

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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JUNE CIRCULATION.
57,957 Daily—Sunday 52,877

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of June, 1916, was 57,957 daily and 52,877 Sunday.

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

Now watch King Corn hump himself. Time again to revise that society for the prevention of unnecessary noises.

Two years of war and no capitals captured except that of poor little Belgium and ill-fated Serbia!

It is to be noted that none of the taxing authorities reduce rates by cutting out any of the money which they themselves spend!

The literacy test immigration bill has gone over until next session. No damage would have been done had it gone over indefinitely.

Legislation by secret caucus is not usually palatable to the public, but it seems to be the only way to get work out of a democratic senate.

And when the rain finally did come to break the drought, it came also in total disregard of the weather man's prediction of "fair and warmer."

Nature has a way of taking care of things that is nearly as good as any man has yet devised. Note the timeliness of the rain, for an example.

Mr. Hughes showed rare discrimination in picking out the places to hit the administration. It is not an easy choice to make, where so many openings exist.

Democrats are going after the woman voters, but it will be hard to make the dear girls forget the pictures of the president dodging petitioners at the White House.

The World-Herald's account of the transfer of the postoffice to our new postmaster does not mention the senator, who alone is entitled to the credit for the change. Why?

Omaha's base ball team continues to uphold its supremacy among its rivals. It is capably representing the standing of the Gate City this season by staying at the top all the time.

What sort of promises were made to the southern senators to get them to agree to end the child slavery in the southern cotton factories? We fear there's a joker there somewhere.

A French engineer sets claim to the discovery of a process that will produce light without heat. Something of that sort would be a particularly desirable auxiliary to an acrimonious political campaign.

The still unsolved puzzle, however, is who was the "boss" of the so-called populist convention that assumed to turn over to the democratic ticket an alleged remnant of 18,000 populist votes in Nebraska?

Whether the price of \$98,000 at which it is said the old Union Pacific bridge may be bought is fair or not must still be secondary to the question whether there is a location where the bridge can be made serviceable at any price.

That terrible fatality in New York reminds us again to ask, How are our laws and ordinances governing the storage of explosives and inflammables in Omaha being enforced? Are we exercising the precautions demanded by common sense and the rules of "safety first?"

Of course, Arthur Mullen is not the democratic "boss" in Nebraska, but the folks most interested in securing a land bank for Omaha knew what they were doing when they appealed to Mullen instead of the senator who refuses to stand up for Omaha, although it is his home town.

People and Events

Signor Marconi, the "wireless wizard," has but one eye, having lost the other in a motor accident some years ago.

A naturalized Englishman born in Roumania, who arrived in New York with a German wife on a Spanish ship, shrewdly declined to be interviewed on the war. Neutrality pays.

So far the shark scare has not disturbed the serenity of Philadelphia or satiated its thirst for knowledge. A recent investigation into the whiteness of a square meal developed the scientific fact that it consists of 1,000 calories and Quaker town quickly put the essentials on its menu card.

A New York man told the court he is unable to pay the alimony in the case because when he works he gets nervous. To cure nervousness he must take the anti-work treatment regularly, and having made provision for the treatment there is nothing coming in for alimony. What can the court do?

The achievement of the Clearfield (Pa.) girl who kissed 971 guardmen as a before-breakfast appetizer is held to be the primary cause of a freight train jumping the track near Clearfield and breaking into a bedroom of a nearby cottage.

The intentions of the train crew are above suspicion, but they didn't get the right number.

Not Such a New Tune After All. Our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, throws several varieties of spasms over what it chooses to call "The Bee's new tune" with a labored effort to uncover a grievous inconsistency in The Bee's acceptance of the republican national platform plank for federal regulation of railroads.

If The Bee favored railroad regulation by state commissions but experiment had proved the ineffectiveness of that method and the need of unified control, we would not hesitate to advocate such a plan that promised more satisfactory results. The founder of The Bee, at one time, was openly skeptical about an Interstate Commerce commission of any kind but later became converted to it.

At another time, The Bee demanded abolition of our old state board of transportation and rate regulation by direct legislative act, but when the old maximum freight rate law was nullified in the courts, we advocated the establishment of the present elective state railway commission responsible under the constitution directly to the people rather than subordinate to the legislature. But experience with this commission in Nebraska, as in other states, has developed the fact that the railway problem is essentially a national problem and cannot be solved piece-meal by forty-eight distinct and independently acting bodies.

The realization of this fact, however, on the part of The Bee is not at all new a tune as the World-Herald would make believe, for The Bee has more than once urged re-organization of the Interstate Commerce commission to make it do the work now so badly done by the state commissions or left undone altogether. If the World-Herald man will turn to the file of The Bee back in September, 1909, he will find a discussion of the then proposed enlargement of Interstate Commerce commission powers in which we said:

"The difficulty which confronts any plan to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission and to add to its work is that the commission as now constituted and with its present powers and duties is entirely inadequate to the demands upon it which have grown so fast and become so complicated that no such single body can fulfill its purpose satisfactorily. The expanse of territory within the confines of the United States is too wide, our industries too numerous, our railroad mileage too colossal, our problems too varied, the distance too great and the time too short to have one Interstate Commerce commission take up all the railroad problems, that may arise and grant relief for all the grievances and complaints growing out of railway transportation.

What is needed, The Bee believes and has already urged, is a division of the country into districts for purposes of railway supervision and regulation corresponding more or less to the regular divisions along which the railroads have themselves organized traffic associations and the recasting of the Interstate Commerce commission so that there shall be a subdivision for each district to investigate and pass on local matters, subject to review of the Interstate Commerce commission or appeal to the Interstate Commerce court, somewhat in the fashion of the federal circuit and supreme courts. Just now, with the best of intentions and steadfast industry, the Interstate Commerce commission cannot possibly give prompt hearing and decision on most important controversies, and in the majority of cases, delay is the same as denial of justice, because tardy damages cannot make up for lost business.

"A body with the authority of the Interstate Commerce commission within each reach and ready to transact business with dispatch in each traffic division would make effective the various state regulations and Interstate Commerce commission laws as they were intended to operate. Uniformity of rulings would be secured by review and appeal, and undue delay, whose uncertainty now prevents people from asserting their rights, would become the exception instead of the rule."

We have clearly a straight-out issue between the two political parties in this pending presidential campaign as between nationalizing the control and regulation of the railroads, and continuing the feeble, confusing and conflicting efforts at control by each state for itself within its own boundaries. On that issue, The Bee is for national control and is confident that the republican party, if entrusted with the duty, will work out a reorganization of the Interstate Commerce commission to make it equal to its task and responsive to the public demands.

Bossey's Place in the Home. Prof. Frandsen of the University of Nebraska proposes to celebrate the cow as the protector of the home. None will dispute the importance of her mission. Milk, butter and cheese are big on the list of staple items in man's dietary and afford the basis for many dainties to decorate a meal, a banquet or a feast. Perhaps the old cow will produce enough to provide for the family while father is away fighting for his country; she may lift the mortgage and send the tax gatherer away with a new light in his eyes, and all her days make glad the hearts of mother and the little ones. With Rover and Puss and Dobbin, she will form a quartet of guardian angels past whose vigilance no misfortune may reach the humble home. But this isn't necessary in Nebraska, where a little honey goes with the milk that flows, and where grapes similar to those brought in by the spies of Joshua may be had. The swine and the poultry yard are yet to be relied upon, and bacon and eggs will piece out the milk menu so that the fodder of the folks at home may be slightly varied. Let us give the cow all her dues, but let us not overlook some of the other important contributors to the prosperity of Nebraska and the fatness of its inhabitants.

King Caucus Rules in Senate. No political party ever found itself in the plight of the democrats at this time. Facing the effect of an accumulation of administrative and legislative blunders, with an array of broken pledges and neglected opportunities, the leaders are now striving in desperation to produce some showing that will enable them to make claims of having really served the people. This has forced them to resort to the rigid rule of the caucus again. Monday the senators who represent the "sovereign" states were lined up in the democratic caucus and bound by an ironclad rule to submit to the decision of the secret conclave of the party. All pretense of liberty is done away with under the pressure of party expediency. Whatever legislation is to be enacted will be determined upon and shaped behind closed doors, and the consideration of it in open session will be farcical, so far as the majority party is concerned.

The administration party could scarcely have given more emphatic endorsement to the charges of incapacity against it. The people well know how to reward such inefficient service.

Thought Nugget for the Day. There is only one stimulant that never fails and yet never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—in his heart, it may be—into which the skylark Happiness always goes singing.—George D. Prentice.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Austro-German ring narrowed about Ivangorod. German official announcement of the capture of Mitau, capital of Courland. Many inhabitants fled from Warsaw in anticipation of German occupation. Official English estimate put German army in service at 4,000,000, with 750,000 more in training.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Dewey & Stone, the well known furniture dealers of this city, have just shipped two car loads of elegant furniture to Charley Kitchen of the Capitol hotel in Lincoln, who has just completed a large addition to his hotel.

Marshal Cummings has promulgated an order that no policeman, while on his beat, shall be allowed to go into a saloon for any purpose whatever, except in cases of actual necessity.

R. W. Gibson, late of the firm of Harrison, Gibson & Wooley, has severed his connection with that firm and has opened an office in Room 5, Withnell block, corner Fifteenth and Harney.

The underwriters doing business in Nebraska met at the parlors of the Paxton for the purpose of organizing, and the following officers were elected: J. M. Emery, president; W. E. Ten Broeck, first vice president; W. H. Lawton, second vice president; F. A. Woodruff, secretary, and H. P. Hale, treasurer.

Colonel Henry, who returned to town, says the party had a most enjoyable trip to Denver, thence to Portland, Ore., along the Columbia river, thence to Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., and across Puget sound to Victoria, B. C. The remainder of the party, consisting of Mr. Callaway, Mr. Morsman, Judge and Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Clarkson will return later in the week after doing the mountains of Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schenk and their little daughter, Lulu, have returned to their home in Dayton, after an extended visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Creighton.

Today in History. 1689—Garrison at Pemaquid, Maine, attacked by Indians and forced to surrender.

1752—Ontario's first governor, Canada, besieged Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George, with about 10,000 French and Indians.

1813—Major George Croghan, with 150 men, held Fort Stephenson at lower Sandusky, O., against an assault by a large force of British and Indians.

1816—Bishop Thomas J. Claggett, the first Episcopal bishop consecrated on American soil, died in Prince George's county, Md. Born there in 1742.

1817—The first steamboat to ascend the upper Mississippi, the "General Pike," reached St. Louis.

TODAY

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1819—Sir John Barrow first entered the strait which bears his name.

1822—United States force defeated Indians under Black Hawk at mouth of the Bad Axe.

1858—Paid fire department organized in Chicago.

1866—Dr. John H. Lathrop, president of the University of Missouri, died at Columbia, Mo. Born at Sherburne, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1799.

1870—The French government announced that "they make war, not against Germany, but against Prussia, or, rather, against the policy of Count Bismarck."

1873—France, except Verdun, was evacuated by the Germans.

1892—Lord Salisbury resigned the British premiership.

1900—An anarchist attempted the life of the shah of Persia, who was visiting Paris.

This is the Day We Celebrate. Dr. Charles H. Gietzen is just 40 years old. He was born in Fremont and graduated in dental surgery at Northwestern university in Chicago. He practiced first in Columbus, and removed to Omaha in 1904.

Rev. Hans M. Hansen, pastor of Pella Lutheran church, was born Aug. 2, 1874, at Highland Park, Ill. He was educated at Trinity seminary and Dana college at Blair. Assumed his first pastorate at Cordova in 1904. He was called to Omaha in 1908.

Samuel V. Stewart, governor of Montana, born in Monroe county, Ohio, forty-four years ago today.

William Watson, one of the most celebrated of contemporary English poets, born in Yorkshire, fifty-eight years ago today.

Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, born in Baltimore, fifty-six years ago today.

Nicholas P. Cornish, president of the South Atlantic National league base ball team, born at Savannah, Ga., forty-seven years ago today.

Leon K. Ames, pitcher for the St. Louis National league base ball team, born at Warren, Pa., thirty-three years ago today.

Ray Bronson, well known middleweight pugilist and manager, born at Webster City, Ia., twenty-nine years ago today.

Where They All Are Now. Arthur Jorgenson is head of the educational work of the Young Men's Christian association in Tokio, Japan, the largest school center in the association.

George Babcock of the Omaha Young Men's Christian association, who went from here to Mexico as national secretary, is now a general secretary of the international committee, with headquarters at New York.

Thomas R. Hill, formerly general agent for the Provident Life & Trust Co., in Omaha, is western supervisor of agents for the company, with offices in Chicago.

Frank Ober, a former general secretary of the Omaha Young Men's Christian association, is now editor of "Association Men," the official organ, at New York City.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier is American representative in the international court at Shanghai. He was for a period of years commissioner of our state supreme court.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. France will observe today, the second anniversary of the killing of Corporal Jules Andre Peugeot, who was the first French victim of the war.

West Virginia democrats are to meet in state convention today at Parkersburg, to name two candidates for the state supreme bench, write a platform and select presidential electors.

A meeting is to be held at St. Louis today to perfect the organization of the National Commercial Apple Growers' association.

A call has been issued for a national convention of representatives of the negro race, to be held in Denver today to consider, among other things, a plan to colonize American negroes in Liberia.

Storyette of the Day. A Scotch gardener was hammering away at the bottom of his wheelbarrow on a Sunday, when his wife hurried out to him.

"Mon, mon!" she exclaimed, "you're making a dreadful clatter. What will the neighbors say?" "Never mind the neighbors," returned her husband. "I must get me a barrow mendit."

The Bee's Letter Box

Summer Resorts in Nebraska. Ogallala, Neb., Aug. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: After four weeks of very hot weather over a large portion of the northern states, let us take stock. How have we come out? It is here in western Nebraska, compared with other localities? With thirty fatal cases of heat prostration in Chicago in a single day and other places in like proportion, it appears that Nebraska is in the right location to be nearly immune from such attacks; especially is it so in all that portion of the state west of a line at North Platte, for in that district a case of heat prostration has never been known that could not be directly traced to some other cause or illness. What is the answer? The elevation is 3,000 to 4,000 feet, or about double that at the Missouri river. The days are hot, yet, and we can appreciate the cool breezes that spring up at sunset, and by 11 o'clock you may wrap a heavy quilt around you and lie down to pleasant dreams and come up in the morning smiling, ready and fit for another day's battle. It is an old saying every mile west from the Missouri river brings you nearer heaven.

It is not necessary to go to the mountains for a summer resort. However, a great many do go to be in the swim and from the fact that it is only from six to ten hours by auto to the foot of the Rockies. Are the winters cold and severe owing to the higher altitude. On the contrary, the winters are mild and thus a most delightful place to live all the year round. They travel to the east and they travel to the west, but they are all mighty glad to come back home. EDWIN M. SEARLE.

Insists No Heat in the Sun. Gibbon, Neb., Aug. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Has the sun a heated surface? Evidently not for the following reasons: As we are 8,000,000 miles nearer the sun in January than in July, taking the world over, we see no rise in temperature at the former date. As the planet Mercury, whose distance from the sun is but 38,000,000 miles, and at aphelion is 48,000,000 miles from the sun; and the planet Venus' mean distance being 68,130,000 miles from the sun, against 92,800,000 miles for our planet. Were the sun the center of the universe, as supposed, those inner planets would be burned to a cinder or certainly be unsuitable for animal or vegetable life on account of the intense heat, while the outer planets, Jupiter, 475,692,000; Saturn, 972,138,000; Uranus, 1,782,851,000; and Neptune, 2,746,271,000 miles from the sun would be locked in eternal frigidity and therefore uninhabitable.

It would certainly be a travesty on the wisdom of the architect of the universe if he, or some other, had formed so infinitesimal a part) to think that those vast orbs, the outer four being from 100 to 1,200 times larger than our planet, should be formed and placed in such climatic conditions as to render them useless or even hostile to the twinkling light for the sole benefit of the inhabitants of our little planet.

That the sun's light and heat are produced electrically is easily proven. Take a common convex lens, a four-inch reading glass will focus the sun's rays on a sheet of paper and the thermometer and the mercury will rise fifty degrees or more in less than that number of seconds. Now, place the bulb in the focus of an electric arc light, as used in moving picture machines, and the result will be exactly the same as with the sun's rays. Now try your lens by throwing a focus from a fire, lamp, gas or any light or heat produced by combustion, no matter how intense, and there will be no effect on the thermometer, cold, showing that the sun's light and heat are produced electrically and not by combustion. Were the sun depending on combustion for its light and heat the supply of fuel would eventually be exhausted and the sun be dead and the solar system be in darkness and ruin.

Now, our dynamo for electric lighting are cold, yet they are capable of sending electro motive force through the wires which, meet the resistance of carbon, copper, iron or filament, both light and heat are produced, and the outermost light or heating plant receives the same degree of intensity as those nearest to the dynamo.

It is very reasonable to suppose that the sun, probably assisted by the planets, satellites, comets and asteroids circling around it, acts as a great dynamo and is the source of all electric energy of our solar system, and that it is sending electric impulse through the intervening space, and that when the light rays meet the resistance of the atmosphere of a planet light is produced and that when the dark, calorific, or heat rays, impinge on the surface of a planet heat is produced, the outer planets receiving approximately the same degree of light and heat as those nearest the sun. This very essential distribution of light and heat which places them where needed and permitting no dissipation of energy through inter-stellar space where it is not needed, could be produced by no other known method.

We see no such proportionate waste anywhere else in nature. That the earth itself is a very important factor in the production of heat is evident from the rapidly with which the cold increases as we recede from the earth, as witness the perpetually snow-capped mountains even at the equator. And this theory can easily account for the sunspots as being rifts or holes through the sun's photosphere through which we can see the dark body of the sun, and why they only appear to us near the sun's equator where the ends of the openings are towards us.

Our own Aurora Borealis, with its counterpart, A. Australis, at the south pole, and very common at the poles, and often in our latitude, sends streamers of light, nearly or quite to the south, and often affects our electric lines, is doubtless analogous to the so-called jets of flame which astronomers see thrown out from the sun's photosphere particularly during an eclipse of the sun. ELLIOTT LOOMIS.

AROUND THE CITIES. Dayton, O., says its city manager \$12,500 a year.

Kansas City has established a park exclusively for women.

Reno, Nev., has opened its first public playground for children.

A convention hall that will seat 20,000 people is projected for Minneapolis.

Seven thousand men are regularly employed in cleaning the streets of New York City.

New York City limits the height of advertising signs to seventy-five feet above the roofs on which they are built.

"Don't spit on the walks" is the mandate which Milwaukee has stenciled in big green letters on its downtown pavements.

Kansas City, Kan., has adopted the safety zone system for all the principal streets and busy street car intersection points.

Wireless communication is soon to be established between police headquarters and suburban stations in New York City.

Cambridge, Mass., now has a one-man paid commission to handle the publicity and industrial development work of the city.

Kansas City, Mo., recently paid a New York sanitary engineer \$100 a day to make a survey of the city and recommend a plan of garbage and waste disposal.

Three thousand street cleaners, repair men, garbage collectors and other laborers employed by the city of Cleveland, have had their pay increased 50 cents a day.

Furth Worth is to install a large searchlight, electrically controlled, on the top of the city hall for the purpose of signaling patrolmen in the outlying sections of the city.

The head of the public works department in Duluth has appointed ten of the city's most prominent civil and mechanical engineers to serve as an advisory board for his department.

Watertown, Conn., has won a silver cup offered by the New England clean-up campaign committee as the town with a population of 5,000 of the best clean-up record in the best results during the clean-up week.

Garden streets, increased depths of lots and "elbow room," even between small two-story houses, for air and health and attractiveness, are among the many measures being urged by the department of public works in Philadelphia for adoption in developing un-built-up sections of the city.

TOLD IN FUN.

While a certain Scotch minister was conducting religious services in an asylum for the insane one of the inmates cried out wildly: "I say, have we got to listen to this?" The minister, surprised and confused, turned to the keeper and said: "What I stop speaking?" The keeper replied: "No, no; gang along, gang along; that will not happen again. That man only has one lucid moment every seven years."—The Christian Herald.

DEAR MR. KABBIBBLE I'M IN LOVE WITH A LIFE GUARD—HOW CAN I FIND OUT WHAT HE DOES IN WINTER? IF HE'S A GOOD LIFE SAVER, HE'S GOT ENOUGH TO DO SHINING HIS MEDALS

Patience: Your brother is a great bargain hunter. I hear.

Patrice: He sure is. And he's quite excited just now.

"Oh, he's a confirmed bachelor, you know, but he read an advertisement yesterday in the paper about great bargains in wedding rings, and now he's all upset."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkine, "they have got tents in the army, don't they?"

"Why, yes. You see, it's a sort of technical term—"

"You needn't trouble to explain. I understand words of one syllable. What I wanted to say is that I'm glad our faithful four-footed friends are provided for. Only I suspect the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made them do it."—Washington Star.

Newcomer (at resort): Is this a restful place?

Native: Well, it used to be until folks began comin' here for rest.—Boston Transcript.

quitted of murder. On what grounds?

Barriester—Insanity. We proved that his father once spent two years in an asylum. Barriester's Wife—But he didn't, did he? Barriester—Yes. He was a doctor there, but we had not time to bring that fact out.—London Tit-Bits.

"Behind the altar," said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists, "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who"—baiting above an unmarked flagging in the stone floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is a-lying 'ere on this spot?"

"Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure, but I have my suspicions."—Tit-Bits.

"How long did you stay in your last place?"

"Two weeks, mum, and before I agree to come to work for you I should like to know how long you kept the last girl you had."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Youngbride—I'm getting our ice from a new man now, dear.

Youngbride—What's wrong with the other man?"

Mrs. Youngbride—The new dealer says he'll give us colder ice for the same money.—Boston Transcript.

An American lady at Stratford-on-Avon showed even more than the usual American

fervor. She had not recovered when she reached the railway station, for she remarked to a friend as they walked on the platform: "To think that it was from this very platform, the immortal bard would depart whenever he journeyed to town!"—Aronaut.

AN OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE.

James Whitcomb Riley. As one who came at evening o'er an album all alone

And mused on the faces of the friends that he had known, So I turn the leaves of fancy till in shadowy design

I find the smiling features of an old sweetheart of mine. The lamplight seems to glimmer with a flicker of surprise,

As I turn it low to rest me of the dandle in my eyes. And light my pipe in silence, save a sigh that seems to yoke

Its fate with my tobacco and to vanish with the thought that starts

Into being as like perfumes from the blossoms of the heart;

And to dream the old dreams over is a luxury divine—