

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1907, ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Of course Chancellor Day will have something nice to say about Mr. Justice Brewer.

The Philadelphia Inquirer declares that the new gold coin is an atrocity. Perhaps, but most folks are spared.

This talk about an elastic currency is misleading. It is impossible to spend a part of a bill without breaking it.

Chicago papers are printing a story about a 6-week-old baby in that city that talks fluently. Of course it's a girl.

An exchange says that "Mr. Roosevelt has a most striking personality." That explains why he has made such a hit.

Predictions as to the prospects of a green Christmas and also as to the prospects of the return of green money are now ripe.

One of the out-of-town guests for the Dahman Democracy dinner writes that he will be there "if I live." Is it as dangerous as all that?

Owl cars are to be inaugurated at Lincoln to accommodate all-night traffic. The false impression is out that the lid is on in that burg.

Secretary Taft is in a hurry to get home or he might take a notion to run over and discover the north pole while he is up in that neighborhood.

Eastern papers are printing political news on the first page and sending financial news to the inside pages. Normal conditions are being restored.

It is a little tough on the John Smith family that when one of them is elected to the United States senate he should decide to sign himself "J. Walter Smith."

The local Junior Yellow has been decanting editorially with great erudition on the subject of "fakes." The broom wielder should sweep first before his own door.

According to a fashion report velvet and ermine will be the correct material for children's dress this winter. Evidently the children have not heard about the financial stringency.

"Do we still have a republican form of government in this country?" asks a subscriber. Yes, but congress will change it, commencing next week, to an oratorical form of government.

The French duke who is to marry Miss Shonts denies the report that he is "embarrassed by debts." There is a difference between having debts and being embarrassed by them.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler says he is not ready to withdraw from the race for the democratic presidential nomination. He need not worry. Some one else has already withdrawn him.

Mobile wants to secede from Alabama because the state has adopted a prohibition law. It is not yet certain whether the threatened secession is due to the old spirit or to the old thirst.

Senator Burkett is getting mighty busy at Washington without even waiting for congress to convene. If he keeps up the pace he will be going some by the time the law-makers settle down to real work.

REPRESSING FEDERAL OFFICERS.

President Roosevelt's letter to members of his cabinet, requesting them to inform federal employes under their jurisdiction to refrain from political activity with the object of his nomination is in keeping with the policy of non-interference in politics by the federal brigade which has been enforced more vigorously under Mr. Roosevelt than under any former chief executive. It is notice, in effect, that whatever the outcome of the next republican national convention, the charge cannot be successfully made that by passive permission the president has set his appointees to the task of procuring his re-nomination. The part in point of the president's letter to members of his cabinet follows:

I am informed that certain officeholders in your department holding various positions throughout the country contemplate attending republican conventions in their respective states and urging the endorsement of myself for the presidential nomination. I wish that you would direct federal officeholders in your department who have such a thing in view that I would regard it as an act of official impropriety and dis-courtesy.

The letter, it is understood, was provoked because of the report that federal officeholders in the south have been using their influence either to be sent themselves or to have delegates sent to the next republican convention instructed for Mr. Roosevelt. By making it plain that this procedure would constitute "an act of official impropriety and discourtesy" the president has gone as far as he could in self-protection against unscrupulous critics. It will be noticed, however, that the president places no bar in the way of activity on the part of federal officeholders who may desire to support other aspirants for the nomination, although it is clear that he would prefer that such holders of government positions keep themselves free from "offensive partisanship" in the work of selecting convention delegates.

The president's determination to discourage officeholders from seeking to dominate the nomination convention is worthy of all approbation, as tending to the good of the federal service and to make the ticket as finally constituted truly representative of the sentiment of the republican rank and file when it shall have been more completely crystallized.

CONGRESS AND THE CANAL.

Indications are that there will be less debate than usual at the coming session of congress over appropriations and other measures relating to the Panama canal. Through the visit of President Roosevelt to the isthmus and by other forms of publicity the actual conditions on the canal zone have been very accurately portrayed, and now nine members of the house committee on appropriations, headed by Chairman Taft, have just returned from a personal inspection of the work, with additional data and information that will be presented to congress when occasion demands.

Members of the house committee have been informed that at the present rate of progress an appropriation of \$32,000,000 will be required for the prosecution of the work of construction and they have been given ocular demonstration of the uses to which this amount of money will be placed. They have been shown, to their complete satisfaction, that the sanitary conditions on the zone are almost ideal, that the laborers are well housed and well paid, that all of the preliminary expenses have been disposed of and that the \$85,000 a day now requested for the work will be spent almost entirely for labor and material. The actual excavation is being carried on at a rate greater than ever thought probable by former engineers and altogether conditions on the isthmus are satisfying and encouraging.

There is no longer any vast uncertainty about the project, but just a question of men, money and time before the enterprise will be completed and the oceans united. Under such circumstances congress will not hesitate to vote promptly whatever funds are needed for the energetic prosecution of the work.

MR. CLEVELAND'S QUERY.

With his good humor restored by a chase through the Jersey swamps after the elusive rabbit, Grover Cleveland has consented to discuss Mr. Bryan's announced willingness to accept the democratic presidential nomination. In a signed article in the New York Times Mr. Cleveland says: "To me the question seems to be to whom we ought to look for leadership in the democratic party. In view of past experience, what are we going to do about it? This is a question that may well command the immediate attention of the leaders. I do not think, however, that this is the time to say anything more on the subject. Even the democrats who do not like Mr. Cleveland and are usually eager to quarrel with him will be compelled to admit that they cannot find fault with his position on this proposition nor his argument in support of his proposition."

"In view of past experiences, what are we going to do about it?" is lucid, concise and temperate. The sentiment is flawless and its logic unanswerable. No democrat, no matter to which of the fifty-seven varieties he may belong, can read the venerable ex-president's statement without admitting that he has handled the subject in a manner that cannot cause offense, even to the most sensitive. The comment may be read in any democratic meeting in any section of the country without starting a rough house. It fits all situations that may arise in the democ-

cratic party, and is applicable both to present and future emergencies.

However, Mr. Cleveland is not the only contributor to the literature of the day explaining the democratic dilemma. The New York World started it and the score now stands: New York World—What is a democrat? Grover Cleveland—What are we going to do about it? It remains only for Mr. Bryan to join the issues by asking, "Where do I set off this time?"

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF TAXATION.

The point made by General Manderson when recently in the east, that government ownership of railroads would deprive states, counties, school districts and cities through which they run of the revenue now derived from railroad taxes, is a strong point that will have to be reckoned with whenever the subject is discussed. General Manderson has discovered that the returns of the railroads for the whole country of taxes paid last year aggregate nearly \$70,000,000, and he suggests that the withdrawal of this revenue by making the railroad property nontaxable would seriously embarrass many governmental districts, or, at least, shift the burden to the shoulders of other property owners.

The correlative part of this argument, however, is that so long as the railroads remain private property they should pay without grumbling their fair share of taxes for the support not only of state governments, but of the local governments as well. So long as the railroads are private property they should have the same treatment as other private property at the hands of the tax assessor and the tax collector—no better and no worse.

In Nebraska up to this time the railroads, including the railroad system with which General Manderson is connected, have insisted that their property should be treated as privileged property in the matter of taxation. They have not only gone into court to prevent assessment for state purposes on the same level as other property, but they have fought tooth and nail against paying any taxes commensurate with the value of their property for the support of city governments whose benefits they enjoy equally with all other owners of city property. The law for terminal taxation was passed by the last Nebraska legislature only over the strenuous opposition of all the railroad forces and the roads are said to be still undecided whether to accept or resist its provisions.

If the railroads want to take advantage of General Manderson's point against government ownership they cannot afford to renew their tax-shirking tactics. Only one of three applicants for admission to the bar succeeded in passing the last examination set to test their qualifications to practice law in Nebraska. These examinations are held to accommodate students who want to get their law in law offices rather than in law schools. The result does not seem to testify very strongly to the efficiency of the law office route.

Optimistic persons who are expecting congress to pass a lot of needed legislation before Christmas may as well prepare for a disappointment. The first fifteen days of the session will probably be spent in caucusing over house committees and then an adjournment will be taken until after the holidays. Congress has great respect for precedents.

The terrible conspiracy against Colonel Bryan, which was to have been hatched at the conference at Taggart's room, is now confirmed. When asked if he would be a candidate for reelection as chairman of the democratic committee, Taggart's only reply was a laugh. What Mayor "Jim" said is not recorded.

One of the members of the State Railway commission has been laid up by injuries received in a railroad wreck. The railroads ought to be more careful when carrying railway commissioners who have it in their power to run them into a head-on collision with an official order at any time.

Governor Sheldon's latest engagement is as a cornerstone layer for a Young Men's Christian association building. No public man now-a-days can have his career thoroughly launched until he participates as the central figure in some Young Men's Christian association ceremony.

Henry Gassaway Davis celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday last week. Mr. Davis, it will be remembered, is the father-in-law of Senator Elkins. He was also, come to think of it, the democratic nominee for vice-president in 1904 on the ticket with Judge Alton B. Esopus of New York.

One Omaha social club noted for its conviviality has voted to go dry with the beginning of the new year. It is not officially announced whether this action has been taken for lack of the \$1,000 to pay the license fee or for one of the less material fifty-seven reasons.

The Bank of France at this time holds one-third of the world's coined gold. France has a postal savings bank system and the French are the most saving people in the world. The postal savings bank encourages thrift and economy among the laboring classes.

Omaha is still on the increase side of the comparative weekly bank clear-

ings statement, although by only four-tenths of 1 per cent. According to the bank clearings exhibit business is more normal in Omaha than in any other city in the country.

Primary Senators. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Seventeen new senators will appear in the congress that assembles December 2, and most of them were chosen at state primaries. As yet the country has not noticed a change in senatorial courtesy or any other of the traditions.

Fruits of the Mexican Visit. Springfield Republican. Secretary Root's visit to Mexico begins to show material results in the grant of Magdalena bay to the United States navy for a coaling depot. The Mexican government to receive a similar concession but Mexico has no navy of consequence. The grant is for three years, yet when the three years are ended, the concession may be renewed. Magdalena bay is on the ocean side of the lower end of the peninsula of California and is very well located for naval purposes. The United States has needed some such sheltered place for coaling its warships, for the distance between Panama and the California seaports is some 3,000 miles.

Amieric-Tinplate Industry. New York Tribune. British official reports are to the effect that tinplate works in the United States were busier in 1906 than in any previous year, and were all fully employed. In 1906, it is added, the United States exported only \$2,881 worth of tinplate, while by steadily increasing the amount rose to \$28,000 in 1906, the greater part going to Canada. At the same time British sales to Canada declined from \$20,250 in 1905 to \$20,250 in 1906. All of which is very surprising and very hazardous to those exporters and jobbers who a few years ago demonstrated absolutely the physical, intellectual and moral impossibility of ever producing tinplate in this country and anathematized with bell, book and candle any rash soul who ventured to think it might be done.

Putting Money in Diamonds. New York Tribune. The people who buy precious stones on the theory that they are a good form of investment property are getting a rainy day will receive rude shock from the news that pawnbrokers are now advancing only 10 per cent of the value of diamonds and lesser stones, while jewelers are exceedingly leath to purchase even the choicest gem. Perhaps this may be a lesson to those who have been boarding money in wholly unproductive forms at the rate of several hundred millions of dollars annually. High school students caucusing about for a fresh, snappy topic for debate might take this: Whom should the bankers and business men lay by for a rainy day, the depositor who leaves his money most of the time in the bank, but withdraws it during a week of panic, or the man who tries to cash them in during hard times?

The Use of Checks. Boston Herald. The public should be taught the use of checks, and the desirability of opening individual bank accounts on which checks can be drawn. There is no reason why every man, woman and child should not be paid by checks, deposit these checks and draw upon these deposits by checks, to suit their need and resources. A general practice of this sort would encourage thrift, and, at the same time, familiarize the bulk of the population with the principles of banking, or, at any rate, with the rudimentary principles, of sound banking practice. It would facilitate circulation, and soundly extend the system of credit, which is the basis of business. That this can be done with benefit to the country and with profit to the banks there can be no doubt, and it is well that the public should become familiar with the idea and its practice.

IRRIGATING LANDS FOR INDIANS. Means of Making Red Men Economically Independent. Leslie's Weekly. Not the least interesting of the projects planned by the reclamation service are those which relate to the irrigation of millions of acres included in the Indian reservations of the west. For the present fiscal year there is available for this purpose an appropriation of \$1,200,000. How the appropriation of the work to be done for the Indians has given in the recent congress may be seen from the statement that several years ago \$50,000 was thought amply sufficient for similar projects. The plan under which Secretary Garfield and Indian Commissioner Leupp are proceeding is to make the Indians economically independent. Small farms will be given them outside their reservations, and the individual Indians are shown that they have the capacity for managing them without government aid. Most of them, however, will continue to live on the reservations, where in times past agriculture has suffered greatly. If it has not been impossible, on account of the lack of water. Now it is the intention of the authorities that the rights of the Indians may be protected, to construct canal systems for the proper irrigation of their allotments.

SHALL WE BECOME WISER?

Folly of Upsetting Things by Financial Excesses. Portland Oregonian. First, there was not "primary money" enough. Gold was too scarce, and prices therefore were low. Free coinage of silver was proposed to raise prices for scarce money in low prices. But the country turned all this down. Next thing all prices rose under the gold standard, higher than ever. Gold had become so abundant that all prices soared out of sight, and there was general complaint about the increased cost of living. "Would have been better on a silver basis." Thirdly, and lastly, gold, that was too abundant, and was ruining everybody with high prices, only a month ago, now is so scarce again that the banks and the merchants can't do their regular business, and the country is suffering for silver again, or more greenbacks—or something. And the gold standard, as usual, is blamed for everything. Yet European countries, steadily, on the gold basis, are doing business right along in their regular and orderly manner, free from panic, and have gold for shipment to America. What, then, is the matter with us? We simply have been upsetting everything by our financial excesses. Desperate gainings and unprosperous credits put money out of sight. But there has been no "panic" outside New York except that which was caused by the inability of New York to meet its obligations. That great gambling joint took flight and soiled the money market, that payment would be stopped. Such announcement from the financial and business center of America instantly arrested the business of the country. Other cities had to look to Europe for money to set things going again. It is sufficient gold. There always is; but it often is made "tight" by the various foibles of men. By one folly or another in this country we are continually doing it, or we shall be forced to admit that popular government is a failure. Next, all business is done on credit, and we must become wise enough not to abuse credit, as we have done.

Hiding Two Horses.

Minnesota Post (rep.). Senator Forsaker, in having himself endorsed for both United States senator and president, shows a fairly audacious readiness to ride two horses at once, and horses which are on different tracks, going at different rates of speed. If Forsaker does not fall between them he will have demonstrated that he is the most wonderful politician of the age.

Handing One to New York.

Portland Oregonian. New York, being the greatest offender in bringing on this stringency, will, of course, suffer accordingly, and pending its recovery from the drastic penalty which it brought down on its own head, it will become New York newspapers to make any reflections on the attitude of the rest of the country toward its most iniquitous and also its most provincial city. The west will always do business with New York, and our banks will always have reserves in that city, but in the future they will be of such moderate proportions that the wheels of trade in "the distant state of Idaho" and other parts of the country will not be blocked simply because a lot of Wall street gamblers "overplayed" their hands.

The Polish Bird.

Brooklyn Eagle. The turkey always was a foolish bird. This year's crop is reported to be so inflated that the young birds won't be fit to kill for Thanksgiving. And this is the year when all sorts of a wild turkey family can afford Thanksgiving turkey, anyhow so that, fat youngsters would be safe rooting low on the tree.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

President Roosevelt and the Third Term Clamor.

Boston Transcript (col. rep.). While apparently only Mr. Roosevelt stands between the country and a third term, it must be remembered that he will escape some large risks by adhering to his two-term purpose. Were he to yield to the present clamor, or demand, or insistence—whatever it may be—he would go down in history as the great man who changed his mind at the critical point of his career. He would lose support which, while it may not be numerically important, would lessen his long-distance prestige. Thousands of Americans, including some who are very close to the president himself, regard the tradition against a third term as fully as important as if it had been written into our organic law. It has probably saved us from a continuous presidency, such as that of Diaz in Mexico, usually regarded as in derogation of the ideals of pure republicanism.

Moreover, President Roosevelt can go out of office in March, 1908, having achieved the fullest measure of public approval. He will have been successful not only in having two terms of the presidency, but he will have carried four republican congresses with him, a political feat of no small consequence. The longer he remains as the general-in-command of the field the greater will be the measure of approval. The old maxim about the pitcher and the well applies even to world rulers. Fortunately the man who can retire after two terms in the presidency without having experienced any of the bitterness of a reaction in popular favor. Two terms well completed, and the country demanding Mr. Roosevelt's continuance in office for a third term, would more secure than could even three terms in the presidency his exalted place in history. Because, were he to break the tradition now others would do it after him. Can it be doubted that the man who experiences the greatest difficulty in maintaining that tradition thereby wins for himself a title to enduring fame?

The South and the Presidency.

Philadelphia Record (dem.). It is longer than the lifetime of a generation since the ending of the civil war, it is not about time that the democratic party, especially, should forget its sectional long enough to name a southern man for the presidency? The Nashville American well says: "The nomination of a southern man by either of the great parties would be an event of far-reaching importance and significance. All the talk in which we have indulged since reconstruction times, that 'the south is the future of the nation,' no south, no east, no west, would materialize into a living truth. The nomination of a southern man would be an inspiring and awakening event for the nation, and would mean more for the south, for its advancement commercially and politically, than any other single event which has taken place since the war. It would broaden the views and give zest to the ambition of southern men in all walks of life. Every true lover of the south will favor the movement, for no southern man will say that there are not a dozen men in the south who rank with the ablest and wisest in the country, and who are as well equipped for the great office of president."

The southern democrats should get together and name their man. That would afford the best proof of sectional reconstruction and the end of success. The secretary has been long enough dumb. Give it a voice.

Gray of Delaware.

New York Sun (rep.). George Gray, former United States senator from Delaware, has again been proposed as the democratic candidate for president. In June, 1904, the Delaware state convention endorsed him for the presidency after a wrangle in which ex-Senator Richard R. Kennedy led the opposition. At the time Judge Gray said: "I am not a candidate for president. The instructions are against my expressed wishes." In the previous August the democratic convention of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, recognizing "the mastery ability, sound judgment, strong sympathy with the masses and broad statesmanship" of Judge Gray, had urged his nomination. He then refused to consider himself seriously as a presidential possibility and promptly changed his friends not to present his name to the national convention. So far as Pennsylvania was concerned the Hon. James M. Guffey, the democratic leader, agreed with Judge Gray that he was not a candidate. Mr. Guffey's choice was Senator Gorman of Maryland.

Governor Hughes' Boom.

Kansas City Star (ind.). Governor Hughes seems to recognize fully the handicap his incipient boom for the presidential nomination is carrying. That boom is a boom almost wholly and completely outside the state of New York, and those business interests that would do almost anything to strengthen the "field" against the leading candidate, Secretary Taft. Prof. Shurman doubtless spoke with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Hughes when he declared that the governor would make a personal effort to secure the nomination, that he would not accept the support of the New York delegation merely at the hands of the bosses, but that he would respond to a call from the people. If the Hughes candidacy is to command respect and confidence throughout the country, there must be more evidence of a popular demand for him in his own state. And it may be necessary to be somewhat more emphatic in the disapproval of the activity of the bosses in his behalf.

Hiding Two Horses.

Minnesota Post (rep.). Senator Forsaker, in having himself endorsed for both United States senator and president, shows a fairly audacious readiness to ride two horses at once, and horses which are on different tracks, going at different rates of speed. If Forsaker does not fall between them he will have demonstrated that he is the most wonderful politician of the age.

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You will recognize Ar-buckles' Ariosa Coffee in the cup, any time, by the taste. That "taste" identifies it as the straight, pure Brazilian and distinguishes it from the make - believe Mocha and Java, and sundry other mis-branded or misnamed im-postures.

The improvement in the quality of Ariosa is the natural consequence of our own commercial development, and promises more for the future. Sold in a sealed package only, for your benefit.

ARIBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The artificial Christmas tree has been devised, but the Thanksgiving turkey is still required to be real. Lord Curzon is extremely methodical. It is said of him when in India that in a single moment he could place his hand on any paper in his possession that he wanted relating to the history of which he was victorious.

In one recent New York case a receiver and his counsel asked for nearly a round \$100,000 for about one year of personal services, and the demands of other attorneys and employes were on the same magnificent scale. The Old France tavern in New York City, where Washington bade farewell to the army, is assured preservation as a revolutionary landmark. Give "little old New York" credit for putting the man above the dollar occasionally.

Edmund Privat of Geneva, Switzerland, is in this country trying to interest people in the new language of Esperanto. He was the secretary of the International Esperanto congress, and although only 19 years old, he is one of the leading Esperanto scholars of the world.

Ernest Thompson Seton, after his seven months' exploring expedition through the country north of the Hudson bay, is again at his country seat, Wyndgord, hard at work compiling data which will tell of the expedition. In January he sails for England on a lecture tour through England and Scotland.

Paderewski's hands carry an insurance of \$100,000. So far he has had three minor accidents to his fingers, and collected more than \$50,000, about \$5,000 more than he has received. Unlike Kubelik, the violinist, Paderewski has not covered his eyes and feet with insurance. Kubelik's hands are insured for \$60,000, and his eyes are protected by a joint insurance of \$5,000.

Next year Washington's birthday, Memorial day and the Fourth of July all fall on Saturday, giving the public three early holidays. Ordinarily these three do not fall on the same day, but by the intervention of February 29 next year, Washington's birthday falls just fourteen weeks earlier than Memorial day, which regularly comes five weeks before the Fourth.

In his book called "Sin and Society," Prof. Edwards A. Ross of Wisconsin, says that the villain of today who is most in need of curbing is "the respectable, exemplary, trusted personage who, strategically placed at the focus of a spider web of fiduciary relations, is able from his office chair to pick a thousand pockets, pocket a thousand sins, rotate a thousand minds or imperil a thousand lives. It is the great-scale, high-voltage sinner that needs the shackle."

Four turkeys, with the trimmings, on the table had been displayed. He picked-up four other sinners an' he handed each a knife. "Now, you're the carvin', yo should likewise do in life." Said the deakin, an' he watched 'em with the love light in his eyes. An' the sinners fairly gaped at him in wonder an' surprise. They couldn't see what carvin' up a turkey hed to do. "With livin' or with dyin', but the wise old deakin knowed."

"Pass up yer plates," a sinner yelled, an' 'up went the turkey plates. An' each wuz heaped with breasts, an' wings an' drum sticks an' peratoes. The sinners wuz great pleasure in distributin' the food. An' not a one wuz greedy an' not a one wuz rude. At last when every one wuz served the sinners found that they generously given all the choicest bits away.

An' Deakin Peck jes' up an' yelled: "O Hallelujah! Meek wuz the word." "Ye be not selfish down at heart. Ye'll git to Heaven then."

"I ordered up this dinner, jes' to see how ye would eat." "It's better than a sermon, an' far better than a tract."

"The Bible wuz done unto men as ye would hev them do." An' by this turkey dinner I hev brought this home to yew. The biggest winner served the rest an' never thought of self. Not knowin' that I hed another turkey on the shelf. Jes' carry off this lesson, do not see another sinner."

Remember that the way to live is jes' the way yew carve."

Good Deakin Peck has left us an' he didn't leave a son. Or he jes' jes' to do the work that he or hed jes' begun; But his memory will never spoil or die upon the shelf. Becos he taught us to be good by bein' good himself. His how sinners reach men's hearts along the stomach route. An' reckoned he could do the same if he had but followed Jesus. Now thirty-four old sinners travel down the righteous way. Becos they dined with Deakin Peck upon Thanksgiving Day.

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER

First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irrregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cures more cases of female ills than any other one medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life.

Third, the great volume of uncollected and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass. many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women. Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.

