

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. FOSHATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$3.00; Daily (with Sunday), One Year, \$3.50; Six Months, \$1.75; Three Months, \$1.00; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Advertisements: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to The Editor.

Business Letters: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Publishing Company.

Receipts: Receipts for advertising should be made payable to the order of the company.

Circulation: The circulation of this paper for the month of July, 1895, was as follows:

Table showing circulation statistics for various months and years, including Daily, Weekly, and Total circulation.

Printed and Published by The Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.

HONEST ELECTIONS SOUTH.

There has been within the last year or two a marked development of sentiment in the south favorable to honest elections. It has shown itself conspicuously in Virginia, in Alabama, in Tennessee and in Louisiana, and to a less notable extent in some other states. In Virginia the contest this year is mainly over the question of an honest election law, the republicans and some of the better class of democrats favoring reform in this direction, while the old Bourbon element, of course, wants to continue on in the course that has enabled it to retain power. Whether the protest against lawlessness and fraud will be strong enough to defeat democratic domination in Virginia remains to be seen, but that result will surely come unless the democratic leaders themselves are wise enough to discard their old unscrupulous methods. In Louisiana there is very earnest talk of a fusion of republicans and populists for the purpose of bringing about honest election methods, the leaders of both parties being strongly in favor of such a course. In other states there is a hardly less earnest demand from the friends of good government for honest elections and the indications are that in a few of the states it may be making very slow progress.

The fact that any advance is being made in the cause of honest elections south is gratifying, because it promises not only better political conditions in that section, but also benefits of a moral, social and practical character. No intelligent and candid man will seriously question that the unscrupulous and lawless methods by which a political element in the south has been able to retain control of state and municipal governments are largely responsible for much of the criminal outrage and social disorder which bring reproach upon that section, and the existence of which is a great drawback to its material development. The political element which has kept the south solid through the intimidation of both white and colored voters and by fraud in elections has maintained its strength by pandering to the worst class of the people, the class that has least respect for law and order. Consequently public officials who owe their positions largely to this class connive at crimes and outrages which are a reproach to the name American, even those who sit in the tribunals of justice making little or no effort to remedy this state of affairs.

The progressive mind of the south, those who are not in sympathy with the old Bourbon element and do not share its passions and its prejudices, know that the political, social and moral conditions in the south constitute a great obstacle to its progress and prosperity, their effort being to keep out both population and capital, and they know, also, that the first thing necessary to be done is to reform the political conditions. This accomplished and the other needed reforms will certainly follow. They can not be effected while corrupt and dishonest political methods prevail. The advocates of honest elections in the south constitute a class which, like those who advocate honest currency, exert an influence that is bound to be felt and, there can be no doubt, to ultimately triumph.

CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED.

The confidence uniformly expressed by treasury officials that the bond syndicate would fulfill its agreement not to permit the gold reserve to decline below the \$100,000,000 mark has thus far been justified. It was recently stated that members of the syndicate had assured the treasury officials that they intended to protect their customers in Europe and that some degree of assistance extended to the United States would be, in their opinion, a small price to pay for the maintenance of good faith with the purchasers of American securities and the continuance of the market for them. The evidence that this statement was made with authority is in the fact that the syndicate came to the assistance of the treasury as soon as the depletion of the reserve brought it near to the danger point, and it is most probable that this action checked the movement. At any rate it certainly had a reassuring effect, since it removed all doubt as to the intentions and the good faith of the syndicate, the ability of which to carry out its contract has never been seriously questioned.

In view of this there appears no reason to doubt that the syndicate will keep up the gold reserve during the remaining six weeks before the termination of its contract. What may happen thereafter is problematic. There will still be two months before the meeting of congress in which the treasury will be unprotected. But it is possible that by that time the tide of gold will set in the direction of the United States, and it is believed at the Treasury department that such will be the case. This belief is based upon the history of the gold movement in past years and the increased demand for currency in the autumn to move the crops. It is noted that the experience of the last four years, none of which have been favorable to gold imports, has shown an excess of imports in August, or a small excess of exports which turned into an excess of imports in September or October. This was the experience in 1891, 1893 and 1894, the year 1892 being the only one of the four which showed an excess of exports in September. Of course the fact must be taken into consideration that the conditions have materially changed. A different tariff system is now in operation, under which a great stimulus has been given to the importation of foreign merchandise, while, on the other hand, the demand abroad for our products has fallen off. This is a situation which has little in it to encourage expectation that the gold movement will turn toward this country, even if the outflow should not continue. But the treasury reserve will undoubtedly be protected by the syndicate until its contract ends, October 1.

The energetic manner in which Omaha has taken hold of the state fair has long since silenced the critics who asserted last winter that there was but one city in the state capable of sustaining the exposition. The state fair has been lifted out of the old rut and is now bowing along on a road macadamized with assured success.

Blasting His Hopes.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton cherishes a presidential ambition we affirm without hesitation. He will not get the vote of the Russian thistle.

Sure Signs of Prosperity.

Our factories are paying dividends. Our wage earners are increasing their surplus. Those who last year were living on their reserve funds are now adding to them. There is no other indication of increasing prosperity.

Unanimous on One Point.

There are doubts among democrats as to whether the party will support the fourth nomination, but nobody supposes that he would get a third election. On the latter point there is entire unanimity among his fellow countrymen.

A Year of Record Breaking.

Corn is not the only product which is breaking all records. The iron output these days is the largest which the country has ever had. The wheat crop is also a record. It is steadily growing. This is one of the most striking evidences which could be found that a period of business activity exceeding any which the country has yet known is close at hand.

Why We Smile.

Nebraska is going to make up this year for some, if not all, the loss she sustained through crop damages last year. Her crops have turned out well so far and particularly in the districts that suffered most last fall. Wheat, oats and alfalfa have more than made up for the loss of corn. There will be one of the largest in the history of the state.

Tendency Toward Exaggeration.

The statement of the mayor of Havana does not contain in one breath the story of the Cuban insurance loss. It is a mere "rising up of outlaws," and in the next he censures the Cuban government for not having done more to suppress the outlaws. "Spain must be put down for war purposes," "Spain must be put down for war purposes." "Spain must be put down for war purposes."

An Overworked Phraser.

Proponents of the persistency which "the English billiard" make the leveler of the 32 and 48 caliber revolver. A great many of the people who are in the habit of not performing their full duty in describing a murder, suicide or assault unless they have minutely described the weapon with which the crime was committed, are in the habit of not performing their full duty in describing a murder, suicide or assault unless they have minutely described the weapon with which the crime was committed.

Politics in Iowa.

Iowa's coming state elections are rendered doubly problematic as to results in the threatened contest for the free silver office against the Marshalltown platform. There is no certainty as to the exact extent of the disaffection, but it is sufficiently widespread to make it probable that the free silver platform will be adopted. From all parts of the state and from representative people in the free silver wing of the party the cry has gone up against the platform of the Marshalltown platform. Many silver papers in the state are in the habit of predicting a great loss in democratic votes. There is a seeming likelihood that the free silver platform will be adopted.

PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Whitney seems convinced that President Cleveland is still in the game.

Pug Corbett is traveling at a pace that puts Sullivan's best efforts completely in the shade.

Senator Hoar stands up for the eagle of liberty as bravely as he did for the eagle of Winnebago.

A disgusted Iberian remarks in the New York World that Washington is filled with the noise of the silver agitation.

A bust of Charles Sumner, made by the colored woman sculptor, Elminda Lewis, will be one of the attractive exhibits of the negro building at the Atlanta exposition.

During his late visit to St. Petersburg Verkhov of Russia is said to have given \$5,000,000 to charity. His funeral at Moscow was attended by more than 50,000 people.

Chief Justice Fuller says that as a rule when a supreme court justice retires from the bench he lives but a short time. It is interesting to note that the same rule applies to the life of a green old age they must remain in harness.

The proclamation of the health department of Chicago regarding the use of a sanitary precaution in carrying the same time is the cleansing of kissable lips, is a local necessity. The treatment is intended to remove the germs which cling to persons and things in that locality.

Charles Reed, said to be the owner of the finest stock farm in the world, is now in St. Paul, Minn., where he was recently inspected by an English nobleman, who said Europe had nothing like it. Mr. Reed, who is 65 years old, but well to do, has a fine estate at St. Blaise, for which he paid \$100,000.

Greely Citizen: Attorney General Churchill and Commissioner Russell both believe in the right of a consanguineous relationship to the office of the state. No wonder they want to enforce unconstitutional laws. Men who believe in such things as the consanguineous relationship to the office of the state are not apt to have much regard for it.

Kearney Hub: The newspaper men of the state are called upon to meet an organized movement for the amendment of the criminal libel laws of Nebraska. After the experience of Editor Baker, which has attracted so much attention, there is no doubt that the press of the state has a right to ask for protection against the courts of justice in Nebraska.

An Alabama editor tenders a pathetic apology to all concerned and invites the coroner to sit on the offending printer. It appears that the printer in question was a Philadelphia artist, met a tragic death last week in a heroic but futile effort to rescue a child from death by a train at Norristown, Pa. Mr. Henderson achieved fame as an artist who portrayed human sentiment. He investigated the common incidents of home life and touched all hearts. Among the most striking of his work was a picture of the world's fair from the four corners of the earth, none attracted greater attention than his "Breaking Home" series. The murder of his death, shocking as it was, adds lustre to his work. Mr. Henderson was a native of Indiana.

SENATOR HOAR AND THE A. P. A.

Indiana News: The senator takes a more rational and reasonable view of the danger of this kind of organization. Certainly everything possible should be done by persons who would really protect American interests, and who would promote patriotism and harmony to avoid just such antagonism and hatred as he points out. Recently at Omaha the capacity for mischief of this organization was demonstrated. It is a bit curious that a society which must inevitably cause and promote just such differences and antagonisms as it pretends to guard against, should have supporters.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: With the more serious mind, persons cherishing an honest purpose, patriots in spirit who have been misled by appearances, more important than wise, the facts which Senator Hoar sets forth ought to have converting power. No reader of his letter can doubt the clearness of his reasoning. It is to be regretted that the well being of the state—and the step to full acceptance of his conclusions is not difficult for an honest man, however prejudiced, to take. And the utterances of Senator Hoar will do much to brace and support the courage of republican politicians. Here is the real value of his letter. It is a manhood in high places such as the senator exhibits, not once or feebly, but repeatedly and with the sustained vigor of intense conviction. The senator must tell, for it had become a necessity of the situation.

Minneapolis Journal: There was a lot of good, sound sense in what Senator Hoar wrote. It is a bit curious that a society which must inevitably cause and promote just such differences and antagonisms as it pretends to guard against, should have supporters. It is a bit curious that a society which must inevitably cause and promote just such differences and antagonisms as it pretends to guard against, should have supporters.

New York Evening Post: Senator Hoar takes the horns when he declares, in his admirable letter on the A. P. A. business, that Catholics otherwise qualified ought to be allowed to teach in the public schools. The Catholic teacher has from the first been the great bugbear of this movement. It was Superintendent Marble's impartial course regarding appointments in Mr. Hoar's own city which has made the leveler of the A. P. A. element for turning that able and experienced instructor out of his place a year ago, and this year in Omaha. It is, therefore, a bit curious that the senator should have taken the horns when he declares, in his admirable letter on the A. P. A. business, that Catholics otherwise qualified ought to be allowed to teach in the public schools.

Des Moines Leader: While the discussion as to whether Iowa is to have a long or a short session is going forward, the latter has won by a time limit. Neither campaign, so far as its speaking features are concerned, will be under way until October 1. These days, when the discussions in the newspapers have taken so largely the place of the old stump speech, five weeks should be enough for the spellbinders to make a name for themselves. The senator's consideration of the perils which envelop the government. Yet there is still remaining in the hearts of the American people a strong desire to see a new candidate and to gather around the stump.

Dubuque Telegraph: In ridding the wine room of the Hotel Orleans the local prohibitionists have done a good deed. They have closed the house, dismissing the seventy-five guests, and formally announced that they would never reopen. So long as the law has been so amended as to protect them from similar invasions, the hotel was one of the chief attractions of Spirit Lake, and its suspension is a serious loss to the community. Fewer visitors will go there, and those engaged in local trade, prohibitions included, must suffer in consequence. When they come to the point where they must work the law will agree with those who regard it as a piece of fanciful folly.

Siox City Journal: Nevertheless the fact remains that much of the silver agitation in midwinter and early spring was noise and not substance, and that within the democratic party of Iowa there was an element favorable to the financial policy of the silver party, stronger than its lack of noise, in contrast with the silver extremists, would indicate.

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Davenport Democrat: Our Iowa senator has actually been telling the reporters that he is not a candidate for the presidency, and is not an effort which he would make if he were in that direction. It is true that he has not been roaming over New England and the southern states, making speeches and shaking hands. But he is shrewd enough to keep out of all entangling alliances, and he is creating no antagonisms on the part of the friends of his candidates. He is watching the political checker-board as closely as the most openly active candidates, and, contrary to current report, the Democrat does not believe that he is positively assuring his friends that he has no presidential ambitions. Senator Allison has made no such remark to any Iowa friend, so far as the Democrat can learn.

Make a Successful Break for Liberty. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 18.—(El Ferrill and Bill Monaghan, the noted postoffice robbers, made a daring escape from jail yesterday with Walter Terrell, who was in on a charge of criminal assault. They held up the guard that came in to take some other prisoners. The postoffice robbers struck Terrell in the faces of the officers and made them throw up their hands. Then they made a dash for liberty. A guard on the outside fired, wounding Ferrill, but the robber kept on going. Terrell was captured in a lumber yard, but the other man ran down the street, where they held up a delivery wagon, cut the horse loose, and Monaghan helped his wounded partner to mount. Ferrill galloped away, shouting he would be wanted. Monaghan disappeared among the houses, and the other men have been captured.

Took Shot at Winn One Before. PLATE CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—A strange bit of history became known regarding the Reed-Winn case this evening. It appears that Reed and Winn had carried on a personal feud for twenty years, and that in 1875 Reed was shot and badly wounded by Winn. Yesterday, when an examination of the dying man was made, a bullet which later was almost positively proved came from Reed's revolver almost twenty decades ago, was found.

Selling Mill Syndicate Property. ST. PAUL, Aug. 18.—A Grand Forks special to the Pioneer Press says that orders have been received from St. Paul creditors of the North Dakota Milling association for the immediate sale of the property by the receivers. A syndicate will be formed among the creditors to buy the property. Those of the creditors wishing to join the syndicate are offered ten per cent of their claims in settlement.

Quinlan and His Wife Deceased. CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The janitor of Holmes' "Castle" was, with his wife, discharged from custody yesterday. There is now no prospect of Holmes ever being tried in Chicago upon evidence secured thus far.

SWEET SCENTS FROM AFAR

rubbed against grated funnel. In Calabria they roll the fruit between two bowls, one placed inside the other. Maceration and absorption are both founded on the affinity which fatty substances possess for fragrant essences. It consists in steeping flowers in a bath of hot grease, letting them infuse for some time. The flowers are then removed and this operation is repeated until the grease is sufficiently impregnated with the fragrance of the flowers. This grease is called pomade.

EXTRACTING PERFUMES FROM FLOWERS

The process of absorption of "essences" is the one most used. A series of glass frames 30x30 inches are covered on each side with a thin layer of purified grease in which fragrant essences are dissolved. The grease used in this process is heated over a low heat, strained to remove any stray petals and is then packed in thin cases for export. This operation is repeated until the frames are arranged in piles of forty or fifty each, and several hundred are at work for each kind of flower.

In Italy, Spain, Turkey, Algeria, India, in fact, wherever the climate is such as to produce in the flowers the intense and profitable fragrance, are seen the flower farms.

But the south of France stands pre-eminently at the head. And those who will bring the almost tropical heat of this region during the harvest season and venture into the lovely Cannes valley will be repaid a hundred fold by the unusual spectacle presented there of acres of land devoted exclusively to the cultivation of flowers and mind and body alike will be brought under the witching influences of perfume bloom and the witchery of sweet scents.

Within that triangular portion of France bounded by the pleasant Nice, Cannes and Mentone, the valley of flower farms, this small area is the largest flower growing district in the world, and of these three towns Cannes is the most famous for its perfume. In other regions flowers are more for ornamental purposes. Here they grow like grass, corn and potatoes. Here the jasmine, the orange blossom, the violet and the rose are the chief products. Drives of many miles may be taken through these enchanted grounds and long before reaching them the air is oppressively thick with the perfume of flowers. It has been proposed to cultivate flowers in England for perfumery purposes, but the climate renders the scheme totally impracticable. Only two perfumery ingredients in which England really excels are lavender and peppermint. These plants in a warm climate would grow rank and strong, and thereby failing to accomplish their end, Italy produces chiefly essences of bergamot, orange and lemon. To Turkey we are indebted for the far famed rose water, which is made from roses such as violets, jasmine, orange roses and tubose, which form the basis of the finest perfumes, are grown to perfection in the Cannes valley. Among the most important products of this region are rosemary and lavender, grown principally in the rural districts by the grape and olive farmers, who carry to the city appliances necessary to distill the flowers and who produce a second grade of essences, which are used to adulterate the first quality.

LANDS BEST FOR FLOWER FARMS. From the observation of practical florists and horticulturists there are certain essential conditions necessary to the success of this industry. First, an altitude of from 500 to 2,000 feet, for flowers grown on such a height are said to have a much richer perfume than similar varieties blooming in the lowlands. Next, a soil of moderate fertility, must be of calcareous composition. Thirdly, the situation should be sheltered from the cold north winds and not subject to the heavy frosts of the damp lowlands. Where rainfall is scanty irrigation is necessary during the summer months to produce a rich perfume.

The principle strictly observed in this manufacture is that all fancy and improved varieties of flowers should be excluded, and only the plain old-fashioned varieties used. The rose is the common pink one and the white jasmine is always used, the yellow and less fragrant being discarded. The single violet is preferred to the double, although in mild winters the latter may be used. Violets, jonquils and mignonette are usually gathered in February, March and April, although in mild winters they may be gathered in December. Roses and orange blossoms with thyme and rosemary in June. Jasmine and tubose rose in July and August. Lavender is gathered in September, October and November. May and June are the months of greatest activity, when roses and orange blossoms are gathered. So, as can be seen, the perfume harvest season covers three-quarters of the year.

HOW FLOWER FARMING IS CONDUCTED. As a rule landed proprietors make arrangements with the owners of the farms, reserving a third, frequently a half, of the profits, frequently a third. Often during the harvest season travelers of "middle men" go through the country, offering to buy the produce at prices varying according to the extent of the crop and market are paid. The flowers are then hurried to the distillery, while they are in the prime of their fragrance. The distilleries are erected on the grounds, facilitating the transportation of the flowers. The soil and climate are rarely so perfect as in France, and the distillation is more difficult.

For roses the field is first scantily manured, especially with refuse matter left from the distillation of the previous year. It is then plowed with oxen and carefully weeded. New shoots with a few roots of old roses are planted and nature does the rest. The plants are watered in the first year, but are not fully nurtured until the fourth year. A carefully attended and well drained rose plantation will last from six to eight years. The number of plants to be set out to cover an acre, and in an average season this acre will produce 5,000 pounds weight of roses. The jasmine is grown from slips of the plant, and the orange blossom is grafted with the Spanish jasmine, which produces a blossom about an inch in diameter. To stock an acre 80,000 plants are required. They are set out in rows, and in the first year are covered with a layer of straw or manure. Each 1,000 plants yield about sixty pounds weight of blossoms annually. The more flowers picked the more blossoms are produced. The flowers are picked by hand, and the stems are interwoven between them for support.

THE FLOWER HARVEST. During the harvest season from morning until night the fields are alive with women and children with their little baskets hanging from a strap over the shoulder busily picking the fragrant blossoms. As each basket is filled it is conveyed to a shaded laboratory and carefully packed in boxes. The tubose rose is the most difficult plant to rear, but is the most profitable, for a good plantation with good soil will last seven or eight years.

In this country violets grow almost anywhere, but the terrible sun of Nice during July and August takes the vitality from the plants, so as a protection they are planted in the shade of the orange trees. The violet is propagated by a division of the roots. They are planted in clusters of a foot square, allowing space between for the growers to gather the flowers without treading upon them. An acre of land yields seventy or eighty pounds weight of flowers.

HOW PERFUMES ARE EXTRACTED. The process of extracting the odor from the flowers is partly chemical, partly agricultural. The laboratories, as a rule, stand in the middle of these flower farms. Just as the farmer carries his grain to the miller to be ground, so the grower carries the flowers to the laboratories. There are four different processes in use in making perfumes. First, the flowers are macerated in alcohol, and the alcohol is then evaporated, leaving the essence. Second, the flowers are macerated in oil, and the oil is then evaporated, leaving the essence. Third, the flowers are macerated in water, and the water is then evaporated, leaving the essence. Fourth, the flowers are macerated in a mixture of alcohol and water, and the mixture is then evaporated, leaving the essence.

Every complete establishment is equipped with apparatus for all these processes. Distilleries are employed for plants, barks, woods and a few flowers. Expression is confined to essences, which are obtained from the rinds of fruits. It is performed in different ways. On the coast of Genoa the fruit is

PROMINENT ARTIST COMMITS SUICIDE.

ST. JOSE, Cal., Aug. 18.—Miss Evelyn McCormick, one of the most popular and best known artists of California, died herself through the head last night and died instantly. Miss McCormick is said to have been engaged to Guy B. Row, son of the late Judge Row, who was a prominent figure in the community. For some reason the engagement was broken and young Row married another girl about three months ago. Grief over the termination of the engagement, which was a subject of much speculation, flower farming for this purpose having been carried on so quietly comparatively few people are aware of its existence. Among the most important branches of the perfumer's art is the manufacture of toilet soaps. They are generally prepared from the best tallow oils, which are carefully purified and scented. England takes the lead in the manufacture of fine toilet soaps. France follows, while those made in Germany are considered very inferior. HARRIETTE GILLESPIE.

LET'S SMILE.

New York World: In case of a war in Europe it is believed that the sympathies of the French would be on the side of the Dry-Bread.

Chicago Tribune: Mrs. Billings—Don't you believe it's true, John, that a person partakes to a considerable extent of the nature of the animal kingdom when he eats fish? Mr. Billings—No, I've been eating fish all my life and I can't swim a stroke.

Philadelphia Record: A wholesale dealer in funeral goods has been charged with using and novel designs in coffin and coffin linings.

Boston Transcript: Van Twerp—I hear your daughter has reached a high place in the world. Mr. Twerp—Yes, she has. She is now a widow.

Washington Star: "Ah," said the jovial friend of the man with the valise, "going for a little vacation?" "No," said the other, "I'm going away on my own business."

Indianapolis Journal: Yabley—Did you carry out your threat of telling Samuelson what you thought of him? Mudge—No, I haven't. He's a good fellow, and I couldn't stand such language.

Chicago Record: "Say, Cull, feller git anything 'begint'?" "No, 'Watt'." "Watt?" "Tiddy days."

Oakland Record: First Dog—I heard many 'Tucker' men are going to give you a nice run. Second Dog—Tucker, I'm exceedingly—'I'm afraid there's a string in it."

Musical Weekly: Piano Tuner—Good day, madam! I came to tune your piano. Pianist—But I did not send for you. Piano Tuner—I know, but your next door neighbor did.

Atlanta Constitution: "My hero dies in the middle of my last story," said the young author of "Phat's" grave mistake. "He's right," replied the editor. "He's right, but before the reader dies, I've heard of three others who actually finished their book before they gave in."

TWILIGHT. Chamber's Journal. When opal tints and gray invade The crimson of the west— When yellow dawns and roses fade And song birds seek the nest— When shadows fall o'er hill and plain, We live in memory once again The days are long.

ALL RIGHT. Atlanta Constitution. From the mountains you may tumble Down the side of a precipitous cliff, But there ain't no use to grumble, For the mountain is all right.

ALL RIGHT. The thunder—'It may rumble, The lightning—'It may flash, But there ain't no use to grumble, For the world is all right.

ALL RIGHT. In darkest days you'll stumble Down the side of a precipitous cliff, But there ain't no use to grumble, For the world is all right.

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ALL RIGHT. In darkest days you'll stumble Down the side of a precipitous cliff, But there ain't no use to grumble, For the world is all right.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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