

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscription in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, A. D. 1901.

Last chance to register comes Saturday.

If you are not registered by Saturday night you will not be able to vote next Tuesday.

Silver as an issue has disappeared. Even the silver paint which the fusionists put on the capitol dome has faded.

Not a single bond proposition is to be voted on in Omaha at the coming election. But this is the exception rather than the rule.

Whenever the insurance companies get out to "readjust" fire risks it means a raise in rates. They never "readjust" rates downward.

Registration is as important as voting. The man who neglects to have his name enrolled by the registrars deliberately disfranchises himself.

France might borrow the city treasurer's van to make its collection from Turkey. It is effective in operation and is less expensive than a fleet of war ships.

When Superintendent Pearce gets through superintending the political campaign we may expect him to present his annual report, now two months overdue.

The British government is buying another installment of Missouri mules. From this distance it would appear there were kickers enough at home without buying more.

In spite of the stories of drought and prospective destitution which were circulated last summer the only famine noted up to date is a car famine on the railroads.

Of course people who, in 1896, advised men to wear gold badges and vote for silver see nothing reprehensible in a democrat having himself registered under oath as a prohibitionist. "Just for fun."

"Calamity Jane" has revisited the scenes of her early exploits, but those who formerly knew her do not recognize the present claimant of the name. Prosperity has probably affected her as well as others.

Our amiable popocate contemporary that is apologizing for Judge Gordon and his system of disappearing police court fines should read up its back files and post itself on what an expensive officer Gordon has been.

Apples are reported to be scarce this year in New York and the prices in consequence high. Russell Sage will be forced to adopt something else for his holiday meal if he keeps expenses inside of the time-honored limit.

It is now proclaimed that Thomas Jefferson entertained a negro at dinner in the White House. That ought to settle it. But Jefferson runs the risk of being dislodged from the shrine of democracy he has occupied so long.

New Jersey has just put in operation a stringent law against the adulteration of food products. If this is followed up by a law forbidding the dilution of stocks by the addition of water the investing public will be benefited, but one of our state's chief industries will be ruined.

The German wheat crop is 1,837,000 tons short and the country must import 3,000,000 tons in order to supply the home demand. Even with a full crop the country must import grain, and the slightest decrease from the average means more imports. With these figures in view American farmers can easily see they have nothing to fear from hostile legislation in that country.

IS THE TARIFF THE MOTHER OF TRUSTS?

In his recent campaign speeches William Jennings Bryan has reiterated his former assertion that the tariff is the "mother of trusts," in spite of the notorious fact that some of the most gigantic trusts were formed long before the adoption of the McKinley tariff.

Mr. Bryan still clings to the delusion that the tariff alone is responsible for the existence of trusts. But neither Mr. Bryan nor any other American statesman has ever known a mother who was younger than her offspring.

In order to refresh his memory and that of all other people who still labor under the delusion that the trusts are the outgrowth of the tariff we deem it proper to call attention to the following list of trusts, representing nothing below \$10,000,000 each, that were organized before Mr. McKinley's inauguration and flourished under the Wilson tariff:

Table listing various trusts and their values, including American Sugar Co., National Salt Co., National Starch Co., etc.

Aggregate capitalization... \$1,993,881,853.

Many of these trusts have been organized and now represent an aggregate of more than two billions of capital. While many of the more recently organized trusts have been stimulated by the tariff it will be conceded by Colonel Bryan that the destruction of these colossal concerns would have seriously affected America's commercial supremacy in the markets of the world and materially retarded the growth and prosperity of this country.

A POLITICAL MONSTROSITY.

In his famous work, "The Tollers of the Sea," Victor Hugo describes a horrible salt water monster with tentacles that reach out in all directions and grasp and crush everybody that comes within its reach. When Victor Hugo described this monstrosity of the deep he must have had in his mind's eye that many-headed bugaboo otherwise known as Tom Dennison.

For years in every campaign waged in Omaha Dennison has been the political dragon fish with tentacles that reach out into all political camps and wind around the bodies of all candidates for office. A few days ago Tom Dennison was advertised as a runaway from the prospective grand jury. Now he is placarded as being not only anchored in Omaha, but steering all the political machines, running for every office on both tickets and pouring money into all the political Ratholes.

According to the Kellogg organ, Dennison is turning the Third ward upside down to re-elect Power and trying to pry Superintendent Pearce away from his \$3,000 job; according to the other yellow journal Dennison is throwing money by the handful into the republican campaign treasury to down Power and elect McBride and the other anti-machine candidates. Both of the yellow journals agree that the only issue in the school board campaign is whether Dennison or Pearce is to write the next chapter on Nebraska geography for the school book trust. It is also agreed on all hands that Candidate Funkhouser can discount Dennison in writing policies. But Dennison's policies do not deplete the school fund so heavily as the other class.

If it does not go better before next Tuesday it will be all up with Omaha. Dennison's ticket is sure to be elected and he will be crowned Emperor of the Land of Well-Defined Rumors. The question is, Will the people of Omaha rise to the occasion and make Dennison's election unanimous?

VALUE OF WESTERN FARM LANDS.

Director Sage of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station has just returned from a tour of observation in the western states and made public his conclusions regarding agricultural conditions of that section. According to Mr. Sage, land in Iowa sells for more money per acre than it does in New York. In this statement, of course, land in the immediate proximity to the metropolis or the larger cities of the Empire state was not included. What is true of farming lands in Iowa in comparison with the land in the states on the Atlantic seaboard is also true of the other states west of the Mississippi river. It has for years been a generally recognized fact that the prairie lands of the west were more productive than the lands of the east, but until comparatively recent date the difference in distance to the point of consumption of the product has more than offset the greater fertility of the western farms.

abandoned the slack methods of farming of former days and is today the most intelligent and progressive farmer in the world. There is less waste land on his farm and he secures a greater return for the labor expended in producing a crop than in former years. The west has also built up in other lines than agriculturally and today, even with increased production, a greater percentage of the crop is consumed on or in the vicinity of the farm than in former years and the surplus product is shipped to the world's markets in more concentrated form.

Much has been done in this direction to overcome the handicap of distance, but much remains to be accomplished. The farm lands of the west have not yet reached the maximum of value, based upon the selling price of what they produce. The packing houses and live stock have solved the problem so far as corn is concerned, but the other great agricultural staples largely go to the world's markets in the raw and more bulky state. Wheat today takes rank almost on an equality with corn as a Nebraska staple. During the crop year 1900 it amounted in round numbers to 30,000,000 bushels and of this the railroads carried out of the state 25,000,000 bushels in the grain and only 5,000,000 bushels in the form of flour, the remainder being consumed at home.

If the great surplus of wheat had been manufactured within the state it would have had an added value as well as increasing the prosperity of the state by the addition of industrial population. Every dollar added to the value of the product of the farm is money added to the value of the farm and every dollar added to the value of the farm is an addition to the prosperity of the community.

This is only one, though a large one, of the items in which the same principle could be applied with profit. Build up the industries which thrive along with agriculture and these western prairies will be the permanent home of the greatest prosperity in the world.

TERRORIZING THE TEACHERS.

Another abuse of Omaha's present public school regime is the systematic terrorism of teachers practiced by those in immediate control. At no time in the history of our schools has this pernicious practice been carried to such lengths, until now a timid teacher is afraid to open her mouth in complaint or criticism for fear of marking herself for persecution or dismissal.

When attempts were made two years ago to learn to what extent the insurance agents on the school board were using their positions to shake down school employes for insurance premiums, the state of terror in which our school teachers lived was first realized. Teachers who had been the unwilling victims of the insurance vendors on the board refused to open their mouths for fear of punishment to follow.

Instead of becoming better, the situation has grown worse. Teachers are coerced by those above them into joining annuity societies, buying tickets to lecture courses and musical festivals, subscribing to this, that and the other. The coercion is not necessarily done by forcible methods, for a wink is often as good as a command. They have been made to understand, however, that compliance with the requests of board members, superintendent or principals, although on matters in no way pertaining to their school work, means entrenchment in favor and progress in the line of promotion, while indifference to their solicitations is followed with fault-finding and discrimination. Thus instead of merit and faithful performance of duty being the sole avenues to advancement, subservience to the dictation of the overlord often becomes an equal, if not more potent, passport to recognition.

It may be more soothing to keep our eyes closed to this condition of affairs, but the evil is a growing one and unless checked it will eventually destroy the efficiency and effectiveness of our schools. Hand in hand with the practice of unloading relatives of board members and superintendent on the school pay roll, irrespective of teaching qualifications, the terrorization of teachers that we must face in order to eradicate it. And it will not be eradicated by continuing the present combine in control of the school board through the election of the democratic candidates, for whom the combine leaders and school superintendent are straining every effort.

The Humane society has delivered an opinion that the readers used in the public schools of this country are none of them suitable, because the subjects embraced in them do not tend to educate along the lines of that society. By the time the various societies have injected matter to their liking in the readers these text books will resemble an unabridged dictionary. Possibly it might be better to leave such things for other fields of education and continue to put into readers selections calculated to develop the electionary powers of the pupil.

The last steamer to return from Cape Nome brought \$500,000 in gold. It also brought over 100 men who had no money to pay fare and had stowed themselves away on the ship when it sailed, leaving hundreds of others who were just as destitute and not so fortunate in securing passage. The search for gold is as alluring as gambling and the chances of success hardly more numerous.

Count von Moltke, who has recently visited the United States on a mission for his government, expresses surprise at the rapidity with which this country adopts new inventions and puts new theories into practice. It is this faculty of the people which accomplishes something while Europe is thinking about it that has put the United States in the forefront of industrial nations.

Private market houses have been tried in other cities in this country, but in none of them with very marked success.

The market house is essentially one of the public utilities and should be owned and managed by the city. At the same time, of course, there is nothing that can prevent private individuals from using their own property for any legitimate purpose they may wish.

Washington correspondents are advising their papers that the forthcoming message of the president will not contain any pointed references or take any decided stand on any question. Theodore Roosevelt has never been backward in saying what he thought and there is no apparent reason for thinking that President Roosevelt lacks the courage of his convictions.

Turkey is already preparing to resist the demand for indemnity in behalf of Miss Stone, the missionary who is in the hands of brigands. It will send contributory negligence and several other things. The famous Mr. Johnson was never in it for a minute with Turkey when it comes to the matter of good excuses.

"The best authority" in England states that King Edward is dangerously ill and has submitted to several operations. "The best authority" also says there is nothing the matter with the king and that no operation has been performed upon him. Will someone who has the ability to demonstrate his statements please tell us the truth?

Are the taxpayers of Omaha who have been grinding under high tax rates going to vote to continue an administration of the public schools that ate up \$71,000 more of taxes in 1901 than in 1900 and \$100,000 more than in 1899 without reducing the floating debt perceptibly to the naked eye?

In eighteen months that he has been in office City Treasurer Hennings has turned in \$10,000 as interest on deposits of city money. County Treasurer Elssasser has been in office twenty-one months, but has not turned in a cent of interest on county money.

Not When the Fight is On.

Baltimore American. Admiral Schley has a habit of "getting up, walking around and sitting down," but he is not one of those who go away back and sit down.

It is Up to Bryan.

Indianapolis News. Senator Jones of Nevada declares that the unexpectedly large increase in the output of gold has done for finance what bimetalism would have done and that there is no silver question at present. Now, let's hear from you, Mr. Bryan.

Advantages of Good Temper.

Chicago Record-Herald. If the Schley court of inquiry has served no other purpose it would have been valuable in that it teaches how much stronger the man who can control his temper while dealing with his enemies is than the one who loses his head and becomes abusive.

Squal of the Coppered.

Chicago News. Gentlemen who have lost large sums in copper stocks are still swapping experiences. They may find some consolation in the reflection that they are the advance guard of swarms of other gentlemen who will discover in time that it is an impossibility for stocks of any sort to continue to go up in price indefinitely.

Speculating on the Message.

Brooklyn Eagle. The statement that the president will write his own message is supplemented by the intimation that he will write it on original lines. There will be no disposition to dispute the fact that the subject of corporations will be awaited with much interest. As vice president he alluded to the necessity for shackling cunning. Circumstances alter cases. Those who are cunning are defined as being dexterous, skillful, knowing. Shackles for dexterity, for skill, for knowing, would come from strange smiths—and should come from none.

Modern Yankee Doodle.

New York Tribune. As the old song put it, Yankee Doodle stuck a feather in his cap. But that was long ago. The Yankee Doodle of today is not a fellow of fust and feathers. He is a calm, cool, unpretentious worker, who toils effectively and accomplishes great things without pluming himself, without vaunting or putting on airs. No weary Titan he. Too vigorous in his lusty youth, too sturdy long ago. The Yankee Doodle of today is a man of few words, but he is ready to cope with burdens which other peoples may find too heavy. With clear, straight vision, with the brains and the brawn to take up and to carry through the hardest tasks which the exacting conditions of this period may impose he will meet bravely the duties of the time.

Striking the Tax Dodgers.

Philadelphia Record. Unquestionably the decision of the supreme court of Illinois in the Chicago teachers' tax case is the hardest blow that has recently been dealt to tax-dodging corporate franchise holders. The too frequently successful efforts of these associated monopolizers of public utilities to escape the ordinary burdens of citizenship, while at the same time claiming more than their share of public protection, have done much to arouse class spirit; than have all other real or imaginary causes of discontent put together. There is such a thing as going too far, however, in severity as well as in leniency. Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the particular case under consideration, it may be said that the taxation of public utility companies beyond the limit compatible with the improvement of their service would be of doubtful advantage to the public.

Peculiarities of Our Civilization.

Kansas City Star. The Sepoy mutiny was precipitated by British disregard of a religious prejudice of the native troops in relation to the grease on the cartridges. Nothing so incenses human nature as contempt for its customs and beliefs, and it is quite possible that the keenest resentment against the Americans in Manila will be caused by the interdiction of the national sport of cock fighting. The natives will find it hard to reconcile the facts that Americans drink whiskey in a way to astonish them and yet have stern moral scruples about cock fighting. Indeed, the Anglo-Saxon moral standards are something which, it must be confessed, must rather confuse the oriental mind. American officers who play poker prohibit gambling by the natives, and the interdiction of cock fighting by devotees of pugilistic sport, must seem mighty queer to people who have the Anglo-Saxon moral standard of America Sunday laws and the result of sumptuary legislation.

Jones Forsakes Silver

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The announcement by Senator John P. Jones of Nevada that he has come back to the republicanism will not occasion much surprise. Like his colleague, William M. Stewart, who has also returned to the old fold, Jones has always been a republican on everything except silver. In the beginning, indeed, both Jones and Stewart were pronounced gold men. That was in the days when greenback inflation was an issue which had many supporters in the west. One of the men who advised President Grant to veto the greenback expansion bill of 1874, which Grant did veto, was John and Grant in the war against silver to Jones in favor of a return to specie payments, which hastened the passage of the act of 1875, under which resumption took place in 1876.

There is nothing now to keep such men as Jones in the ranks of the democracy, to which party they went in 1896, on the bolt of the silver republicans. As the senator himself says, "the silver issue is dead, and we are face to face with other questions." His remarks will not be taken as a serious promise to be greater, instead of less, than it was in 1900.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Betting on the result of the mayoralty contest in New York City is veering around in favor of Shepard, the Tammany candidate. From the beginning of the campaign until late last week even money was the rule. Now it is 10 to 9 in favor of Shepard. The Herald reports that in the betting ring of the Aqueduct race track Monday Dave Johnson, a well known turfman, bet \$37,500 on Shepard against \$31,875 on Low. George A. Wheelock, a bookmaker, took the low end. When the money had been posted Johnson told Wheelock that he could have \$100,000 more at the same price.

"I don't want any more!" Wheelock replied. In Wall street Shepard remained the choice in the betting at odds of 10 to 5.

A remarkable labor strike was inaugurated and carried to a successful finish in a silk mill on the Jersey side of the river one day last week. Sixty girls weavers left their looms because of the employment of a young married woman who was not in their "set." The result was that the young woman had to leave, and now she threatens to sue for damages. The occurrence took place early Thursday morning, when the young woman, who is an expert weaver, entered the mill to take charge of a loom.

In two hours every loom had ceased and the mill girls in a body, with the exception of the newcomer, waited upon the superintendent, Joseph Holtham.

Miss Wallina Bradley headed the delegation and said that the girls did not think it was fair to employ a girl who was not a society, and the weavers would not work with her. The story was told to the superintendent that the newcomer had figured in a flirtation. The weavers would not work with a woman who had flirted with a married man. The superintendent said that he knew of no such thing, and the newcomer had done that she was a good weaver and that to dismiss her would perhaps be a great injustice, as it would deprive claim to all that she was considered guilty of the stories that were told about her.

With tears streaming down her cheeks the objectionable weaver went to the superintendent and wanted to know what was the matter. He told her and she denied all the stories and went back to work. The managers wanted to stand by the young woman till they found whether or not the stories were true, but they had to hurry orders, and finally they assured the young woman that they had no faith in the charges made against her, they wanted to get the other weavers back to work, and promised that she would make an investigation.

A committee was selected after the weavers came back to work, and on investigating the matter found it was impossible to find out where the story started, as everybody denied all knowledge of it. The girl will demand a complete apology and then is likely to sue for damages.

It will be a novelty in New York, according to the Evening Post, for a reigning European king to visit the city. Crown prince and his wife are expected to land here from the old world, but no kings. The first reigning sovereign to set foot in the city were the German Emperor Dom Pedro II of Brazil (1874) and the dusky King Kalakaua of the Sandwich islands (1874). The monarch, Leopold II, king of the Belgians, who it has been reported (and in a way denied) is to pay the city the compliment of a visit, not before he is crowned or after he is dethroned, but while he is actually king, is a man of particularly simple and republican tastes. At home he sleeps on a camp cot and he begins his day generally at 6 o'clock, having two hours of bread and an apple. The rest of the morning is given up to the weightier business of the state and the afternoon, unless some public engagement prevents, in superintending the management of his farms and country. His private hours are usually spent over the affairs of the Congo state, which is his particular hobby. From the severity of this regime he occasionally takes a holiday to Paris. Whether the New York City, if undertaken, will be entirely for pleasure he has not declared. American knowledge of him is so general that it is fairly well summed up by the description on the biographical file of one of the daily newspapers, where he is described as: "Name, Leopold; business, king; residence, Belgium."

Fishing in ash barrels for rags and old tin cans, although the pockets of his tattered clothes were filled with money, a little bent man was found one evening last week and taken to Bellevue hospital for examination as to his sanity. There he gave his name as Oscar Reis of 193 East Houston street, and the man who accompanied him, John McGee, asked that he be committed to an institution.

At the hospital the attendants saw nothing unusual in the little, old man, but they had a surprise in a few minutes later when they started to make a search of Reis' clothes in order to place his belongings in safe keeping. In every pocket he had money. From his ragged trousers pockets they took more than \$50 in bills, ranging from one to twenties. His coat pockets contained several hundred more; bills were stuffed into his waistcoat, and upon turning out one of his back pockets a flood of coin—nickels, quarters and half dollars—poured upon the floor.

The little man had been fully explored it was found that the sum total of the man's money amounted to \$1,187. McGee explained that he had known Reis for a number of years, and that the man's eccentricities, slight at first, had so increased that it seemed best to have him sent to some institution for safe keeping.

One Risk Enough.

Philadelphia Ledger. The woman who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel has received an offer of marriage, but she seems to think she has had enough hazardous adventures for the present.

Croker, it is said, will seize the opportunity to retire with the prestige of victory. Ivan Petroff of the United States census bureau has created a new record by taking a census of Konaik Island, in Herring sea, where the population numbers 600 and feeds solely on walrus and fish.

It is not generally known that the empress of Germany is a year older than her husband. The kaiserin, with her gray, indeed, almost snow-white hair, makes a decided contrast to the emperor, who does not look his forty-three years.

The German Medical Review states that the kaiser is far from being in satisfactory health. He suffers from abnormal nervous symptoms, complicated by other conditions, the result of long-continued overstrain and anxiety caused by his majesty's multitudinous labors in keeping himself abreast with the work in almost all the great state departments.

During the recent visit of the czarina of Russia to France the Parisians gossiped a great deal about the singular resemblance which was observed to exist between the empress and a statue known as "Modern France," by Gaston Michel, which is placed at the foot of one of the supports of the Alexander III bridge. The statue is of a female figure seated and holding an emblem of peace in her hand.

Few journalists are so popular with the reading public as T. P. O'Connor, M. P., whose initials, "T. P.," are to be seen in no many different publications. He has had an interesting career as a journalist and has had a seat in the House of Commons since 1885, when he was returned for two constituencies. While most men are content to wait for months and even years before they venture to speak in Parliament, Mr. O'Connor addressed the house the very day he took his seat.

The state fight in Maryland this year, which has for its chief issue the democratic side the election of Arthur P. Gorman to the United States senate, and on the republican side, the choice of a republican successor to George L. Wellington, turns largely on the disfranchising election law adopted by the democratic legislature in special session this year and on the proposition to it by the republicans. Of the 100,000 colored voters of Maryland, 32,000, a clear majority, have the required educational qualifications and several thousands of them are land owners, bank depositors and business men.

American Product Sold Abroad for Less Than at Home. St. Paul Pioneer Press. The assertion of Joseph Lawrence, M. P., in an address before an English chamber of commerce that Mr. Schwab had told him that the steel corporation could deliver steel billets in England for \$18.80 a ton is interesting bit of commercial information. There is little doubt that the assertion is accurate, and if accurate it means that American billet makers can undersell British makers in their own markets, in all conditions of business, since the lowest cost of producing steel billets in England is approximately 25 per cent more than in America. It serves no purpose from the standpoint of revenue or of protection, but it does enable the steel makers to maintain a price some 32 per cent higher than the English cost of production. At the same time the steel men have not taken advantage of this alluring bit of information. In 1898 the price of steel billets in England was \$19.25 and throughout 1897 and 1898, in spite of improving business, they sold at from \$14.25 to \$15.50. The margin of profit at these prices was not perhaps large, but it was probably something. During the boom of 1899, when the mills had more business than they could attend to, the price was run up to \$20.00 a ton, and in October, in an effort to discourage orders, and did not fall below \$20 until July, 1900. But as this was a period of high prices in England also the imports were small. From July, 1900, until last March the price of billets ran a dollar or two above or below \$20 most of the time, when another era of high prices of from \$24 to \$26 began. This still continues, the present price being \$26.

The previous era of high prices was not only prior to the existence of the steel corporation, but the high prices themselves were apparently for a time maintained by a demand larger than they could attend to. The steel corporation, either because it has to meet effective competition or because it believes that there is more money in sharing economies with producers, has not forced up the prices of its principal products to an extent that is not amply justified by the relations of supply and demand. But though this is the case, it is not desirable that any concern should have the power to ignore ordinary economic laws. It is not what it has done, but what it has in its power to do, that makes it desirable to impose upon it the check of possible foreign competition.

The situation in respect to steel billets is typical of the situation of a large number of articles largely controlled by trusts which enjoy behind the barrier of a stiff duty the power to demand prices which they could not demand if the duty were removed. As in most of these cases practically no revenue is collected, the only argument against the withdrawal of duties which have outlived their usefulness is that of the individual who is reaping benefits at the expense of the rest of the country.

Queen Liliuokalani has sent to Father McGee of Washington an altar cloth worked in gold with lace trimmings.

Henry Watterson will be one of the guests at the annual dinner of the Boston Merchants association, which will occur in November.

Admiral Schley's clear, graphic, yet unpretentious description of the last hour of Santiago has brought him a host of invitations to speak in different cities.

Dr. Edmund J. James, head professor of political science in the University of Chicago, may receive a nomination for alderman of the Seventh ward of Chicago.

It is intimated that soon after the pending mayoralty election in New York Richard Croker will retire from politics. Should Shepard be defeated Tammany would probably force the leader out whether he likes it or not; should the result be otherwise

PERSONAL NOTES.

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I wish I'd kept a record of the things that mortgage ate in interest from beginning down to date!

A hundred dozen chickens, likely foggy with yellow legs.

A thousand pounds of butter and twelve hundred dozen eggs.

Some four or five good wheat crops, and at least one crop of corn.

An' out, an' you were savin' an' there ain't a bit of doubt.

But the things you really needed lots of times they done without.

So we're breathin' somewhat easy, an' the food that we work an' worry, ere its appetite were staved!

So we're feelin' more contented, since we got the mortgage paid.

We've reached the point, I reckon, where we've got a right to be!

An' loaf around, an' visit, wear our go-to-meetin' best!

Neglectin' nothin' urgent, undergadin' about the place.

But knockin' down a bit, an' restin' in the race!

In time I'll get the windmill I've been wantin'!

The girls can have their organ, an' we'll all wear better clothes.

For we've always pulled together, while we saved an' scrimped an' prayed.

An' it seems there's more to work for since we got the mortgage paid.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a most wonderful remedy for children. When they take cold and cough at night, or have the croup, it gives immediate relief. I haven't been without it in the house for over ten years.

Mrs. SOPHIA KRETZER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MADE BY J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral featuring a cartoon illustration of a man coughing into a handkerchief and the text: "Don't Hug the Stove. If you do, a little draft or a sharp wind will give you a cold or a cough. If you have a cold now, the best advice we can give you is this: Go to your doctor and ask him to name the best medicine in the world for colds and coughs. If he says, 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,' then get a bottle at once. If he has anything better, get that."