of \$100,000 and the school board for an increase of \$25,000. The explanations given as to why these increases are necessary are not their face sufficient. The council has already questioned the Water board as to the necessity for its demand. Just why the school board should ask for a larger sum is not stated. This board has reduced its levy by 1 mill, but the increased valuation of city property will produce with the lower levy a greater sum by \$25,000 than was raised for the current year. The council partially explains that it expects to retire \$100,000 of bonds during the coming year, and to do this it asks for \$250,000 for the sinking fund. Other similar inconsistencies appear in the prospectus for the budget.

It might not be out of place for the civic affairs committee of the Commercial club, or some of the other quasi-public organizations, to step in and require definite information from these tax-levying bodies as to the reason for the increases demanded from property owners.

Getting Back at a Law.

Press reports have it that cafe and restaurant owners in Chicago who employ women are getting around the new law limiting a woman's work to ten hours a day by hiring men to do their work. This work consists of washing dishes and other such odd jobs as ordinarily go with the culinary department of an eating house. Of course, men as well as women have always been employed as waiters, and if men are to displace the women in that sphere of service, too, it will be no innovation.

This way of getting back at the law may afford some satisfaction to the employer who thinks ten hours a day is not enough for a hard-working woman to put in, but the law will operate just the same and the woman will get all the work she can do. Of that there can be no doubt, for the demand for feminine help these days is far too great to wait upon such a caprice. Business is business, and the employer has to do the best he can, but just the same, he should not wish to work his women longer than ten hours a day. If men find eight hours their limit, why should women be made to work ten?

Here is another bit illustration of the state's necessity in the regulation of the problem of labor. It cannot be left entirely to the private employer, for human nature is too prone to assert itself in the outweighing of selfish interest against any other, it

probably can be shown, too, that the general run of the men who take the places of the women on the ten-hour basis will not prove as desirable workers as the women. But this, of course, is the employer's own affair. The law is content to see that its provisions are carried out and the woman will gain by it. They have in other states, where similar laws are in force, Nebraska has such a law on its statute books, that is, limiting woman's work to sixty hours a week, but it is just at present running the gauntlet of the courts to demonstrate its validity.

The Lords' Disgrace.

The spectacle of a British prime minister, appearing in the capacity of messenger from the king, dodging for his bodily safety in the House of Lords, bedims the most lurid sensations the French Chamber of Deputies ever beheld and makes the American congress, in the dizzy days of its Tillmans and Mc Laurins, seem peacefully dull and dreary. The insults which the infuriated lords hurled at Premier Asquith when he attempted to declare to them the government's position on the veto bill, went over him to the king, himself. That is what makes this tempestuous storm of Britain's frenzied aristocracy so eventful. The press dispatch said:

Again and again the prime minister tried to speak, but his voice was drowned. He spoke a few broken sentences, a word or two of which could be heard. Finally his mouth hardened and he glared at his tormentors like a lion at bay—an impressive figure, with straight-cut features, flushed with anger and heavy gray hair. He closed his manuscript and cried, "I am not going to degrade myself; I shall simply state the conclusion at which the government has arrived."

The lords are not the good sports other Englishmen claim to be. Their sense of fair play is dulled to deadness. They did not accord the prime minister, the king's representative, as much honor as he could have got from the coarsest mob of the streets. And the lords say they have not surrendered. This demonstration shows they have. They surrendered as effectually as if they had actually unfurled a white flag in Mr. Asquith's face when they deserted reason for riot. Their defeat is complete and impressive. The parliamentary revolution has reached its climax and it casts a dark pall of disgrace over the memory of this historic house of plutocracy.

Antidote for Dandelions.

Our readers will bear us out that early in the season we began casting about to discover an effective antidote for dandelions, so now it affords great delight and satisfaction to be able to announce that such a discovery has been made. It is not, however, original with us.

The remedy is guinea pigs. Strange it was not thought of long ago. Yet it has had to come from far-off Nottingham, England. The American consul, Mr. Taylor, in one of his recent official reports, discloses this welcome bit of information. Only Consul Taylor does not specify dandelions. The way he puts it is that guinea pigs will destroy and keep out of lawns all kinds of weeds and coarse grass and, of course, this includes dandelions.

This is a happy discovery and ought to be worth a great deal to Americans. The thing to do is to run a little wire screening around your lawn and put your guinea pigs in. They will not only keep out all sorts of weeds, but they will keep your grass mowed, Mr. Taylor says, better than a human and a machine can do it. They mow it smoothly and evenly and then when it is desired to have the grass grow out the little animals may be enclosed in a small pen in one corner of the lot.

Here is a panacea for the city man or the suburbanite who is trying to keep up a big, pretty place. It ought, in fact, to encourage larger places and in all probability will have a direct effect upon increasing the popularity of suburban homes. This is not an experiment, let it be remembered, for Consul Taylor explicitly states that the scheme has been tried and proved thoroughly satisfactorily at Greenhith, Kent, and if it works well there, certainly it will here.

So, hats off to the guinea and vale to the dandelion.

The school board has recognized the increased valuation of city property for taxation purposes by recommending a levy 1 mill less than last year by which it proposes to raise \$26,000 more. This sort of economy will scarcely commend itself to the taxpayer.

The "biggest man in the world," Baby Bliss of Bloomington, Ill., who weighs 583 pounds, is being used to compel him to help support his mother, which shows him to be the "least man in the world," also.

Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia got them to elect him senator and now will not take the office till he gets ready. That isn't securing office under false pretense, is it?

Treason! The city council has the impudence to inquire why the Water board wants more money, and what it is doing with what it already has. Isn't it awful?

How Can Harmon Do It?

It is exasperating to behold Governor Harmon maintaining his equanimity, when according to all the rules of Nebraska dictation he should be trembling in his boots.

Testing Enforced Politicians.

The railroad companies are advising their employes to be polite to farmers. People who have occasion to apply at ticket windows in city stations may find it advantageous to look like farmers.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

JULY 26.

Thirty Years Ago—E. L. Winslow, of the Union Pacific, returned with the remains of B. Delosky, who had disappeared. The fact that his valuables were found with him put at rest rumors that he had been a victim of foul play.

Byron Reed has recovered from his recent indisposition, and is able to be about again. Fred Nash, private secretary to J. T. Clark, accompanied by his wife and her sister, and the Misses Sadie and Mary Nash, started for a visit in Canada during the remainder of the season to take in Montreal, Toronto and other points. The jail has been unusually free of prisoners for a number of days but is filling up again. Four new guests having been brought in today.

Twenty Years Ago—Miss Frances M. Briggs, the Omaha school teacher injured in a runaway at Shoshone Falls, Idaho, returned to the city with Dr. George L. Miller and a party in a special car attached to the Union Pacific flyer.

A lively fight occurred in the evening on South Sixteenth, near Jones street, between whites and blacks. Dr. Lord dressed a few wounds for Richard Park, a colored combatant.

George P. Bemis received a telegram from George Francis Train at Taos, N. M., saying he will stop on his way through Omaha and talk on the "Quickest Trip Around the World."

A defective fire caused a slight fire in the house at Tenth and Hickory, owned by D. Davis and occupied by S. Bergman. Ex-councilman Mike Lee has bought a hotel in South Omaha and will vote there hereafter.

Ten Years Ago—Mrs. John A. McShane and Miss Lomax left for Mackinac Island to remain for the summer.

Prayers, followed by rain, which brings temperature down from 102 to 100.

W. J. Bryan announces that "imperialism is a great evil, and the country should be free of it."

Isaac W. Carpenter addressed the Young People's Baptist union at Chicago.

The Public Library board elected these officers: President, Lewis S. Reed; vice president, Victor Rosewater; secretary, Alfred C. Kennedy.

Mrs. and Miss McClintock left for their home in the east after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.

Six couples, members of the Kensington club, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cahn, on Farnam street, in the evening and went from there in a carryall to the country home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bradley, north of Benson, where a happy time was enjoyed.

OPEN DOOR TO CANADA.

Brooklyn Eagle: You can ride a horse over the Canadian border now, and not have to pay duty on him when you ride back. That's the world does move, after all.

Philadelphia Record: If it be in order to speak of her as the star-eyed goddess of reciprocity, it may be remarked that she is practically enthroned; and the common-sense thing to do is to give the lady a fair trial.

Brooklyn Eagle: The new agreement will, after a lapse of nearly half a century, re-establish an economic bond that cannot fall to grow stronger as the years progress and which no party on either side of the line, will be in any haste to disrupt unless it should contemplate political suicide.

Baltimore American: The manner in which the president has stood for this measure has not only demonstrated his courage and his fighting qualities, but it has added vastly to the already cumulative evidence that Mr. Taft arrives at his conclusions by a careful thinking out process and that he is therefore able to give a convincing reason for the faith that is in him.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The senate has at last passed the reciprocity bill. But no one can bring forward a good reason why it should not have been done before. This world does move, after all. The nuisance of the extra session. It is to be hoped that former Senator Eugene Hale has benefited by contemplating a tedious performance which would have been unnecessary but for his obstinacy. At least no one else has benefited very largely unless it be the democratic party, which has gained strength through its opportunity to demonstrate an unsuspected capacity for good leadership in the house of representatives.

People Talked About



VICTOR HERBERT

Victor Herbert, composer, is generally supposed to be a German, but he is as Irish as a shamrock. He was born in Dublin and can dispense blarney music as copiously as Tom Kelly.

After the extra session comes the annual convulse of hobnob under the presidency of J. Edie How. The Washington date line will stick to the newspaper map for some weeks to come.

It is said of Mrs. E. H. Harriman's experience as a rich woman that within the last year she received over 5,000 begging letters which asked for money aggregating \$100,000. This is one of several penalties of being rich.

There may be other causes for the extraordinary fickleness of the weather, but one is a plenty. Chief Weather Clerk Moore of Washington is threatened with a congressional searching committee, which provokes irritation before and after taking.

The recommendation of Municipal Expert Bemis fixing the prices for local gas at 75 cents for the first year, 70 cents for the second and third years and 65 cents thereafter, has been approved by the city council of Chicago and enacted into law. When time for enforcement comes the courts will take a hand in the case, but the gas jets opened there will pour out a much costlier product.

A Slight Break-Away.

When the vote on the reciprocity bill was taken only two out and out progressives were found off the anti-reciprocity reservation. They were Brown of Nebraska and Works of California.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest on and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Magazines

The War department is now considering the question of details to the next class at the mounted service school at Fort Riley, the students to report for duty September 23. Recommendations for details to this school have been received from the commanding officers of all regiments except the First, Sixth and Twelfth regiments of Cavalry, and the Fifth field artillery. A change will be made in the title of the immediate heads of the various schools at Fort Leavenworth, each of whom has been known as "assistant commandant." Hereafter, there will be a commandant and assistant commandant at Fort Leavenworth over all the schools, and the immediate head of each school will be known as "director." The special course 24 instruction given a selected number of field officers for ten and one-half weeks at Fort Leavenworth this year was so successful that a similar class will be sent there for instruction between January 1 and April 1 next.

Vacancies for the appointment of qualified enlisted men and civilian candidates to be second lieutenants in the army after all promotions due up to June 30, 1911, shall have been made up to available as follows: Cavalry, 45; field artillery, 24; coast artillery corps, 71; infantry, 24; total, 164. Sixty-nine civilian candidates had been designated up to July 20, 1911, for competitive examination with a view to their appointment in the coast artillery corps, and 106 such candidates have been designated with a view to their appointment in the mobile army. Enlisted men, graduates of the War academy and honor graduates of institutions of learning, at which officers of the army are serving, are to be appointed in advance of the successful civilian competitors. Thirteen enlisted candidates have appeared for their final examination, but the result of the examination is not yet known.

The military authorities are not particularly desirous of adding to the spectacular attribute of military tournaments, held periodically in various parts of the country, by the assignment of the army to such affairs. The administration has hitherto found it difficult to resist the influences which are exerted in behalf of these military shows. A favorite form of request of late has been the participation of the army in a camp with the national guard; or, when the president is to attend one of these functions, to have the army liberally represented as an escort to the chief executive. As a matter of fact, an army officers well known, there is no hard-edged derived by the army from an assignment to these tournaments. The separation of the troops from their regular duties and their garrisons is a positive detriment by reason of the interruption in the drills and the legitimate military work. If the War department could have its way in the matter there would be very little of this sort of thing done for the benefit of the spectators, despite the theory that the military establishment owes a duty to the civilian taxpayer to show itself in a series of stunts. The demand of the army for the mobilization in Texas has been possible to refuse to comply with some of the requests for the presence of the army at military tournaments.

An important supplemental test has just been concluded by a special board of army officers at the Military Academy. It has to do with the invisibility and durability of the olive-drab uniform as compared with those qualities possessed by the cadet gray uniform of the military personnel. Inasmuch as the War department has adopted the olive drab and has purchased the material at considerable expense, it is considered desirable to settle the question without the chance of having it reopened, at least for several years. The experiments conducted in the Philippines and the conclusions derived by the experts there have been fully confirmed by the test at West Point. The board at the Military Academy has had the subject under discussion since last December and its observations of the comparative invisibility and durability of the olive drab and cadet gray were made under varying conditions of weather and season. The result of the test might be ascertained what influence the surroundings had on the visibility of the uniform. The conclusions are expected to settle the question and put an end to the agitation about a change in the uniform.

General orders have been issued by the War department amending the regulations governing the discharges by purchase from the army. The prices of discharge, which range from \$120 after one year's service, to \$50 after eleven years' service, remain unchanged. The limitation that a man who has been discharged within a year and thus becomes entitled to the bonus of three months' pay may not purchase his discharge is removed, but it is provided that the price of purchase shall be increased by such bonus. The new regulations also provide that a soldier who has once purchased his discharge will not be discharged again by purchase until after completion of another year's service, and in the event of his being so discharged again the purchase price will be determined by the length of time he has served since he was last discharged by purchase. Service in the army only will be considered in determining a soldier's eligibility for discharge by purchase and the amount of purchase price, and such service is not required to be continuous; but credit will not be given for any previous enlistment that was not determined by an honorable discharge or for any period of time required to be made good under the provisions of paragraphs 136, 131, 132, of the army regulations. Discharge may be purchased by an enlisted man of a staff department in Alaska or the Philippines when he has completed the prescribed tour of foreign service in such staff department since the date of his last arrival in Alaska or the Philippine Islands.

Senatorial View of Patriotism.

Springfield Republican: It adds somewhat to the interest of the Lorimer inquiry, which, however, the country is growing sick to learn that Senator Penrose regards Mr. Hines, the lumber magnate, as a "patriot." Exactly what kind of a patriot Mr. Hines has been, is not to be ascertained from the demonstration. It is also possible that Senator Penrose's conception of a patriot is peculiar and distinctive.

Pushing the Peace Pact.

New York World: President Taft's announcement at Manassas that France has joined in the peace pact and that three other powers were about to do the same gives gratifying evidence of the growth of the peace sentiment among the leading nations of the world.

A Slight Break-Away.

When the vote on the reciprocity bill was taken only two out and out progressives were found off the anti-reciprocity reservation. They were Brown of Nebraska and Works of California.

OMELETS FOR OMAHA.

Kearney Hub: An inspector of the state food department has been checking up on the "bad eggs" in Omaha. But he does not publish the names.

Freemont Tribune: Omaha barbers made a fight before the council for a Sunday closing ordinance. Was it because Omaha barbers want to go to church?

Freemont Tribune: It is just possible that the unfortunate experiences of Omaha joy parties on the Freemont road has something to do with Omaha's favorable attitude toward the south route.

Beatrice Express: In addition to having raised the price of ice to a point in excess of that charged in any other nearby city, Omaha is accusing its ice men of giving short weights and produces witnesses to prove it. The ice men of Omaha evidently are reaping a harvest.

Hastings Tribune: Omaha is the latest city to get the commission form itch, and as a result a special election is to be held to let the people give their expression upon the matter. In some cities the commission form of government has proven a splendid success, while in other places it has been anything but that. It was cracked up to be. However, we are perfectly willing that Nebraska's metropolis should try out the commission system that others may gain by her experience.

Kearney Democrat: Omaha is preparing to vote upon the proposition to change its form of government to the commission system. It is proposed to hold a special election for that purpose. Under the system proposed in Omaha the mayor is to be chosen by seven men elected as commissioners. The Omaha World-Herald appears to be opposed to the change as proposed, claiming the delegates entirely too much power and authority along appointive lines to the mayor and commission. The commission system is, however, the coming form of municipal government and it has already been placed in operation in a large number of cities with pronounced success.

Kearney Hub: The World-Herald is willing to stand for the initiative and referendum, the recall, and everything known and unknown in the guise of popular government, until it gets to a commission form of government for the city of Omaha. Commission government in that city would upend several baskets of democratic eggs, and possibly this is the reason the World-Herald hates. Control of the city government in Omaha has been a valuable democratic asset in the state, but if the commission form should be substituted and the political administration be taken out of politics the result would be quite different, we imagine. With some people reforms of government are very desirable so long as they can be viewed in the distance.

POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS.

St. Louis Republic: The latest from Lincoln is to the effect that Mr. Bryan is still struggling vainly to forget the troublesome times of '96.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Besides," said Governor Folk at Omaha, "I am not a candidate." But he will reply to the Bryan questions later—and the Bryan questions are only for candidates.

New York Tribune: It is all right for Mr. Bryan to name fifty alibies for the democratic presidential nomination, but it is a little rough on the public in these midsummer days for him to insist on each of them answering about fifty dissonant breeding questions.

Boston Transcript: The democracy of Pennsylvania is split into two hostile camps, united only by their enthusiasm for Woodrow Wilson for president, and this enthusiasm, while it may not be translatable into actual electoral votes, is at the same time an excellent thing for Mr. Wilson to exhibit at this stage of the game.

Philadelphia Record: William Jennings Bryan's thirteen questions to be answered by all democratic candidates for president have not been treated in Washington so seriously as Lincoln, Neb., thinks they should have been. In fact, their treatment suggests that if Mr. Bryan would add ten more interrogatories the total number would indicate the comment flippant democrats in the house would be likely to make.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Uncle prides himself on his correct speech and yet he speaks of the fine line of talk that a Mr. Mackie has now handed out."

"You uncle was quite-correct of his critical dear." Mr. Mackie is a dead-mute.—Baltimore American.

"She—Someone has said that the ocean never sleeps, but I'm sure it looks calm enough to be taking a nap."

"Yes—Yes, all except that part about that's awake, you know"—Boston Transcript.

"I wish I knew of some way to make religion more attractive to the masses."

"Why not have a description of heaven written by one of those men who write descriptions of summer resorts for the railroads?"—Houston Post.

Miss Winslow (on veranda)—How romantic it is out here. Do you ever sit and build castles in the air, Mr. Grouch?

Mr. Grouch—Umph! I never build anything I can't rent.—Boston Transcript.

"Henry" tell me the old, old story.

"Well, it was this way: Our team was doing fine until the seventh inning, and then our pitcher blew up."—Pittsburgh Post.

"So you don't care much for life in a large city."

"No," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "The population of a large city is composed too largely of folks that went there with money, and they stay 'cause they was broke."—Washington Star.

"There goes Spriggins. They say that man has been given up by half a dozen doctors."

"What's the trouble with him?"

"