

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Published Every Morning. Terms of Subscription. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$5.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year \$6.00. Illustrated Bee, One Year \$8.00. Sunday Bee, One Year \$4.00. Saturday Bee, One Year \$3.00. Weekly Bee, One Year \$1.50.

Circulation Table: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, as of February 1, 1900. Total 758,505. Less unreturned and returned copies 10,000. Net total sales 748,505. Net daily average 20,735.

Give Speaker Henderson credit for having the courage of his convictions. Don't forget to register your vote at the republican primaries this afternoon.

THE ANTI-BRYAN DEMOCRATS.

Whether or not there are more anti-Bryan democrats at this time than four years ago is undeterminable, but those who are opposed to his nomination and to the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform are expressing themselves in no doubtful terms. The Baltimore Sun, the organ of the regular democratic organization in Maryland, whose leaders and representatives declined to accord any consideration to Mr. Bryan when he visited Maryland a short time ago, says that the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform at this time would not bring Mr. Bryan one more vote than he received in 1896.

Another exponent of old-time democracy, the Philadelphia Record, declares that "the opportunity of the democratic party depends upon the assemblage of a wise and truly representative convention which shall realize that the democracy ought not to be tied to the fortunes of any one man, but should be the party of the people, as its name and traditional principles signify—a party with living issues, seeking success not for the vindication of a particular man and his doctrines, but from patriotic motives and for far-reaching purposes."

It is apprehensive, however, that the convention which will meet in Kansas City on July 4 will not be of this character, that it will not represent the best intelligence of the party, but will prefer "to proclaim its loyalty to a dead issue rather than triumph at the polls."

There is no doubt that these expressions voice the predominating sentiment among democrats in the sections where the journals quoted circulate, but the attitude of these democrats will avail nothing. The work of the national convention of the Bryanite party is already cut out and it will not be changed. The platform of the party in Nebraska, approved if not framed by Mr. Bryan, will be the pattern for the platform proclaimed by the national convention, upon which Bryan will be renominated without opposition. It is useless for the eastern democrats to make any effort to overturn or even modify the plan which has been definitely settled by Mr. Bryan and his adherents. The program is fixed and will not be altered.

Such being the case, what will democrats oppose to Bryan and the Chicago platform? That is an interesting and important question and perhaps a definite answer cannot be had until after the election. It would seem, however, that all of them who sincerely desire that the democracy should not be tied to the fortunes of any one man and should return to its traditional principles, would have no difficulty in deciding what course to pursue. Believing as they do that Bryanism is not true democracy, their plain duty is to vote for its defeat, for only in that way can the democratic party be restored to its former character. We think that a large majority of the anti-Bryan democrats will do this and we find warrant for this belief in such utterances as we have quoted from representative democratic papers.

COUNSELING DISHONOR.

An organization calling itself the "Cuban-American league," manifestly intended to promote annexation sentiment, has petitioned congress to repeal the resolution promising independence to the Cubans and to substitute the promises contained in the proclamation of General Miles to the Porto Ricans. This is asking congress to do something that would be dishonorable to the nation and would discredit the American people in the opinion of the civilized world. As the Philadelphia North American says in regard to this remarkable proposition, "if we should violate one promise what security would there be that we should keep another? Congress can repeal a law, but it cannot release itself from a solemn pledge only two years old."

We do not know what class of men compose this league, but it is a safe guess that most of them are members of corporations or syndicates that are anxious to exploit Cuba. At all events, congress should not and doubtless will not pay any attention to the petition. The administration is proceeding as energetically as possible with the work of preparing the Cubans for self-government. It has given repeated assurances of the purpose of the United States to faithfully fulfill its pledge and Cuban confidence in our good faith is thoroughly established. In these circumstances the petition of this annexation league is an insult to congress.

SENDING COAL TO EUROPE.

A Philadelphia dispatch reports a shipment of coal from that port to the Netherlands and states that more is to follow. It is also said that there is a demand from all parts of Europe for American coal and that the exports continue heavy. The coal famine in Europe is having some serious consequences. Advice from Germany state that it has compelled the shutting down or the reduction in operating time of a great many manufacturing establishments, throwing out of employment about a million people. The British government is reported to be somewhat alarmed about the navy, owing to the inability of the mines of the British Isles to meet the demand upon them and the prospect of their exhaustion in the not remote future. In other European countries the

scarcity of coal is affecting the industrial situation.

The demand for coal is certain to steadily increase and there is no doubt that its export by this country will become a very large item in our foreign trade. The London Statist, referring to the shipment of coal from this country to Europe, concludes that "American coal has come to stay" and this view is undoubtedly correct. As an exchange remarks, once our coal has been introduced in Europe its quality must be recognized, while at the same time its continued export for industrial purposes will become more necessary as the comparatively limited coal deposits of Great Britain and the continent become exhausted, or rather incapable of meeting the ever-growing demands of commerce. While the present demand is to a considerable extent due to war, yet if peace should everywhere prevail and naval armaments be destroyed the coal export trade of the United States would probably continue. This foreign demand will necessarily stimulate the mining of coal in this country and doubtless increase its cost to American consumers. As to the supply no estimate approximating accuracy can be made, but it is undoubtedly sufficient to meet the world's demand for an indefinite time.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

In the campaign of demagoguery that has been precipitated by the discussion of legislation for Porto Rico in congress one of the salient points raised by the opponents of the president's policy is that it is a violation of the principle that requires taxation and representation to go hand in hand. This theory, however, has long since been exploded. The revolt of the American colonists against Great Britain on the ground that they were taxed without representation in Parliament affords no parallel precedent for the situation of the Porto Ricans. In the first place, taxation through representation is not a fundamental principle in our system of government. Under the British system the franchise is a privilege granted to those who either own real estate or pay taxes on a fixed valuation of income. At the time of the American revolution property qualifications were essential to the right to vote.

In this country that system has been discarded and manhood suffrage established. Property is taxed, but property ownership confers no special privilege or franchise. The vote of the poor man counts just as much as that of the rich. Corporations pay taxes, but are entitled to no representation on that account in legislative bodies. The property of women and children is taxed, but that does not confer upon them the right to vote or the right to take part in lawmaking.

The Porto Ricans must have a local government and taxes must be imposed to maintain it. But that does not signify that they must have representation in congress any more than the District of Columbia or unorganized territory of the United States. According to the Porto Ricans all the rights to which every human being is entitled, namely, life, liberty and the right to enjoy the fruits of their own labor, neither the Declaration of Independence nor the constitution of the United States confer anything that guarantees to newly acquired territory representation in the national legislature as a condition precedent to the imposition of taxes either in the shape of customs or internal revenue duties.

Many western states secure a large amount of valuable advertising each year from the publication of accurate agricultural statistics. Kansas is particularly fortunate in this respect. In Nebraska the law contemplates the collection of this information by the assessors, but in not a county in the state are the statistics of acreage of various crops accurately compiled. A little labor on the part of each assessor would result in immense good to the state in the way of advertising its agricultural resources, yet the farmers who would be the greatest gainers by having the work accurately done are the worst offenders. The assessors of the state can do it a great service if they will by simply complying with the law.

The attempt of popocratic demagogues to make political capital out of the appeals of missionaries for help for starving India constitutes a display of petty partisanship indulged in only by mountebanks of mediocrity. Appeals have been made time and again for help for starving Russia, starving China and starving Cuba, but no sympathetic mind ever saw in them occasions for violent attacks on Russia, Spain or China for not caring for their own without the aid or consent of any other nation. People who are asked to contribute to the India relief funds are under no compulsion, but will give what they wish of their own free will—not out of hatred of England, but of love for humanity.

Whether General Joubert would have been a great military commander or not had he been placed in command of a large army organized under modern military ideas will always be a matter of pure speculation. That he grasped the possibilities of the forces which were at his command for the creation of an army and organized and fought them to the best possible advantage his opponents are forced to admit. His conception of the capabilities of the scattered population of the Transvaal and the perfection of its organization must stand forever as a marvel.

The popocratic secretary of the State Banking board warns the state banks about to reorganize of the dangers of inflation, although the secretary is a member of a party which has insisted in season and out that there was not enough money in the country to transact its business. Now he tells the bankers that any increase in the currency is sure to be counteracted by the retirement of bank notes which are not needed when the banks will be called upon to redeem them. It is a poor day when a popocrat cannot see some calamity in front of him.

By the enactment of the bill to reimburse the settlers on the Otoe and Missouri lands several fat lobbyist fees will be earned. The promoters of this bill have maintained agents at Washington during every congress for the last ten years and their services certainly have not been rendered for nothing.

Opposition papers, which have never missed an opportunity to belittle the work of the State department, should read the comment of the foreign press on the achievement of Secretary Hay in securing assurances of an open door for the trade of the world in China. Republicans of South Omaha have a ticket in every respect superior to that of their opponents in the pending municipal campaign and their nominees should receive the support not only of republicans, but all citizens interested in the welfare of South Omaha.

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

Among the papers recently sent to congress by President McKinley was a detailed account of the negotiations of General Bates with the sultan of Sulu last August and the famous treaty then drafted and signed. These facts have been published and constitute ancient history. But there was one feature of the negotiations overlooked by the newswriters which the president makes public. It is a verbatim report of the interview with one of the American officers and the sultan, mother of the sultana, who was a powerful factor in the negotiations. The report constitutes a unique page in the history of Uncle Sam's strides in the Philippines and in the sunny land of the Sulu. This is some of the conversation:

General Bates—I have heard such good reports of the sultana that I was anxious to make her acquaintance. Sultana—I am very glad. I am nervous, sometimes, nervous and shivering all over. General Bates—I am sorry. Americans always respect their mothers. Sultana—I not only love my sons, but my father-in-law.

General Bates—We come, hoping there will be peace. Sultana—I am thankful to hear that, for I always have thought peace goes a lot faster than a storm.

(At this juncture General Bates introduced Captain Pizman of the navy.) Sultana—I thank you, but not today. Perhaps another day when I am in better health. General Bates—We will go now and see your son, the sultan. Sultana—I hope you will remember that his young son is that advice will be the best thing you can give him. I know you will do what is right.

General Bates—I think we had better go now. Sultana—Please excuse the size of my heart. It is very small. General Bates—We have been hospitably received, and have enjoyed the chocolate and other refreshments.

Sultana—I am glad you have come. My nephew told me you were angry and would not come. General Bates—Oh, no. I always heard you were for peace and gave good advice.

In Senator A. J. Beveridge's paper, "With Our Sights on the Philippines," in the Philadelphia Record, are several good stories of life along the firing line. Here is one of them: "The second time I was at our extreme front in Luzon I met a young man who is one of the first families of the country. He is a democratic enthusiast and is what is known as a 'soldier man.' All that is charming or delightful in American life is his. You would not imagine that this low-spoken, rich-voiced, quick-mannered gentleman, with all the characteristics of the ultra-fashonable American 'swell,' could be induced to fight in any manner, and much less to fight in the deadly contest of arms. Yet he had left all the allurements with life and fortune and his own talents had surrounded him and enlisted as a private soldier in Cuba. There he had risen, by cool gallantry, to the position of a commissioned officer. He had won his honor through the sword and proceeded to lecture them soundly on their dirty appearance. 'Cleanliness is one of the most important qualifications of American citizenship,' said the judge, 'and I advise you to make generous and daily use of soap and water.'

The New York legislature has passed and Governor Roosevelt has signed a bill for the preservation of the romantic scenery along the Hudson known as the Palisades. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission to condemn lands along the river for an interstate park—a similar measure having been introduced into the New Jersey legislature, with every prospect of success. Captain Charles D. Sigbee, the commander of the battleship Maine when she was sunk in Havana harbor and the commander of the steamer St. Paul through the war that followed, has accepted the invitation of the Commercial club to visit the ruins of the ship and to address the judges in selecting the design for the bronze tablet to be presented to the steamer by the citizens of St. Paul.

MOORE ADDED TO THE MARY. Macked Business Buoyancy at Opening of a Presidential Campaign. Usually the year of a presidential election is not a good business year and the buoyancy of the business interests manifest itself very early in the season. There is always a chance that the administration and the policy of congress may be changed by the voters at the polls and the capital does not like to take chances. Early in the presidential year manufacturers and merchants begin to reduce sail, the banks adopt a conservative policy in regard to loans, and a general slowing down of business activity is apparent. The business world prepares for any possible emergency, with the net result that business assumes a hand-to-mouth character. Business men hesitate about a progressive policy for the future because they do not know what the future has in store for them.

The present season is proving an exception to this rule. There is no spirit of hesitation manifest anywhere. The volume of transactions was never greater at this season of the year. The manufacturing industry is running at high pressure and the orders that exceed productive capacity. Exports are the largest ever known and there is no indication on the part of the banks of a determination to restrict loans, but a matter of fact supply of loanable bank funds is greater than in any season. All this, too, in spite of the fact that a change in administration is possible if not probable, and that the congress elected next fall may reverse the policy of the congress now in session. All this, too, in spite of the fact that the congress and the administration are still at sea about a colonial policy and that the Philippine war obstinately refuses to come to an end.

Why this unusual business confidence on the threshold of a great presidential contest? First and chiefly, because the financial system of the country has been placed upon a gold basis beyond the power of a possible democratic president and house of representatives to reverse. The senate is really republican for several years to come and the gold standard law cannot be repealed until it has had time to demoralize fully the wisdom of its enactment. Incidentally the law provides for a healthy expansion of the currency on a safe basis and a 10 per cent increase of national money naturally seeks attention as the establishment of new banks in the smaller towns and in new sections of the country. The net result, of course, is still further to crowd the already overpopulated districts with thousands who will not only find it difficult to secure comfortable support, but who will further reduce the earning power of those already on the ground.

It is this feature of the immigration question that is fraught with the most danger to the prosperity of the country as far west there is abundant room for hundreds of thousands of abled immigrants to secure a livelihood and add to the prosperity of the country into the bargain. New York and Pennsylvania, and they preferred to remain near their friends, securing such crumbs of subsistence as would fall from an already overcrowded table to launching out into thinly-settled sections remote from friends and those of kindred blood and speech. Italian prefers to live near Italian. Hebrew near Hebrew. Pole near Poles and Hun near Hungarians. The net result, of course, is still further to crowd the already overpopulated districts with thousands who will not only find it difficult to secure comfortable support, but who will further reduce the earning power of those already on the ground.

It is this feature of the immigration question that is fraught with the most danger to the prosperity of the country as far west there is abundant room for hundreds of thousands of abled immigrants to secure a livelihood and add to the prosperity of the country into the bargain. New York and Pennsylvania, and they preferred to remain near their friends, securing such crumbs of subsistence as would fall from an already overcrowded table to launching out into thinly-settled sections remote from friends and those of kindred blood and speech. Italian prefers to live near Italian. Hebrew near Hebrew. Pole near Poles and Hun near Hungarians. The net result, of course, is still further to crowd the already overpopulated districts with thousands who will not only find it difficult to secure comfortable support, but who will further reduce the earning power of those already on the ground.

It is this feature of the immigration question that is fraught with the most danger to the prosperity of the country as far west there is abundant room for hundreds of thousands of abled immigrants to secure a livelihood and add to the prosperity of the country into the bargain. New York and Pennsylvania, and they preferred to remain near their friends, securing such crumbs of subsistence as would fall from an already overcrowded table to launching out into thinly-settled sections remote from friends and those of kindred blood and speech. Italian prefers to live near Italian. Hebrew near Hebrew. Pole near Poles and Hun near Hungarians. The net result, of course, is still further to crowd the already overpopulated districts with thousands who will not only find it difficult to secure comfortable support, but who will further reduce the earning power of those already on the ground.

TRENDS ON THE YELDT.

Chicago Record. Perhaps Lord Roberts intends to profit by the example of General Otis and sit down and declare that the war is over. Washington Post: General Cronie will have one advantage at St. Helena. He will not be exposed to the controversies growing out of the war.

New York Mail and Express: One result of the South African war is a marked increase in the price of barbed wire in this country. The belligerent nations evidently look to Uncle Sam to fence them off from each other, but it costs money.

San Francisco Call: The appeal of the Transvaal republic to the nations for intervention might as well be called back. Every nation on earth has troubles of its own, and not one of them is looking around for a chance to put its other troubles.

Chicago Post: The fortune of war in South Africa makes it mighty hard for some of the natives to decide on the safe course to pursue. After a town or a district has been alternately occupied by British and Boers a few times it has a tendency to keep the residents guessing.

Baltimore American: General Buller is getting ready for another move, and will probably cross another river. His devotion to one idea is something like that of the Dickens character, who, no matter what he is doing, will insist upon a piece of his writings the head of Charles I.

Buffalo Express: The British officers who were wounded in an encounter with a Boer patrol north of the Modder river had their wounds dressed and were sent back to the British lines in an ambulance. Acts of humanity such as this are in fact seldom considered, as well as the alleged mission of the white flag, in judging the Boer character.

PERSONAL POINTERS. The silver republican party is to meet at Kansas City, too, presumably in committee of the whole. Governor Steuenberg of Idaho is physically the strongest governor in this country. He is far over six feet tall and of herculean figure.

Edna Wallace Hopper, DeWolfe's divorced wife, has taken to punching the bag to develop her arm muscles. She must be thinking of getting married again. Washington Post: President Steuenberg proposes a trip to Hawaii and the Philippines. The steps of our statesmen of leisure will tend considerably in that direction henceforth.

Farmers of western Kansas are going to form large caravans made of old-fashioned canvas-covered wagons and drive across the country to the coast. The democratic convention where they will camp out. On being asked the other day to what he attributed his long life and excellent health William M. Everts replied: "I don't know unless it is that I never took any exercise."

The questioner regarded this as a joke, but it is a fact that the ex-convict objects to any physical exertion and often hires a cab to avoid walking a block. Half a dozen foreigners appeared before Judge Lent of Westchester, N. Y., last week, being applicants for naturalization papers. His honor looked them over and proceeded to lecture them soundly on their dirty appearance. "Cleanliness is one of the most important qualifications of American citizenship," said the judge, "and I advise you to make generous and daily use of soap and water."

The New York legislature has passed and Governor Roosevelt has signed a bill for the preservation of the romantic scenery along the Hudson known as the Palisades. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission to condemn lands along the river for an interstate park—a similar measure having been introduced into the New Jersey legislature, with every prospect of success.

Captain Charles D. Sigbee, the commander of the battleship Maine when she was sunk in Havana harbor and the commander of the steamer St. Paul through the war that followed, has accepted the invitation of the Commercial club to visit the ruins of the ship and to address the judges in selecting the design for the bronze tablet to be presented to the steamer by the citizens of St. Paul.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE. Macked Business Buoyancy at Opening of a Presidential Campaign. Usually the year of a presidential election is not a good business year and the buoyancy of the business interests manifest itself very early in the season.

There is always a chance that the administration and the policy of congress may be changed by the voters at the polls and the capital does not like to take chances. Early in the presidential year manufacturers and merchants begin to reduce sail, the banks adopt a conservative policy in regard to loans, and a general slowing down of business activity is apparent. The business world prepares for any possible emergency, with the net result that business assumes a hand-to-mouth character. Business men hesitate about a progressive policy for the future because they do not know what the future has in store for them.

The present season is proving an exception to this rule. There is no spirit of hesitation manifest anywhere. The volume of transactions was never greater at this season of the year. The manufacturing industry is running at high pressure and the orders that exceed productive capacity. Exports are the largest ever known and there is no indication on the part of the banks of a determination to restrict loans, but a matter of fact supply of loanable bank funds is greater than in any season. All this, too, in spite of the fact that a change in administration is possible if not probable, and that the congress elected next fall may reverse the policy of the congress now in session. All this, too, in spite of the fact that the congress and the administration are still at sea about a colonial policy and that the Philippine war obstinately refuses to come to an end.

It is an indication that we are approaching more nearly to the point in national experience at which politics will cease to affect business than ever before, the point at which politics will be one thing and business another, the point at which our business prosperity will be dependent upon the application of sound principles in the transaction of business and upon nothing else.

SITTING UP WITH A CORPSE.

Democratic Protest Against Prolonging the Silver "Wake." The assertion comes from Washington that the platform of the Nebraska party will be modified in Kansas City and that leaders in Washington are not at all pleased with a declaration of principles which seems entirely to have satisfied Mr. Bryan. There are decided differences of opinion on this part of recognized party authorities in Washington.

In such a case, of course, the convention must determine, and to determine wisely and profitably it must have a gaseous convention, not one held down by neighborhood losses or pledged to a particular program. It must be free and untrammelled, consisting of wise men sent thither by earnest commitments and unshackled as to pledges.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee, takes the trouble unwarrantedly to deny that there is any feeling anywhere that the Kansas City convention should abstain from giving prominence to the demand for free silver at 16 to 1. This merely emphasizes the fact that, disagreements in opinion existing, the determination must be left to a body authorized to hear and determine. When Mr. Johnson undertakes to declare that the chronicles of political sentiment hostile to the giving of prominence to a dead issue is wrong and misleading he is simply impertinent and superfluous. When such men as Johnson, who seems not to recognize a corpse, even by its small, undertake to give direction to democratic thought, it becomes all the more evident that conservative and thoughtful men should be sent to Kansas City, where the business of the convention will be not alone to select a candidate fully representative of the party, but also a declaration of the principles to put the party's best foot foremost.

To hug a corpse through a whole summer campaign would be a disgraceful and a losing business, especially when live issues are to be determined.

The Whole Thing. Cleveland Leader: The democrats are being criticised because they permitted Bryan to dictate their platform this year. Why should they be criticised? Bryan is the whole democratic party, and democrats nowhere would dare to go contrary to his wishes.

Shelling Out Some Tears. Washington Post: Colonel Plumer has retreated to Crocidia Pool. He will probably shed a few tears there for the Boers who cannot understand the good intentions of John Bull.

POINTED TRIFLES. Chicago Post: "Don't you think her voice ought to be cultivated by a music master?" "No, I think it should be harvested."

Philadelphia North American: "Henry," called Mrs. Mowen, as you were dressing for the club, "will you please swear? I have dropped my eye-bar button on the floor."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I notice that an American packing house has just shipped five tiers of pigs' tails to San Domingo." "Perhaps the San Domingans have solved the ancient wuestle problem."

Boston Transcript: Carrie—Uncle George, is it true that all poets wear their hair long? Uncle George—Probably not, but it is safe to say that those who wear their hair long think themselves poets.

Harpur's Bazaar: Politician—The question is, What shall we do with our new possessions? Youngster—I'll tell you what I do with mine; I walk the floor nights with it.

Chicago Record: "You haven't got enough tables and chairs in your club room, Tom." "No; you're right. I've got to buy some more." "Ain't you got a lot of money on stumps and flags?"

Indianapolis Journal: She—Charles, where did you get that awful bad hat? He—Why, I bought it at the "rummage sale" for 10 cents. She—I thought so; it is one of your old ones that I gave the ladies last week.

Detroit Free Press: "Isn't Barbara droll?" "What now?" "She had cards out for a silver celebration." "Silver not married?" "No, but she has been a bachelor girl for twenty-five years."

WHEN BOB'S AWAY AT SCHOOL. Richard S. Powell in Puck. Ah! dear delightful season, all too rare and far too brief! Sweet times when silver soft doth fall, As falls the floating leaf! 'Tis ushered in with slam of gate, And circles round upon the grass, And quietude doth rule in state. When Bob's away at school.

Upon the porch the tabby cat, With blinking eyes doth loze. In languid dreams forgetting that Her life is a round of woe. And when the clock strikes upon the grass, In visions of the pool, Forgets to bark at feet which pass. While Bob's away at school.

What buzzing charms ethereal the house, Each buzzing fly and cheeping mouse. Sleeps sound within its lair. The clock beside the candle gate. So freshly green and cool, They stir their wings and sedate. When Bob's away at school.

But all too soon it fades away. "Hi, Towser! Sit her, sit!" Puss leaps the fence, a dash of gray, "Towser just a little bit gray, Bang! goes the door! In runs the lad!"

And yet the chap's a fool Would not be just a little glad When Bob comes from school!

THE SECRET. She said that people need not fear To whisper secrets in her ear. She vowed she would not breathe a breath Of them until her day of death.

She was not like some women, who Would run and tattle all they knew, Wild horses harnessed should not bear A word from her, so she did swear.

Whisper and without more demur He told those secret things to her. Next day those things were cried aloud By newboys to the passing crowd.

In house and office, shop and store, They talked them—and the man was sore. He saw that woman once again And asked her kindly to explain.

She owned she might have acted wrong, But lately had felt far from strong. So asked the help of some one stout To keep those things from getting out.

"Daisy Queen" An fragrant perfume, rich in the sweetness of field and forest. Delicate yet lasting. Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Rubin & Co.