

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEFATER

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BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH

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MAY CIRCULATION: 50,421

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas ss. Dwight W. Wright, circulating manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of May, 1912, was 50,421.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 6th day of June, 1912. (Seal) ROBERT W. HAYES, Notary Public.

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

Come on, June, smile like a bride. Senator Young of Iowa seems to have been too old to win.

Der brewery workers have won their strike for higher pay. Gesundheit!

Champ Clark seems to have deserted the mule team entirely for the hound dog.

Over the transom is out—at Chicago, neatly embossed certificate of election and all.

Whoever and however, the road to the White House will still lead through Chicago.

Mr. Adolphus Busch, though not a seaman, still remains the great American cup defender.

Omaha is not in the spring flood district. This is God's country. The other is a state or two south.

Senator La Follette insists he has the key. The lock will be picked long before he can reach it.

Now the various states with favorite sons are reverting to them in connection with the vice presidency.

The streets of Wyandotte, Kansas City, are again under water. Too bad Wyandottes are not web-footed chickens.

Wishing Boston no ill luck, we rejoice that there is no street car strike in Omaha.

Benjamin Franklin used to wonder if the constitution would last. It was not the constitution he doubted, though.

When Cuba got to annoying Uncle Sam he replied, "Tell it to the marines," nearly 600 of whom have landed on the little isle.

Those prisoners who ate soap to make them sick so they would be sent to the hospital want to be out of jail mighty, mighty bad.

"Two less battleships is too much," says the Charleston News and Courier. Thought it was the number, not the size, they were fussing over.

With characteristic heartlessness Russia swings the knout on the American Harvester trust at a moment when pressing business at home absorbs all its defensive energies.

Sympathy need not be wasted on the inhomogeneity of the vice presidential nomination. Congressman William C. Redfield of New York announces his willingness to tail the democratic kite.

King Corn's invasion of the south is the most notable industrial movement of the year. What is more significant, the king and his battalions are welcomed with open arms to fertile ground.

Colonel Watterson is out with a double-column, triple-barrel broadside showing why Woodrow Wilson would not do for president. This will be very valuable if the governor gets the nomination.

Unless General Orozco of the Mexican insurgents improves his record as a scrapper the suspicion that the first letter of the family name was once decorated with an inverted comma must be banished.

It seems that certain newspapers—one in Kansas City—began too soon to count Senator Gamble out of the game in South Dakota. The senator's rival now admits that Mr. Gamble seems to be very much in it.

Order and Progress.

Americans are just now indulging in a riot of ideas which may in due time be effectively co-ordinated, but at present seem an inextricable confusion of vain efforts to find a royal road to the goal of human happiness.

Politics, business, social life in all its manifestations, have been caught in the maelstrom set whirling by the demand for "progress," and seem spinning helplessly in the drift.

A spirit of pseudo-progressiveness has possessed the masses, and everything that savors of the so-called old order is attacked from all sides at once by the clamorous advocates of change.

And many of these latter imagine they are pioneers, setting out on a new road, the end of which will be good for all. Others, wedded to things as they have found them, are apprehensive of the conditions, seeing only disaster ahead if the vaguely outlined plans of the "progressives" come to fruition.

One studious investigator announces that we are on the verge of social bankruptcy; another professes to see in the unrest the promise of greatest good; both agree that the condition is one of change. But all who are concerned may take comfort.

The advance of the race has been made through just such conditions as these. Every page of history shows a parallel; the unrest that seems so dominant is but the evidence of man's eagerness to go forward.

Substantial advancement is sure to follow the agitation, but only such as can be founded on the sure basis of due order. The laws that govern the advance of the race, although they may not be written down in fixed language, operate with certainty and exactitude.

The most discouraging feature of the present situation is the apparent desire to do away with order, to diverge from the safe path of experience, and to achieve by a short cut the goal. This is not novel, for the same conditions have been noted many times, and the end has always been a retracing of the way until the mistake was corrected.

Impetuosity, chief characteristic of the American people, has led them into many blunders, but they have shown an equally marked aptitude for cheerfully correcting their blunders, and starting anew. So, imminent danger that threatens because of apparent loss of regard for the things that are orderly and exact may be averted by a return of calm and deliberate thinking after the clamor of the agitator has been quieted somewhat.

None of the institutions on which the liberty of the people has rested is seriously involved; abuses that have grown up under the law will be removed, and a better way of doing things may be found. But it is not conceivable that the fundamentals of our government will suffer. Even in the confusion of disorder may be discerned the workings of order, and out of it all will come progress. For it is true, now, as it has always been, that "through all nature one increasing purpose runs, and the minds of men are broadened with the process of the sun."

Order must rule that progress may come.

An American Canal.

The United States' right under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to fix and regulate rates for traffic through the Panama canal has not yet been questioned, so far as has come to public attention, in all the discussion which Europe has given the subject. Foreign journals have assumed that as a matter of course, American shippers would be given the advantage of preferential or free tolls and thus far no protest has been made to this by any European power that we know of.

Yet our own congress and our own press are not agreed that American shippers should be given this advantage, and those opposing free tolls support their contention by questioning the right of such concession. On the matter of tolls, the house bill now pending provides:

No preference shall be given nor discrimination shown, directly or indirectly, to the vessels of any nation, its citizens or subjects, or other vessels belonging to the government of the United States (including those belonging to the Panama Railroad Company) and the government of the Republic of Panama, observing the rules and regulations of the Panama canal.

The effect of this provision is to give free passage only to government-owned ships of the United States and Panama and to subject to the same rates as charged foreign vessels, all private American-built and American-owned vessels whether engaged in domestic or foreign commerce. Congressman Towne of Iowa and others contend that this offers no encouragement to American shipping and imposes on it a burden never before endured. They plead for a free-toll system for coastwise traffic.

First, it must be remembered that above everything else this is an American canal; that while we are to promote world commerce and open the waterway to the ships of all nations upon equal footing the American government bought the territory, built the canal and will operate it. As Secretary Hay stated:

The whole theory of the treaty is that the canal is to be an American canal. The enormous cost of constructing it is to be borne by the United States alone. When constructed it is to be exclusively the property of the United States and to

be managed, controlled and defended by it.

And the treaty, itself, simply ratifies this right of ours to fix the tolls and other regulations. President Taft, in his message to congress last December, said:

I am confident that the United States has the power to relieve from the payment of tolls any part of our shipping that Congress deems wise.

It seems perfectly plain, therefore, that so far as the government's right goes to grant free tolls, that is thoroughly established. Now, as to the expediency of exercising that right, that is another matter and the only one with which congress should now concern itself.

The Immigrant an Asset.

To the criticism of the foreign immigrant as a liability Dr. Edward A. Steiner, himself born in Europe, replies with keen logic that the immigrant is an asset to this country. Those who do not think so should look about and count the country's great men who sprang from immigration.

"No people can endure unless they pass the test." The newcomer is set to the hardest, most menial task. In the majority of cases he performs it satisfactorily, so much so that he rises to positions of importance. Then we may fairly assume that the people who do pass the test endure.

This country cannot afford to part with the immigrant. The literacy test is being urged. Of course, it would be desirable if all immigrants could read and write, but the fact is that illiteracy is not the dividing line between the good and bad immigrant. This country has proved its ability to make mighty fine Americans out of the rawest aliens. But, take Dr. Steiner's proposition and suppose 2,000 college graduates landing from Europe. What would we do with them? "They would all want to live by their wits," says Dr. Steiner, "and too many of us are doing that now."

Perhaps, after all, the man with his European education and training, of definitely analyzed views, would not assimilate Americanism as well as the one with common sense, but no particular education. Properly regulated, immigration must go on and the immigrant will continue to be an asset to us if we do our part toward him.

Nebraska Homemakers

The impulse of progress felt in all lines of business is strikingly reflected in the development of building and loan associations in Nebraska. Statistics submitted at the recent meeting of the State League show an average growth of \$2,000,000 a year. In ten years the combined resources of state associations advanced from \$4,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and the number of shareholders to 70,000. The estimate of 25,000 home owners established by means of these institutions is well within the mark. In the Greater Omaha alone it is fairly certain this agency enabled 7,000 families to buy or build new homes, without taking into account the purchases of old homes or the taking over of old loans. The record is a notable tribute to the worth of co-operative self-help.

A business of such magnitude, safeguarding the savings or the homes of 70,000 persons, rightfully commands the earnest care and watchfulness of the State Banking Board. The law which brought these associations into existence is largely responsible for their success. Without its guiding protection and limitations the giant associations of today would undoubtedly have been stunted or strangled in their infancy twenty years ago. Hence it behooves the active managers and directors of associations to heed the warning note sounded by the banking board through its secretary, Hor. E. Royse.

Mr. Royse speaks as a steadfast and consistent friend of association progress within bounds of law and safety. His criticism of the unlimited issue of full-paid stock and the unequal distribution of profits merit serious consideration and reform. Full-paid stock is regarded by managers as an essential means of meeting the demand for loans which the proceeds of installment stock cannot supply. Danger from this source of expansion is easily exaggerated. The chief danger lies in the temptation which idle money exerts in the acceptance of lesser margins of security than when funds are scarce. Experience goes to show, however, that the practice carries its own remedy. Already associations are obliged by the excess of investors' money to refuse such deposits and limit share issues to installment stock. Most associations issue full-paid stock only when a place is ready for the money.

The practice of unequal distribution of profits is much more indefensible. In letter and spirit the law requires mutuality in the distribution of earnings. Every large association in the state with which the writer is familiar distribute earnings on an exact equality, every dollar to the credit of the borrower, the installment as well as the full-paid stockholders receiving the same rate of dividend. For twenty years it has been the constant aim of the men composing the State League to uphold the mutuality of the law, to conserve the interests of the borrower and safeguard the interests of all members. By adhering rigidly to

this policy they have won popular success and support. No doubt if the State Banking board takes the initiative in correcting the practice complained of it will have the cordial support of State League members.

Colonel Content with Alabama Test.

Talk of the "steam roller" began as soon as the national committee settled the Alabama contests in favor of President Taft. Colonel Roosevelt, himself, did not start nor join in that talk, however. He produced a notation previously made to show a newspaper man, after the committee had acted at Chicago, that he had counted on only two delegates from Alabama, conceding twenty-two to Taft. He expressed full satisfaction with the committee's decision. But that, of course, will not stop claquers inspired either by selfish aspiration for office or revenge against the president, their concern for Roosevelt being entirely incidental.

Leadership of the Wealthy.

One of the weaknesses of the wealthy class, or the aristocracy of Rome, in its struggle with democracy, was its intractability; its indisposition to be led. Leaders aplenty there were among the conservatives, but even when they were selected the failure to follow usually brought loss and defeat. And, according to Ferrero, it was only by accident that the wealthy classes found in Sulla a leader whom they could and would follow, and he led them to entrenched power.

Modern society or industry presents no counterpart to the old Roman aristocracy, but if we are to differentiate at all between what are our wealthy and our working classes, certainly in this country, at least, we find no such weakness as this among the captains of industry in Rome—this indisposition to follow a selected leader. The fact is quite the contrary. This is an age of organization and it works nowhere more fruitfully than among the big interests, established and controlled by our wealthy men, of course.

Sometimes it seems that labor has much to learn in the way of organization and co-operation from capital. When the test comes, capital is seldom caught in the vortex of internal strife. It wastes no time haggling over who shall lead and who follow. The Sulla of the hour is quickly chosen and implicitly trusted. Yet among those who toil we find various shades of organization and unionism, eccentric circles of discord that beget neither strength nor profit for capital or labor.

Chancellor Avery is doubtless pursuing the proper course in publicly denouncing the students responsible for misappropriation of the university publication and recalling the objectionable edition, but this experience certainly should convince the faculty of the importance of a discreet censorship of the "Corambaker" or any other publicity matter issued by the students, however responsible this action on the part of the immature students, one finds it difficult to spare those responsible higher up from criticism for the lack of proper oversight at the right time.

The announcement of the New York World in favor of Woodrow Wilson for the democratic nomination threatens to mar the cordial and hospitable relations which exist between the star-eyed Goddess of Kentucky and the Gotham editor. With only five months gone by, the year's record of wrecked friendships is appalling.

The original constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1851, was shaped to meet the needs of an agricultural state. Forty-two amendments submitted by the late constitutional convention deal chiefly with the industrial and economic problems, and mark the submergence of agriculture by industry and trade.

Democratic congressmen persist in posing as economists for public consumption. Privately they rejoice when the senate, in recasting appropriation bills, provides sufficient means to defray the necessary needs of the government. The ostrich game is more ridiculous than amusing.

The senate has amended the naval appropriation bill by reinserting the provision for two battleships, which the house, in its eagerness to make political thunder, struck out. The house now has the chance to make more political thunder by striking it out again in conference.

Prospects for an era of peace, good will and silence following the November election are taking on several shades of gloom. Daughters of the American Revolution are marshaling their forces for the election in 1913.

By the clinching process of democracy's unit rule Uncle Jud Harmon puts Ohio's forty-eight delegates in his Baltimore grip sack. Did Fairview get a fair view of the Clamp?

Traces of the oldest standpatter have been found in the Delaware valley. He is a dead one—about 300,000 years.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES. JUNE 9.

Thirty Years Ago—

E. E. Meyers, the architect of the new county court house, was in Omaha inspecting the progress of the work. He has just been commissioned to design the new state capitol for Texas.

This is splendid cool weather, and the stalks are shooting up so fast that they can almost be seen moving. A new clerk of the county court has been appointed, and assumed the duties of his office. It is Mr. Will Gurley, a nephew of General Wilson of the military headquarters.

The fender of a pocket case of surgical instruments is invited to leave them at Goodman's drug store and receive the reward. "Paint" is the motto now decorating the various postoffice entrances. The current report of impending consolidation of Omaha's two German newspapers, the Post and the Telegraph, is pronounced unfounded.

To correct an oversight, The Bee explains that it neglected to schedule among the presents at the Bonner wedding an elegant individual casket from the following named members of the I. O. O. F.: Misses Nola Daniels, Grace Aiken, Jennie Howard, May Gould, Jennie Aiken, Nettie Gould and Messrs. Weaver, Bunce, Barton, Small, White, Jones, C. Bence, Walthers, Exten and Furness.

Twenty Years Ago—

The arrival of F. L. Ames of Boston, gave impetus to the rumor that the new union depot would soon be built, since Mr. Ames is the largest stockholder in the Union Pacific, having about \$100,000 worth of stock. News reached Omaha of the death in New York of Sidney Dillop, former president of the Union Pacific railroad, at the age of 86.

General Superintendent E. McNeill, of the Pacific division of the Union Pacific, sent his resignation to E. Dickinson and it appeared likely that R. W. Baxter would be given the place. It was stated at Burlington headquarters that W. E. Durkin, assistant auditor of the R. & M., would be appointed auditor to succeed the late Paul Heinrich.

The proposition of the Nebraska Central railroad company was endorsed by the Builders and Traders exchange, at a meeting over which President Hueste presided. Dr. S. R. Patten and Mrs. Patten left for Helena, Mont., where the doctor was to represent Nebraska at the grand lodge meeting of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. C. W. Thomas left for Chicago.

Ten Years Ago—

J. W. Scott, assistant manager of Boyd theater, came in from his ranch at Creighton to attend to pressing business. The Allied Printing Trades council adopted a new constitution and elected the following officers: Ed Birch, president; Paul Henry, vice president; D. A. Craighead, secretary; and Messrs. Henry Wastlin and Cole, label committee.

H. M. Waring, stenographer in Judge Fawcett's court went to Cleveland on a visit. A. B. Davenport, chief clerk at the Millard hotel, went to Fremont to attend the congressional convention. Miss Joy Higgins, who was forming an Audubon society for the protection of birds, called a meeting of all persons interested in the movement at the Young Men's Christian association building.

County Judge Vinsonhaler decided that William Broderick was elected to the city council from the fifth ward of South Omaha and not I. J. Copenhaver, who contested the seat. He also decided in favor of William Queenan, as against W. B. Van Sant, from the sixth ward. The Board of Education was embroiled in a hot discussion over the proposition to displace four high school instructors and was coming to a decision slowly but excitedly.

The city council met as a special board of equalization with Isaac Hascall as chairman. Among the items to be equalized was a special improvement tax of \$100,000 levied to construct Central boulevard.

Big Lesson in a Race.

Chicago Record-Herald. There is a big lesson to be learned from the automobile race at Indianapolis. One of the racers secured a commanding lead early in the contest. He kept increasing his advantage as the race progressed until it seemed as if he could not possibly be beaten. Then, when he was almost within reach of the first prize, his engine went wrong, he was compelled to stop, and another won the honor and the \$20,000 which went with it. The moral is obvious. Keep on, keep on, keep on, even when there seems to be no chance to win. The other fellow's engine may break down.

A Fanciful Primary.

New York Sun. The fanciful character of the democratic presidential primary in Rhode Island is seen in a comparison of the vote actually cast with the tally for Mr. Bryan in 1908. An unpopular candidate in that state, he received 24,706 votes, while the count for Clark in the recent primary was 4,107, for Wilson, 1,333 and for Harmon 728, or 6,168 in all. The vote in 1911 for Waterman, the democratic candidate for governor, was 39,575.

Sources of Superior Health.

Baltimore American. It is no new woman with the hoe, as the fair sex has been persuaded that garden work is good for the health. In course of time husbands have to persuade wives that beauty as well as health hides in the vigorous exercise of the lawn mower, and when this is accomplished the suburbanite will begin to see something in life worth living for.

HOW EDITORS SEE THINGS.

Wall Street Journal: Competition of breakfast food manufacturers for corn forces up meat prices, and gives the overworked "excelsior" job a rest. Chicago Record-Herald: It has been held by a Pennsylvania judge that a woman whose husband has remained away from her for twenty-seven years is a widow. We assume that when a woman becomes a widow in that way it is not strictly necessary for her to dress in mourning.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Uncle James Wilson, who is now the sole pure food authority of the Department of Agriculture, will get into trouble if he persists in writing to the official cookbook his ruling that the addition of water in canning fruits is adulteration. Many a housewife, who has had more experience than the secretary of agriculture in "putting up" fruit, knows that a little not only is beneficial, but actually is necessary in the majority of canning processes.

Baltimore American: Perhaps as heavy a responsibility as was ever placed on a human being is that of the charge in the Titanic report against the captain of the California, that had it not been for his negligence in attending to the signals of distress from the sinking ship many more, if not all, of the lives of those upon her might have been saved. It is a charge which will probably quicken the conscience of many another commander who might otherwise be inclined to carelessness in investigating apparent distress.

Philadelphia Record: Another muckraking magazine has gone by the board after nearly \$7,000,000 has been sunk in it. Doubtless the money trust will be blamed for this, though fierce competition and the lack of a millionaire angel seem to have been the causes of the trouble. There is no cause for wonder at an occasional failure of this kind. The real marvel is that so many periodicals survive to crowd the newstands and excite the wonderment of the judicious that readers can be found for them all.

Never mind the weather. Keep on digging and warm up. Postal savings is growing by leaps and bounds in Boston. During the month of May \$35 new accounts were opened, running the total over 10,000. Cheer up! A delegation of Taft and of Roosevelt supporters occupied the same car from New York to Chicago last Wednesday. Car and passengers safely reached their destination. The Arizona convict who got a parole to go to Washington and patent a device to get electricity from the atmosphere is back in stripes again. Owing to an excess of hot air he couldn't deliver the goods.

Mrs. Susanna Look Avery, 46 years old, a suffragist of Louisville, who, 50 years ago, demanded the emancipation of the slaves, is over in Cincinnati cheering her sisters in the battle for the ballot. Her hat is in the ring to stay. A Pennsylvania man who was rendered dumb by an accident had his hearing restored by the kick of a mule. Though somewhat shy on "pride of ancestry," the mule, it may be observed, constitutes an impressive addition to curative medicine.

Dr. Li Yun Tso, a Chinese woman, who is in St. Louis supplementing her medical education with surgical work at the Bethesda hospital, believes that opportunities for women physicians and surgeons are even greater in China than they are in America. The sentence of Mann, the English labor leader, found guilty of trying to turn British sailors from their duty, has been reduced from six to two months, in consequence of the agitation of the labor party. The British ear is peculiarly responsive to labor's appeals these days.

Thirty-seven years of railway service without a serious accident was the unique record of John Fellows, a Chicago engineer, which was suddenly broken when his locomotive overturned, killing him instantly. Among his fellow-employees the victim was known as "the engineer who never had an accident." Mrs. Julian Heath of the National Housewives' league, is organizing a branch in Pittsburgh to combat high prices. Beginning June 17 a ban on butcher shops will be inaugurated, similar to that which put Cleveland on the publicity map a year ago. About the first of July, Mrs. Heath thinks, beef barons will begin to wonder where they will get the price of the next meal.

Major James C. Hemphill, the noted southern editor who gravitated from the Charleston News and Courier to the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Charlotte (N. C.) Courier, is to join the editorial staff of the New York Times. The major divided with Henry Watterson the honors of personal journalism in the south. In transferring his activities to New York the individual becomes submerged in the multitude.

ROMANCE OF OUR DAY. Theory and Practical Development of the Flying Machine. St. Louis Republic. A few years since a slender little man with a piercing eye and a quiet smile, known the world over as a bridge builder and an authority on the chemical preservation of wood, was eagerly looking for a practical genius who should invent a practicable flying machine.

He had himself done the theoretical work. The calculations were made and the fundamental principles established. The task needed the practical instinct of the designer and the long patience of the experimenter to bring it to success. That man was Octave Chanute of Chicago. In the course of time he met two young men who were the proprietors of a small bicycle shop at Dayton, O. He placed his calculations at their disposal—a favor which he had extended to several other promising mechanics without result. It was the hour of destiny. On the theoretical basis laid by Chanute, Orville and Wilbur Wright erected the first successful aeroplane and went on to complete conquest of the air.

Mr. Chanute died recently in Paris, after a long illness, at a hospital whose garden was a favorite spot for circling aeroplanes whose riders desired to honor the genius of their coming. Now Wilbur Wright follows him in his forty-sixth year. The aeroplane, meanwhile, has become as much a part of the modern world as the gas balloon was of the world of our fathers. It requires an effort to realize how recent is the history that produced it, how close we are still to one of the greatest of the romances of modern invention.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"In your civilization," said the barbarian with an inquiring mind, "the people select a candidate for office, do they not?" "Not precisely," replied Senator Sorghum. "The candidate selects himself and then gets out and persuades the people to endorse him."—Washington Star.

Customer—I want a ton of coal. Dealer—Yes, sir. What size? Customer—Well, if it's not asking too much, I'd like to have a 2,000-pound ton.—Baltimore Life.

"Will this road take us anywhere, sonny?" asked the motorist, as he checked his flying machine to ask the question. "You bet, mister," answered the rural youth, grinning, "it'll take you straight to the county jail, all right."—Baltimore American.

"Willie," said the mother sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get another gray hair." "Gee!" said Willie; "you must have been a terror. Look at grandpa."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"George stepped on a banana peel just as he bowed to that pretty Miss Van Spicer." "For goodness sake! What did he do?" "Finished the salutation, kicked the banana peel into the street, walked home with the girl—and they're going to be married in October."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Neurtich—So you heard from your sister? How did she enjoy the trip across? Miss Young—Well, she wrote that she was very glad when they reached terra firma. Mrs. Neurtich—Terra firma? Why, I thought she was to land at Liverpool.—Boston Transcript.

"I hear your store burned down last night," said the casual acquaintance. "I wish it had," replied the unfortunate merchant, "but it didn't; it burned up. The fire started in the basement.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Knicker—So Jones has a great invention? Bocker—Yes; an umbrella handle that retains the finger print.—New York Post.

"Can any little boy tell me why the race is not always to the swift?" "I kin." "Can sometimes the motorcycle cop run 'em in?"—Baltimore American.

"These great nations," remarked Pinte Pite, as he the casual acquaintance, "the paper, 'the party' much the same idea that we have here in Crimison Gulch." "In what respect?" "They sort of take it for granted that the one that kin shoot quickest, straightest an' oftenest is sort o' naturally entitled to be considered boss."—Washington Star.

KISSING THE ROD.

James Whitcomb Riley. Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't worry so! What we've missed of calm we couldn't have you know; What we've met of stormy rain, And of sorrow's driving rain, We can better meet again if it blow!

We have erred in that dark hour we have known, When our tears fell with the shower all alone! Were not shine and shadow blent As the gracious Master meant? Let us temper our content with his own, For we know not every morrow can be sad; So, forgetting all the sorrow we have had, Let us fold away our fears, And put off foolish tears, And all through the coming years just be glad.

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Prevent It With Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Tonight rub your scalp lightly with Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap. No other emollients do so much for dry, thin and falling hair, dandruff and itching scalps, or do it so speedily, agreeably and economically. Full directions in every package.

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