

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net total sales, Net daily average.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, A. D. 1902. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Walking is good in New Orleans just now. The street cars are all tied up in a bow knot.

The coal barons may well beware lest the American people conclude that there is nothing to arbitrate with them.

If anyone else on the school board payroll wants his salary raised it should not be shameful to ask for it.

Mr. Pelee is taking another smoke and American inventors are racking their brains to discover a smokeless volcano.

If the school janitors had half as much of a pull as Mr. Pelee they would have no trouble in securing what they are after.

It is very rare that a traveling man is apprehended as a burglar, but a good many burglars are known to be traveling men.

The near approach of the Christian church convention admonishes Omaha to keep on its go-to-meeting dress and stand on its good behavior.

Like Mercer, Senator Clark proposes to have a residence in Washington, but, unlike Mercer, he maintains substantial business interests in his state.

The Morgan shipping combine, it was graciously explained, would result in reduced ocean rates, but a marked advance has just been announced.

However Iowa republicans may disagree on some matters, they usually get together at the ballot box, and this year will be no exception to the rule.

The financial wants of Columbia college, according to the protestations of President Nicolas Murray Butler, are in strict accord with an era which has produced the steamship merger and the iron and steel combination.

Nebraska's floating debt now exceeds \$2,000,000. If the railroads had paid their full share of taxes all along there would be no state debt, and if they were compelled now to pay on the same basis as other property owners the debt would soon begin to dwindle.

One of Omaha's most pressing needs is for more modern houses and dwellings to be had at moderate rental. With centrally located real estate available at most reasonable prices, capitalists who want safe investment with good returns can do no better than to respond to this demand.

The Board of Education expends more than \$500,000 a year without restraint. It is presumed to be managed by business men on strictly business principles, but any business whose affairs were conducted in the fast and loose fashion that prevails in our school board would go into the hands of a receiver in a short time.

Railroad rate wars are of no advantage to shippers, jobbers or consumers. Their tendency is to demoralize prices, cause overpurchasing and prove not only ruinous to the railroads, but to the merchants. Like an old gun, are more dangerous at the breach than at the muzzle. What the country needs is reasonable tolls and stability in rates.

More than four-fifths of the citizens of Omaha favor home rule, not only in filing municipal offices, but also in framing the city charter. The question is, Are the candidates for the legislature from this city willing to pledge themselves to carry out the will of the people or are they pledged already to block the popular demand for home rule in the interest of the Mercer-Broatch police board?

CORPORATE TERRORISM.

In 1875 property owners and capitalists of Omaha organized a railroad company to connect this city with central Nebraska south of the Platte river. The road as projected and surveyed was to traverse Douglas, Saunders, Butler and Polk counties and to cover territory not then occupied by either the Union Pacific or Burlington railroads. As a condition precedent a bond proposition was submitted to Douglas county for a subsidy to aid in the construction of the road.

This proposition was vigorously opposed by the managers of the Union Pacific and three days before election notice was served on the people of Omaha that if the bonds carried the Union Pacific shops at Omaha would be abandoned, notwithstanding the fact that the company had received more than a million dollars' worth of property as a condition for their perpetual maintenance. Public sentiment rose to the highest pitch of indignation and the bonds carried Omaha by a very decisive majority, but were defeated in the county precincts by railroad colonization and wholesale bribery. In Saunders county corporate terrorism was carried to the extreme. A gallows was erected on the public square in Wahoo and notice was served on every voter who favored the Nebraska Central project that if he did not vote at the polls of his precinct, while nobody was actually hanged, imported gangs of ruffians assaulted and intimidated the people so that a free election was impossible.

The defeat of the bond propositions in Douglas and Saunders counties crushed the enterprise and the Union Pacific followed its victory up by the construction of the so-called Omaha & Republican Valley railroad, which has since been incorporated into its system.

A few years later Nebraska was treated to another example of corporate terrorism. While a bond proposition for the construction of a branch line to connect the Union Pacific at Columbus with the South Platte country was pending Jay Gould passed through the town of Columbus and from the rear end platform of his car served notice on the people of that town that if they dared to vote the bonds he would start a rival town forthwith and reduce Columbus to a mere hamlet. In the face of this high-handed threat the citizens of Columbus voted the bonds. The Wall Street magnate proceeded immediately to carry out his threat by establishing a new town five or six miles west of Columbus, but Columbus was saved by providential intervention—a flood in the Platte and Loup rivers swept the new town from the prairie and washed out several miles of Union Pacific track, so that the entire scheme had to be abandoned.

These incidents are forcibly recalled by the declaration made by the superintendent of motive power of the Union Pacific railroad that punishment had been meted out to the town of North Platte for cultivating a hostile sentiment against the company, which prevented it from giving proper protection to strike breakers at its North Platte repair shops. If this announcement had emanated from the great swashbuckler, John N. Baldwin, nobody would have been surprised and most people would have regarded it as a bluff. Coming as it does from a man who is not given to bluster, it merits serious consideration.

The Union Pacific Railroad company undoubtedly has the right to maintain and operate machine shops wherever its management deems it most advantageous. If the North Platte repair shops have outgrown their usefulness and their abandonment has been decided upon as a measure of economy, common decency would have dictated that the true reasons for the change should be given to the people of North Platte. If, on the other hand, the shops at North Platte are to be dismantled and the work transferred to Grand Island, Sidney or Cheyenne as a punishment to the citizens of North Platte because, forsooth, they have exhibited active sympathy with the 200 workmen who were locked out, or rather driven out, of the Union Pacific shops by an order they could not comply with without doing violence to their obligations to the machinists' and boiler makers' unions, or, worse still, because the people of North Platte would not allow themselves to be bullied and insulted by John N. Baldwin, the irreparable injury the company is inflicting upon the town is an outrage that cannot be too severely denounced.

The 200 workmen thrown out of employment by the arbitrary edict of Mr. Burt were for the most part old residents of North Platte. They had helped to build up the town and were identified with its growth and prosperity. They had erected homes out of their scanty savings, reared their families respectably, educated their children in its schools and conducted themselves as law-abiding and industrious citizens. It was perfectly natural for the business men and men of all classes in North Platte to sympathize with these people just as it is with the great mass of citizens of Omaha to sympathize with the shopmen locked out in this city by Mr. Burt's edict.

What would be said in Omaha if the Union Pacific managers should announce that they would remove their railroad headquarters because the people or newspapers of Omaha had dared to express sympathy for the men thrown out of employment without any fault of their own, and whose families were suffering without any fault of their own? Would the citizens of Omaha tamely and without indignation and resentment submit to such tyranny? Why should the people of North Platte be expected to afford more ample protection to the strike breakers than is afforded by the people of other towns and cities wherever conflicts are precipitated between workmen and their employers? What would be thought of an attempt to terrorize the people of industrial centers like Pittsburgh or Philadelphia because the masses in those cities sympathize with the anthracite coal miners? Just such high-handed and ill-

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

McCook Republican: If Judge Norris does not win in his fight for congress it will not be because his friends who have known him, as well as his opponent, for years, do not speak out in meeting.

Ommond Republican: Every day that the opponents of J. J. McCarthy investigate the ability and standing of the man their opposition vanishes and they are fast becoming his most loyal supporters.

Ommond Republican: John McCarthy is stronger here than he is personally known. His warm friends are those with whom he daily walks. McCarthy is one who will be respected. His common affable nature will not suffer by elevating him to congress.

Rushville Recorder: M. P. Kinkaid may have a weak stomach, but he has some decidedly clear ideas both as to law and politics, and with all due respect to his opponent, he can use them to the best advantage in the future as he has in the past.

Hartington Herald: J. J. McCarthy, republican candidate for congress, will carry the Third district by a larger majority than did McKinley in 1900 and it will also be larger than that by which it was carried by McCarthy's majority in 1898.

Lyons Sun: The Hon. J. J. McCarthy is giving the fusionists of the Big Third such a shaking up that they will be unable to keep their equilibrium in time to cast their ballots for his opponent.

Kearney Democrat: The stir in the Sixth district over the election of a congressman is quiet, and it is the opinion of conservative and disinterested persons that Kinkaid's majority will probably reach 2,500. Candidate Weesly will receive a very respectable vote in Buffalo county, and his vote in the district will cut quite a prominent figure in the final result.

Times: There is no denying that Hon. E. B. Tamm is making a winning canvass. Personally popular and able, and representing the policies of the party of progress and prosperity, there is no reason why he should not be elected by a rousing majority. If the republicans fail to elect him, they will not fail without reason.

Ponca Journal: The election of J. J. McCarthy to congress from this district will be a great benefit to the entire Third district. Ponca and Dixon county will be especially benefited in the prestige and honor which will derive through being able to furnish the republican congressional ticket in this district.

Falls City Journal: Congressman Burkett was in the city between trains yesterday. Congressman Burkett always finds time to be in the city, and for that reason he is more appreciated than they are by the people of Falls City. There are very few men in this town who deny that Congressman Burkett is, in many respects, the most able representative that this district has ever had at Washington.

North Platte Telegraph: The republican convention made no mistake when it selected Moses P. Kinkaid as its congressional nominee. Ask this question of any citizen of this district from now until November 4: "Which nominee of the two republican parties is better fitted to represent the republican resources and rights in this district at Washington the coming two years, and the state of Nebraska, the Sixth district in general, and the city of North Platte in particular?" and the well-nigh unanimous reply from men of all parties will be, "Moses P. Kinkaid." If partisan issues and prejudices were eliminated there would be no question whatever of his election.

Norfolk News: In 1896 Maxwell, the fusion nominee for congress, was elected over Hammond by more than 1,000 plurality. In 1898 Robinson was elected over Norris with a plurality of 762. In 1900 Robinson was elected over Hays by a plurality of 175 votes. This indicates the falling off of the fusion majority in this district since the combine of parties gained the ascendancy. It should require no wild guesses to reach the conclusion that the fusion plurality will entirely disappear this fall and that the republican congressional ticket in this district during the coming two years, and that republican will be Hon. J. J. McCarthy.

Indianola Independent: Now that all the candidates of both parties are in the field, a kind of retrospective view of the situation may not come amiss. At the head of the republican congressional ticket in this district is G. W. Norris, one of the brightest, cleanest, best republicans ever mentioned in the west, whose political record has been penetrated by the searchlight of not only his own supporters, but has been proclaimed as clean as white paper, by election to the bench, in a democratic majority, by such an overwhelming majority that it were enough to turn his head if it were not level.

Falls City Journal: Hanks is opposed to rural free delivery and the further extension of it. He is opposed to this because he is opposed to Burkett. It is largely to Mr. Burkett's efforts that the farmers of this district are indebted for the present improvement in postal facilities. Some democratic papers have tried to show that the free mail delivery was an injury to the community and to place the blame for this imagined injury upon Mr. Burkett. If this charge be true then the charge is equally true that Hanks is opposed to rural free delivery and if elected will do all that he can to discourage its further extension.

Kearney Hub: There is not a single sensible, solid argument why Patrick H. Barry should be elected to congress from the Sixth district in preference to Moses P. Kinkaid. So far as personal character goes there is nothing to be said against the fusion candidate. As to what he represents politically there are widely differing opinions. That populism is on the decline in the Sixth district all will admit. That he would be compelled to act with the democrats, to all intents and purposes, if elected, goes without saying. On the other hand, Judge Kinkaid will be an influential factor in the republican majority in the house and will be a supporter of the policies of President Roosevelt, which are giving exceedingly great satisfaction to all parts of the country and meeting the approval of many fair-minded democrats and populists. There is abundant reason why Judge Kinkaid should be elected.

York Times: Mr. Hinchaw will be elected to congress in this district because he is a clean, able man, and represents the principles that have brought such marvelous prosperity to this section. In years gone by demagogues asked what the tariff had to do with the prosperity of the farmer. "This is an agricultural country," they said, "and what has protection to do with it? It may help the manufacturer of the east, but will be a tax upon the farmer and he will receive nothing in return." Republicans assured us that a better market, an increased demand for food products at home, would raise the price, and that nothing else would. It was a plain and reasonable proposition and the result has proven the correctness of it. It is not necessary to make special comparisons between prices and conditions now and six

THE OMAHA WOMAN'S CLUB.

They are now on the verge of dissolution is not to be doubted.

We recently noted the census statistics showing the large number of independent industries in the country and demonstrating that the law of competition has been in active operation during all the period of the formation of great industrial combinations. It is still operative and there is good reason to think it will continue to be so long as there is no extreme change in our economic policy.

Nevertheless the idea of regulating and controlling the combinations, by practicable and just laws, must not be given up. There must be reasonable publicity in the affairs of large corporations that will check stock watering and protect the community from many of the evils of combinations. There must be legislation to prevent fictitious capitalization. There must be national supervision of the great corporations and in order to maintain competition it will be necessary to protect small rivals from unfair and destructive competition.

With the great combinations subjected to proper regulation and supervision and the protection to independent industries maintained, there is no doubt that the law of competition will continue to operate and the danger of the creation of monopolies be averted.

The Bee is pleased to know that its demand for the elimination of the degrading and degrading features from future street fairs has elicited words of approval from individual members of the Woman's club, but why does not the Woman's club have the courage to take a stand openly in this connection in favor of decency and good morals?

The Woman's club should be a potent agency for the betterment of the moral tone of the community, but nothing can be accomplished by whispering in a corner. If The Bee has voiced the sentiments of the Woman's club with reference to the street fair, why not say so?

William Jennings Bryan's latest trust remedy has some good ingredients, but his proposition to squelch the coal barons and suppress the trusts by calling a special session of congress is about as senseless as the proposition to settle the coal miners' strike by the Detroit conference. Bryan certainly must know that the senate as at present constituted will enact no law that would curtail the privileges or conflict with the interests of the coal barons and giant corporations commonly called trusts.

An extra session of congress would, therefore, simply be a waste of money and energy. Property assessed by the state board on which the railroads paid \$22,000 in city taxes five years ago pays only \$6,000 in city taxes now, notwithstanding more than a million dollars of improvements added in the interval.

If private citizens improved their property in the same manner with immense increase of revenue, would their taxes be reduced? Why should the small taxpayer whose hard earned savings have been put into a home pay taxes that should be paid by the railroads?

Members of the Omaha Woman's club promise to take a hand in the republican school board primaries and help make up the republican school board ticket. They will not take a hand in the democratic school board primaries, first, because the democrats hold no primaries, and second, because the democrats never let women vote even when they do hold primaries.

If the coal barons of Pennsylvania could persuade Governor Stone's division of militia to exchange their uniforms for miners' toggery and substitute the pick and shovel for the bayonet and gun they might be able to supply the demand for anthracite and end the strike a good deal sooner than by standing guard over the strike breakers.

A Pennsylvania Wonder. San Francisco Call. Galusha A. Grov has retired from politics and announces that he will neither write a book, write for the magazines nor become, in the name of the people: Thanks.

Too Many Cooks. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The tariff question is dividing the democrats of Iowa into factions the same as it has divided the republicans. There are so many statesmen in Iowa that the local situation is always more or less confused.

Let the Boxers Beware. Chicago Record-Herald. "Fighting Bob" Evans has reached Hankow. The people of Hankow now have the rare privilege of looking upon the man who has won the greatest record as a fighter with the least fighting known to mankind.

A Field for Ingenuity. Springfield Republican. The inventive genius of the country should not fail to produce an economical substitute for hard coal in the heating of modern dwellings. The present crisis has opened every household's mind to the desirability of a new kind of fuel which would be without the ashes nuisance and the great heat waste that always accompanies coal burning in furnaces.

Speaking from Experience. Buffalo Express. The Board of Lady Managers of the St. Louis exposition has officially expressed its desire "that there be no indecent dances in the Midway or Improvements divisions at the exposition and that the officers of the exposition use every influence toward eliminating such objectionable features." The fair should be kept decent. Its managers should have originality enough to get away from the "Midway" idea altogether, and its board of "lady" managers should have seized the opportunity to add to the dignity of their association by calling themselves "women managers."

Taking a Brutal Advantage. Brooklyn Citizen. There is no more reason why the price of soft coal should be \$3.50 a ton today than there was before the anthracite strike began, when it was \$1.50 a ton. Wages of coal miners have not been increased. Transportation to tidewater or to the west costs no more. More soft coal is being mined than before and there is practically no limit to the amount that can be mined and transported to this section. The price is being taken by the soft coal trust to the benefit of the people by extorting over three times the ordinary price from them.

GERMANY'S TARIFF ON FOODSTUFFS.

Proposed Tariffs Nearly Double Existing Rates.

Philadelphia Press. The tariff question in Germany is in dispute between the government and the agrarians, but the latter are likely to have their way. The tariff commission, composed mainly of agrarians, has prepared a schedule of duties which advances rates considerably beyond the government recommendations. This advance is objected to by the government on the ground that it would interfere with the proposed commercial treaties, but the opinion seems to prevail that the government will not carry out its threat of defeating the increased rates proposed by the agrarians.

J. P. Monaghan, the United States consul at Chemnitz, has sent to the State department a table showing the rates under the existing law, those recommended by the government and those determined upon by the tariff commission. A few illustrations will show what is proposed:

Table with 4 columns: Articles, Present Tariff, Gov. Tariff, and Tariff Com. Rows include Rye, Barley, Cereal flour, Oileomargarine, Potatoes, Fruits, packed, Pork, prepared, Bacon.

The figures are based upon a 100 kilogram, or 220.46 pounds. Butter is to be increased from \$3.11 to \$7.14, that being increased recommended by the government. There is a general complaint over the present high prices of meats, but the agrarians say that it is due to the secret arrangements between the butchers and bakers, which the latter emphatically deny, asserting that "it is due to the scarcity of live stock, brought about by the closing of the German Empire to the importation of live stock."

The new "health" regulations in regard to the importation of foodstuffs, which will practically exclude many of them, will soon be in full effect, and that accounts somewhat for the discontent among the artisans. Germany is not now in a prosperous condition and has been in great distress for a year and more. That there will be any benefit from a wholesale increase in the price of food products is not in the least probable. Should this new tariff law take effect it probably would not remain long on the statute books without change.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Town and Country: Hills—Where do you have your hills? In an oven.

Washington Star: "Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "keeps talkin' 'bout der trouble like dey thought you wanted to hear 'em an' den dey mud of you 'pears to be injoin' de story."

Chicago Tribune: "Confound it!" exclaimed the sallow dyspeptic in the fifth row, under his neighbor's fervent overdone applause. Instead of merely coming out and bowing her thanks she's going to get a brain.

Philadelphia Press: Mrs. Caudle—I actually overheard him remark to another man that I had a mouth like a barn door. He must be a fool.

Mr. Caudle—Yes, he must be. A barn door is closed sometimes.

Detroit Free Press: "How does it feel to be held up?" they asked him. "It feels like the worst of what I have been the victim of the footpad," like buying a porterhouse steak.

Washington Star: "Do you think that John has been helped by education?" "Well," answered Farmer "Wentwell," "I must say that his handwriting has improved, but his hay cuttin' is wuss than ever."

Chicago Post: "Do you believe that odd numbers are lucky?" "I believe it rather be the father of twins than triplets."

Philadelphia Press: "It's like pulling teeth to get a drink in this state, isn't it?" remarked the stranger in Maine. "Yes," replied the native "and when you've got one and swallow it it's like havin' teeth pulled."

Philadelphia Record: Here's something about a fellow who was killed crowsdropping. Hook—Yes. He fell from a roof.

Chicago Tribune: Upgardeen—You paid \$2.00 for that pocket watch, didn't you? "Well, it isn't worth more than that as much as that."

Atom—May be so, but there's a heap of satisfaction in taking it out once in a while and looking at it. It's made from a piece of octopus skin.

MERRY HEART GOES ALL THE WAY.

Margaret E. Sangster. When you come to a wearisome bit of the road, Where the stones are thick and the path is steep, And the back is bowed with the heft of the load, As the narrowing way is hard to keep, Don't stop just then for a wasteful sigh, But challenge the worst with steadfast cheer;

If nowhere else, there is help on high— God's angel will hasten, your burden to ease.

When you reach a lonesome bit of the road, Curtailed about with mist and murk, And you hear faint sounds from the dread above, Where shivering, grim hobgoblins lurk, Just laugh to scorn their doleful cries, This is the place to whistle and sing; Brush the fog from your eyes, And close to the faith of your fathers cling.

When you stand at a sorrowful bit of the road, And a hand you loved has loosed its clasp, When streams are dry that in sweetness flowed, And shivers drop from your listless grasp; Then now take heart, for farther on the day, There are hope and joy and the dawn of a deal; You shall find again what you thought was gone; 'Tis the merry heart goes all the way.

SHALL WE HAVE INDIAN SUMMER?

A Few Gentle Remarks on the Vagaries of the Weather.

New York World. Because of the scarcity of coal a warm autumn would be a boon. Many people are hoping for it on the ground that the year's average temperature cannot vary much from normal, and that the weather must soon be fine to "make up for lost time."

Herbert Spencer, in his "Facts and Comments" combats this view of averages and calls attention to the temperature of the ground itself as a factor in making weather. Where the soil is always hot, as in the Sahara, the clouds that roll in from the Mediterranean are dissipated by the heat, while in rainy regions the farthest sky promises are drowned in fresh dewfalls. Mr. Spencer adds:

"That which holds permanently in these extreme cases—cases in which the surface, made in one way or another colder or warmer than usual, produces a greater or less tendency to rain than usual." Mr. Spencer would find in our present season illustration of his theory—which is only a scientific way of saying that "all signs fall in dry weather," and also in wet weather. If he is right, the ground, left unusually cool by a merciful summer, caused the remarkable September downpour of rain; and this in turn produces a continuance of weather generally cool and cloudy until local conditions are overborne by winter.

A cool autumn is not generally bad for health, while it is decidedly favorable to business. But there are plenty of people who could get along without it just now.

PERSONAL NOTES.

If the coal railroad presidents are wise they will not go too far in dealing with President Roosevelt.

A monument will shortly be erected in Washington to the poet Longfellow by the Longfellow Memorial association.

Senator Clark of Montana is preparing to build a \$3,000,000 mansion in Washington. He is thinking of getting himself re-elected.

Jacob R. Dodge, the well known statistician, who has just died at Woburn, Mass., was the first to hold the office of statistician in the Department of Agriculture.

Tod Sloan, once king of jockeys, having made \$375,000 in one season in England, is without funds in Paris. He made money fast and seems to have let it go in the same way.

What is one man's lack of business is another man's employment. In evidence in New Hampshire, where the woodcutters are busy as bees, and at good wages. They have gone into the woods this year weeks earlier than usual, with the prospect of months of work.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, was announced to deliver a speech in the common on Tuesday. A newspaper man sent a note asking how long he intended to speak. Sir Henry replied: "I don't think 'intend' is the proper word, but I 'feer' about an hour."

Worthington Chauncey Ford, who resigned from the judicial department of the Boston public library in May, 1901, has become an accountant for the city of New York, has been made chief of the division of manuscripts in the library of congress, an office just created, with \$3,000 a year.

There is not yet in Portland any monument to William Pitt Fessenden, long United States senator from Maine and secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln. Mr. Fessenden was born in Portland, and the citizens of his native town are at last talking of erecting a well-deserved memorial to him there.

Henry L. Blum, a millionaire silk dyer of Lowell, N. H., whose automobile caused a horse to run away last May, resulting in the death of Richard Henches, has been indicted by a grand jury on the charge of perpetrating a nuisance. His chauffeur, C. J. Johnson, has also been indicted. In changing the jury Supreme Court Justice Dixon said that if Blum was driving his machine at an excessive rate of speed at the time of the accident he could be indicted for manslaughter.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The advertisement features several bottles of the medicine and text that reads: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla." We say it, and the doctors say it, too. Ask your own doctor about it. He probably has the formula. He can tell you just how it lifts up the depressed, gives courage to the despondent, brings rest to the overworked. If your liver is sluggish, bowels constipated, tongue coated, better take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills greatly aid the Sarsaparilla, and cure all liver troubles. Two grand family medicines. THE OLDEST, SAFEST, STRONGEST, BEST.