

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Sheet of Nebraska, Douglas County, 1901...

Pat Crowe could give those Bulgarian brigands several pointers on getting in quick action.

If the newspaper interviewers once get hold of her, Miss Stone is likely to wish she had been allowed to remain in captivity.

The whisky manufacturers deny that they are fighting among themselves. They are doubtless content to leave that to the consumers.

With eggs at 50 cents a dozen wholesale, the observance of Lent is likely to become a luxury in which only the well-to-do can indulge.

If you see an Omaha schoolman rubbing her arm you may know it is vaccination. If you see her limping, you can make the same guess.

Any other national organizations or secret societies are in quest of head officers for the coming year Omaha will be pleased to honor all requisitions.

Padrewski is lamenting the loss of a fine watch, stolen from him while walking through a crowd. Piano pounders are not the only people with a delicate touch.

The Omaha Commercial club is to be congratulated on having reconstituted its insurance committee without calling in the fire insurance agents to make up its membership.

After getting a second wind, Congressman Wheeler explains that in his remarks about "the little Dutchman," he was speaking for no one but himself. That information is entirely superfluous.

Mayor Moore's market house veto may not have had any effect on the council, but it will commend itself to everyone as a clear presentation of the pros and cons of the whole market house problem in its present form.

If the commission recently appointed to prevent and settle strikes wants to do the public's great service it should use its influence to perfect an arbitration with the men that will induce her to resume business, at least until after Lent.

A dividend of \$10,000,000 has just been distributed among the men who promoted the big steel combine. To the man who knows how to cultivate the crop, planting combines must be about the most profitable occupation known. In order to reap the full benefits, extensive irrigation is necessary.

Council Bluffs is moving for the establishment of a beet sugar factory. No good reason exists why such an enterprise should not prove profitable, and inasmuch as all efforts to erect a beet sugar factory at Omaha have so far failed, it is to be hoped the Council Bluffs project will succeed.

It is intimated in some quarters that European nations may possibly ask our government what its intentions are regarding the Philippines. The story is an improbable one. Recent discussions regarding the war between this country and Spain have shown that the affairs of this country are a good thing for them to let alone.

Agitators burdened with a copybook to stir up strife between this country and England and between the United States and Germany should read the statistical review of our foreign commerce for the past year. Great Britain and Germany are the best two customers for American products on the other side of the water. When our customers want to be friendly, it is policy to push a good thing along.

REBUKED BY DEMOCRATS.

The democrats of the house of representatives who disclaimed any sympathy with the utterances of the Kentucky member insulting to the representative of the German emperor who is coming to this country, bearing with him friendly greetings to the American people, doubtless expressed the feeling of intelligent and self-respecting democrats generally. While the diatribe of Wheeler was applauded by some of his political colleagues in the house, Washington dispatches say that many democrats regarded it as entirely indefensible and perhaps the most shocking exhibition of boorishness that has been made in congress for years.

There was nothing before the house to give rise to such a diatribe and the fact that it was carefully premeditated makes it all the more galling to democrats of sense. As one democratic paper—the Philadelphia Record—remarks, "it is not for us to inquire into the righteousness, divine or otherwise, of the claims of royalty in other countries on the occasion of a royal visit; it is sufficient upon the purpose that Prince Henry, according to the political ideas prevalent in Germany, represents the German empire and the people thereof, and as such he will be—and ought to be—received in a manner becoming this republic in its intercourse with a friendly government and nation."

In the reception that is to be accorded Prince Henry there will be no worship of royalty, but simply such an expression of courtesy and good will as our friendly relations toward the German nation, represented in our citizenship by millions of its people, make proper and justifiable. The prince will be treated as a gentleman, occupying a distinguished position in the service of his country and visiting this republic on a friendly mission, should be treated. Our own self-respect requires this and we are glad to believe that such bores as Wheeler of Kentucky has shown himself to be are not numerous in this country.

TOO FLIMSY AN EXCUSE.

Running through the discussion by the fusion press of the indictment of ex-treasurer Meserve for the embezzlement of interest collected on deposits of state school money is the apologetic intimation that a man called upon to assume the grave responsibilities of the state treasurer's office should not be expected to be strictly honest so long as the salary attached to the position is the inadequate sum of \$2,500 a year. By this the impression is sought to be created that if Mr. Meserve appropriated to himself interest on bank deposits that should have been turned into the school fund he had some sort of justification for so doing.

The people of Nebraska, we are confident, have no sympathy with any such line of defense for treasury looting. No man has ever been chosen by them to be state treasurer except at his own solicitation, and every treasurer has known before he sought the office what his salary is and where the law draws the line against the use of public funds for private gain. If the position of state treasurer in this state has been the undoing of most of the men who have occupied it, it has been not because of any inherent limitations, but because they have neglected to walk the straight and narrow path.

Once installed in the office, nothing required Mr. Meserve to continue in the public service if the condition of his employment as a public servant did not suit him. If he became persuaded that he was entitled to a compensation greater than was accorded him under the constitution, nothing stood in the way to prevent him from resigning, nor would any insurmountable difficulty have been encountered in securing a capable and trustworthy person to fill out his unexpired term by appointment. If he chose rather to take the matter into his own hands by farming out the school funds for his own private benefit, in the face of the significant example of his immediate predecessor and in violation of every pledge upon which he had sought the suffrages of the people, he must shoulder the responsibility himself and forego all claim to popular sympathy.

The idea that a man, whether occupying public office or in private employment, can excuse himself for reaching into his employer's pocket and taking money that does not belong to him by asserting that he thought he was earning more than his salary or wages, is repugnant to every principle of honesty and upright dealing. It is simply surprising that it should be advanced in any seriousness in these twentieth century days.

CANADA SEEKING RECIPROCITY.

There has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament a resolution looking to reciprocity with the United States. The author of the resolution, Mr. John Charlton, who is a very earnest advocate of closer trade relations between the Dominion and this country, says the adoption of the resolution would affect the United States in the following way: By admitting the natural products of Canada free, the United States would be placed on the same footing in Canada with Great Britain and thereby obtain a decided advantage over Germany, France and other countries in the Canadian market. By refusing to admit Canada's natural products free, the Canadian market would be more restricted to the United States by the advanced tariff which the resolution contemplates.

Should the Parliament adopt this resolution, which threatens tariff retaliation if our government shall refuse to accede to the Canadian proposals, it is to be expected that there will be a renewed pressure from the manufacturers of New England in behalf of a reciprocity agreement with Canada. Already petitions with thousands of names have been presented in congress by New England representatives urging

reciprocity and the movement in Canada cannot fail to stimulate the efforts of the manufacturers of that section in this direction. It is not yet apparent, however, that congress is likely to be very much impressed by movements either in Canada or here looking to reciprocity upon the Canadian basis. While such an arrangement might prove to be advantageous to the manufacturers of New England, the American agricultural interests that would doubtless be unfavorably affected will plead for consideration. They will ask, and very reasonably, that they shall not be subjected to the competition which would result from the free admission of our market of the natural products of Canada and they will be able to show that under the reciprocity treaty from 1854 to 1866 their interests did suffer materially. That treaty gave the natural products of Canada free admission and official statistics show that the imports from Canada increased from \$8,000,000 in round numbers, in 1854, to \$48,000,000 in 1866, with nine months of the latter year under reciprocity. During this period there was very little increase in the exports from the United States to Canada, though it is true there was most of the time a small trade balance in favor of this country.

The Canadian contention that conditions have materially changed is entitled to consideration. It is true that Canada is a very large customer of this country and that for some years the trade balance has been heavily in our favor. But this is hardly a sufficient reason why we should give Canadian farmers equal privilege in our market with our own farmers. The agricultural interests of the United States are as much entitled to reasonable protection as the manufacturing industries and they will insist upon having it.

Drift to the Panama Route.

There is an unmistakable drift toward the Panama canal as the better route. The diplomatic obstacles, both in France and also that of the outside concerns, are being removed by the presence of the proposed canal to secure the most practicable water connection between the two oceans. By the latest accounts the negotiations of the protocol to lease the Panama canal to the United States have made so much progress as to be within sight of completion. It will then be for congress to determine whether the Nicaragua route shall be adopted in face of all financial and physical reasons in favor of the Panama line.

CANNOT STIFLE COMPETITION.

Large Profits Attracting Independent Capital. The inevitable growth of competition where any particular line of business is made to show large profits is illustrated by the number of new tube plants being coming into production. The tube industry is one which was more thoroughly monopolized than almost any other branch of the steel trade by the big consolidation known as the National Steel company, afterwards taken over by the United States Steel corporation. When the syndicate was organized in May, 1899, it secured sixteen pipe mills, leaving outside only a very few independent concerns. It then had things very much its own way, and as there was a great demand for piping, its business and also that of the outside concerns was enormously profitable. The National Steel company has made nearly \$1,000,000 a month since its organization. The field, in fact, has become such an inviting one that there has been a rush of capital into it and large building of independent mills. The significance of the outside concerns was enormously increased so rapidly, according to the Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, that the output of the four largest concerns is now 1,500 tons a day or one-half of the total output of the trust.

How rapidly the large profits of the business has stirred up competition is shown by the fact that the Sharon Steel company, now getting ready to go into the pipe business, started out with a capital of only \$1,500,000 to make steel; now they are spending \$1,500,000 on their pipe plant and their total investment in the various branches of the steel business is about \$15,000,000. These and other new plants are equipped with the most modern machinery and can produce as cheaply, or more cheaply, than the trust concerns. The natural consequence is that tubing is already coming down in price, and there bids fair soon to be a more considerable decline. Should there be a check in the present rapid demand it would mean nothing less than a rate war between the trust and the outside mills, in which case the consumers would surely benefit.

GUSH ABOUT CUBA.

General Wilson's Post-Prandial Remarks Dissected. Washington Post. General James H. Wilson is a very distinguished officer. He served brilliantly in the civil war, afterward in Cuba and still more recently in China. Moreover, his record in private life has been equally brilliant. All the same, if General Wilson's speech before the Union League club of Chicago Thursday evening has been correctly reported, his most ardent admirers are being shaken in their faith in his wisdom, his felicity and coherent as they had a right to expect. The general reproaches the United States government for its failure to house, feed and enrich "the Cubans"—meaning the insurgents. "Since our occupation of Cuba we have not done one thing to repair the ravages of war. We have re-established no families in their homelands nor attempted to re-stock barren farms and plantations. We have not taken a single step to enable the commerce of the country to be enabled to the island to recover from the devastation of recent war."

THE IRRIGATION BILL.

Consideration of the irrigation bill will be commenced in the senate early next week, according to the present arrangement and doubtless the supporters of that measure will make every effort to keep it under consideration until a vote can be reached on it. There is nothing as yet to definitely indicate what the prospects of the bill are. Since it was formulated there has been developed considerable opposition to it and while it has the strong and influential support of senators and representatives of the arid-land states, who are expected to make a vigorous fight for its passage, its adoption cannot at this time be confidently predicted.

We have expressed the opinion that the measure is unsound in principle and that if it should be enacted into law would not accomplish the object sought. We have no doubt that the only wise and sound policy is to nationalize irrigation by making appropriations direct from the national treasury, instead of pursuing the course provided for in the proposed bill, which we believe would prove utterly impracticable and result in a serious setback to the work of irrigation. So great and important an enterprise should not be dependent upon any sort of makeshift or scheme of doubtful practicability.

As anticipated, the insurance companies have decided to make an advance of 25 per cent in rates at all points east of the Rocky mountains, in order to recoup themselves for recent losses. This is to be made independent of the character of the risks or the relative ability of different places to cope with fires. Now would be an excellent time for some of the western companies not hit in the recent big fires in the east to get even with the alleged "strong companies," which have ridiculed the western concerns. Present rates are certainly high enough to be remunerative and there is no reason why any western city should be made to pay extra for bad investments in the east.

A Chicago paper waxes sarcastic over the beauties of the party line telephone and expatiates on the advantages it affords for whole neighborhoods to pry into the private affairs of each family on the line. The party line telephone has been disporting in Omaha for several years with similar results, in the form of amusement and irritation for its patrons. When Chicago discovers the cure for the trouble it will find a ready market for the prescription out here in Omaha.

Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico is defying the political lightning by refusing to recognize a notice served upon him by Governor Otero, informing him that his services as regent of the agricultural college are no longer required. Inasmuch as the office carries neither perquisites nor salary, it is doubtful if it could be made a bone of serious contention anywhere outside of New Mexico.

A man up a tree can see nothing in the present location of the auditorium that should prevent the directory from turning the site over in a real estate deal that would add \$25,000 to the auditorium fund. If such a chance really presents, the auditorium directors should not let the bid get cold.

The Kansas member of the democratic national executive committee admits that the party is all at sea. It is also evident that many of the members are seasick and have a powerful impulse to unload the last two platforms swallowed by them.

Fifty the Poor Looters. Washington Post.

No wonder the Detroit bank looter has

Where Heretofore Beguile Suspicions.

Washington Star. The tradition concerning the ingratitude of republics may be due to the fact that as soon as a man gets to be a hero he becomes a political suspect.

Looking to the Future.

Kansas City Journal. The purpose of foreign governments in arguing as to who was America's friend during the Spanish-American war is to determine, if possible, whose friend America is going to be during the next war.

How Soon Forgotten.

Philadelphia North American. Four years ago the American people were proud to welcome the determination to "remember the Maine." Last Saturday an anonymous American in Chicago remembered the Maine and sent a wreath to be placed upon the grave of the men who went down in her.

Drift to the Panama Route.

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PERSONAL NOTES.

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It is doubtful whether Prince Henry would be given so much as a drink of moonshine whiskey in the Fourth congressional district of Kentucky.

Ex-President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins university will be presented with a unique gift at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution this week. It will comprise the autographs, on heavy vellum, of every living alumnus.

Walter Damrosch and Maurice Grau are arguing as to the best way of managing the grand opera companies. The former urges that the theaters are too big, to which Mr. Grau retorts with smaller houses it would be impossible to pay salaries and expenses. To this Damrosch replies: "Reduce the capacity of the theater and cut salaries proportionately." He has no fear of singers refusing to accept the smaller compensation.

Making New States

Philadelphia Press. The reported decision of the house of representatives committee on territories to recommend the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico as states will, if correct, speedily bring this question before congress. It is understood that the request of the Indian Territory to be admitted also, either as an independent state or as a part of Oklahoma, will be denied, and that some new form of territorial government will be provided instead. The promoters of this plan of dealing with these four territories assert that it will have the endorsement of the house, but that the decision of the senate is in doubt.

The public has not given much attention to this subject, more pressing questions having absorbed interest. It is doubtful, however, if there is a sentiment authorizing such a wholesale creation of new states at the present time as the committee is said to favor. Arizona has a population of only 122,000, which is about 72,000 below the quota required of the states for a representative in congress. It is true that Wyoming and Nevada have even less population than Arizona, and that Idaho has not much more. But if mistakes were made in admitting these territories too soon, there is no reason why they should be repeated. And while New Mexico has probably enough population to authorize a representative in congress, the character of that population, as well as its size, should be taken into consideration in granting statehood.

SOME CHANGES IN POPULATION.

Facts Revealed by an Analysis of the Census.

Philadelphia Press. The census reveals some interesting changes in population when states and groups of states are compared. One illustration of this is seen in the rate of increase of population in the different sections. Dividing the states into the three grand divisions of north, south and west, it is found that the rate of growth of the first and last fell off between 1890 and 1900, while the growth of the second was a little more than maintained. The following table gives the increase per cent in population in these three divisions for each of the twenty-year periods of the Nineteenth century:

Table with 2 columns: Period (1800-1810, 1810-1820, etc.) and North, South, West percentages.

What is now known as the "west" was not settled until the close of the century. The rate of growth was given in connection with the north's. Its separate classification after that date explains in part the large decrease in the per cent of growth of what is now called the north. Another interesting fact brought out by the census is the proportions of foreign-born population in the different sections. For this purpose the country is divided into five great divisions, known as the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, and Western. Together, the native-born population was 1.1 per cent larger in 1900 than in 1890, and the per cent of foreign-born population was that much less. The per cent of each in the five different sections was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Division (North Atlantic, South Atlantic, etc.) and 1890, 1900 percentages.

The only marked change in the rate per cent of the sexes is seen in the western division, where the proportion of males decreased and the proportion of the females increased. In the other sections the change is so small as to be hardly noticeable. For the entire United States the proportion of males to females is 51.2 for the former to 48.8 for the latter, or exactly the same per cent as in 1890. The movement of the colored population is significant. In the North Atlantic division of states there was an increase in the proportion of negroes in the population, while in the North Central the proportion was stationary and in the western division it decreased. These three divisions include all the northern states. And in the South Atlantic and the southern states, a marked falling off in the proportion of negroes in the population is noted. This indicates a movement of the negroes toward the New England and old middle states, and of these Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania show the largest increase in the rate per cent of this class of population. The Chinese population fell from 107,488 in 1890 to 89,863 in 1900, although each one of the divisions respectively showed an increase in this respect except the western division, where the decrease was nearly 30,000.

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were sober and staid and the clicking of typewriters constituted the most disturbing sounds. Last summer a phonograph man hired a room on the fifth floor, directly opposite that occupied by the manager of a concern which had extensive quarters in the building, and soon the whole building rang with popular airs. Everybody found fault, particularly the aforesaid manager, who protested and vainly tried to have the lease of the phonograph-seeing company canceled. Finally he despaired he transferred his effects to another floor and installed in his vacant office the phonograph above mentioned. Still he suffered, until in October he found it necessary to go abroad. He gave orders that the phonograph was to be kept going incessantly. The phonograph man has retaliated manfully, sometimes opening a dozen at once in a return volley. The phonograph man's lease will expire on May 1 and the dirge will be heard for the last time.

BUTTER PADDERS PADDLED.

Boomers of Renovated Butter Sorely Worked Up.

Kansas City Star. The amendment to the oleomargarine bill which requires all substitutes for butter to be branded, has created consternation among the dealers in renovated butter, who have been persecuting the oleo industry with implacable determination. The amendment holds, in short, that what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

The "renovated" buttermakers have spent thousands of dollars to secure legislation hostile to the manufacture of oleomargarine. Their stuff is nothing like as pure and wholesome as the product they have been fighting. It is composed of all sorts of inferior butter subjected to a process which makes it resemble creamery butter. The provision which has created dismay among the producers subjects it to inspection and requires it to be labeled just for what it is.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Hippies in the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Official and social circles of Gotham, as well as much of the population in general, are in a state of nervous exhilaration, increasing as the hour of Prince Henry's arrival approaches. The great function on the program, aside from the free-for-all welcome, is opera's slight of royalty. Standees in the boxes will engage the attention of public and society for nearly a week.

CHEERING CHAFF.

Chicago Post. "I made an awful fool of myself," he explained.

"Ah! that settles the only point in doubt."

"What do you mean?"

"I was uncertain whether you were a self-made man."

Philadelphia Times: Judge Craig Biddle was escorting a visitor to Philadelphia over the city and he was making the preliminary inquiry the visitor inquired: "Is the judge, is that a new district?"

"Not exactly," answered the judge, "but it is a rectifying plant."

Washington Star: "It's too bad!" remarked the staron the worshiper: "The king of Spain is coming to America after all."

"I don't much care. I don't believe a Siamese king would be half as interesting as the Siamese twins were, anyhow."

Judge: He—You know about the doctors operating on Tom Archer for appendicitis and discovering that their diagnosis was wrong?

She—Oh, yes, well?

He—Well, they sent him home on Valentine's day with a note reading, "Opened by mistake."

Washington Post: "Why," said the man who does not believe in a large navy, "what are we going to do with all those more ships?"

"Well," answered the man who does not believe in a large navy, "I don't know, but I think we should have a few more."

Chicago Tribune: Girl in the Fur Jacket—How thankful you ought to be, dear, that you weren't born in China!

Girl in the Yellow—I am, of course, but what special reason for gratitude have you in mind just now?

Girl in the Fur—Looking long now you'd have suffered if they had ever tried to make your feet small.

Plaint of the Bashful Man.

Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Ah! would that she...

Or I'm bold!

Could I but see the face of the low "God bless my child!" And he sees again...

The mother face with an angel's grace, away in a distant clime.

And he says apart to his listening heart: "I mind the time!"

"I mind the time, my heart, when she was winsome and young and fair; but the blooms depart from the face, my dear!"

When the soul is filled with care I mind the time when her eye was bright and her lips the life of song; but the light has fled and the song is dead, and the days are passing long.

Her hand is bent with the weight of years, perhaps—but I think that she, who knows to pity, remembers to say, as of old, for me:

And he fell asleep, with a smile on his lips, and dreamed of the distant clime, and an angel heard and an angel wept as he murmured low where he calmly "I mind the time!"

"It's Your Liver!"

Ayer's Pills.

You cannot possibly enjoy good health unless you have at least one free movement of the bowels each day. When this is not the case the poisonous products are absorbed into the system, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, indigestion.

Ayer's Pills are liver pills, a gentle, vegetable laxative. One pill at bedtime will produce a natural movement of the day following.

"Ayer's Pills have done me and my family great good. They are like a true friend in trouble. There is nothing equal to them for sick headache and biliousness."—Mrs. JULIA BROWN, St. Louis, Mo.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

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