

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$6.00; Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$7.00; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Twenty-first Century Farmer, One Year, \$3.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 1c; Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 7c; Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c; Sunday Bee, per copy, 3c; Saturday Bee (without Sunday), per week, 8c; Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c.

COMMUNICATIONS: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: Table showing circulation figures for various months and years, including total and net sales.

Don't fail to register today. Nobody in these parts will object to a second installment of Indian summer.

Do not fail to register on the first day and remember that today is the first day of registration.

The tidal wave seems to be trying to get into competition with the volcanic eruption as a death dealing agency.

It is not in the least surprising that the anthracite mine workers hesitate to accept jug-handle arbitration in which only one side is represented.

Officers of the recent irrigation congress are stopping off here on their way east to see that Omaha is kept in proper repair as a relay station of the propaganda.

Remember that nobody can vote at the coming election, November 4, unless his name appears on the registration roll. Last year's registration will not answer.

Omaha's new market house has reached the stage where bids have been received for the construction of the central division and west wing. That is progress.

It will be in order for the fire underwriters' combine to take the threat of a reduction in our fire force as an excuse to screw the rates on Omaha risks up a few notches higher.

No bond propositions in sight for submission at the coming election in either Omaha or South Omaha. But perhaps the school board will yet uncover some place where it would like to plant some money.

In what other country on earth, let us ask ourselves, would the president of an organization of workmen engaged in a strike have free access for personal conferences with the chief executive? The United States is truly typical of democracy.

Attorney General Knox says it is difficult to improve upon the great unwritten code known as the common law. That does not seem, however, to deter our hosts of lawmakers from tackling the job every time the legislative machine gets in motion.

Omaha extends hearty welcome to all the visitors to the Christian church conventions and urges each and all to make themselves perfectly at home during their stay. If they want a few extra keys to the city, Mayor Moores will be pleased to supply them.

The palatial residence planned by Architect Kimball for David H. Mercer two years ago is still on the stocks. Contractors who desire to put in a bid will be given an extension of time until 1904 if Mercer is re-elected. If he is not re-elected they can have until A. D. 2000.

Arguments have concluded in the Union Pacific strike injunction case and the decision withheld until the judges have time to digest the ten hours of hot air spouting indulged to the lawyers on both sides of the case. In the interval the restraining order holds fast, which is all the railroad company wants.

We feel sure Secretary Moody will excuse the failure of the Missouri river fleet to tender the salute which belongs to his official position on the occasion of his visit to the port of Omaha, but since congress cut the Missouri out of the list of navigable rivers entitled to share in the river and harbor bill appropriations appropriation for the fleet's batteries has been completely exhausted.

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

In their manifesto to the public the presidents of the anthracite coal mining railroads make the declaration that the wages paid by the coal companies are fair and full and as high as the business of coal mining in its normal condition has been able to stand if the capital invested is to have any reasonable return. They furthermore want the American people to believe that profits from coal mining have been equal several of the companies have never paid dividends and the dividends paid by others have afforded but a small return for the capital invested.

Here is a revelation to the American people. It is a matter of notoriety that the great coal mining railroads of Pennsylvania practically control the price of coal and the output of the mines. If the companies are not earning fair returns on the capital invested, whose fault is it? If the price of coal is too low to yield a fair profit to the mine operators they are in position to increase the profits by raising the price of coal. If the railroads that haul the coal to market are squeezing the mine owners by exorbitant rates, then railroads are making the money, and as the railroads own the mines the money simply passes from one pocket into another.

According to President Mitchell, the demand of the mine workers for increase in wages would amount to 10 cents per ton for each ton mined, but while the mine owners refuse to grant the demand of 10 cents increase on the price of coal, they have raised the price of coal more than \$10 a ton and the consumers have paid the increase.

Where does that money go to? Do the mine owners sell the coal at the old prices to the dealers, or have they exacted the increased price from the dealers to cover the loss incurred by the strike? Grant that the dealers in coal have taken advantage of the increased demand to raise the price. They certainly did not double or triple it unless they were compelled to pay higher prices corresponding to the rates at which coal is sold in the market. In any event the coal mine owners would be able to exact the additional 10 cents per ton from the consumer without encountering the slightest difficulty and the plea that they are in danger of going into bankruptcy on account of the 10 cents per ton increase demanded by the wage workers is too preposterous to be considered for a moment.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL

It will be a memorable fact in the history of the international court of arbitration that the first case submitted to it was by countries of the western hemisphere, and that the decision was in favor of the United States. This case, involving the payment of a large sum of money by the government of Mexico, had before been submitted to arbitration and decided against Mexico, but it was given thorough consideration by the distinguished tribunal at The Hague, whose decision will undoubtedly be accepted without question by the Mexican government.

Judge Penfield of the Department of State is quoted as saying that the international court is accomplishing important results for America. The principle of arbitration has not been taken so seriously in Europe as here, and The Hague tribunal is exerting an influence abroad favorable to that principle, which is reasonably expected to have most beneficial results. There is a promise that European prejudice in regard to arbitration will be overcome, leading to a general acceptance of the principle. Another important influence of that tribunal pointed out is that it is acquainting Europe with real Americanism. "In Europe they are slow to understand our idea of the equality of man," said Judge Penfield, "the international arbitration court gives us our first opportunity of presenting to the publicists and jurists of the old world our exalted ideals concerning the rights of the people, and that the function of government is the protection of the individual. The Hague tribunal is thus performing the important mission of extending the liberal spirit of American institutions." There is no doubt that the court will grow in the respect of the world, and therefore, in usefulness.

THE PEOPLE NOT HELPLESS

The address of Attorney General Knox on the commerce clause of the constitution and the trusts is a reassuring statement of the power of the federal government to adequately deal with the great combinations engaged in interstate commerce, under existing constitutional authority. Mr. Knox said that corporations upon which the people depend for the necessities of life should be required to conduct their business so as regularly and reasonably to supply the public needs. It is obvious that in this he had in view the anthracite coal combine and there will be universal concurrence in the opinion. He urged that corporations serving the public as carriers should be required to keep the avenues of commerce open to all upon the same terms. He advocated publicity in regard to the operations of those corporations that are doing an interstate business, saying that "secrecy in the conduct and results of operation is unfair to the non-managing stockholders and should as well for reasons of state be prohibited by law."

In regard to the federal anti-trust law, commonly known as the Sherman act, the scope of which Mr. Knox explained, he said that if that law "exhausts the power of congress over monopolies the American people find themselves hopelessly impotent, facing a situation fraught with the most alarming possibilities, with which neither the federal nor state governments can deal." He argued, however, that the power of congress is not exhausted in this law, but that the anti-trust act of 1890, under the existing constitutional grants, be amended and extended "and thus remedy its defects and so effectively regulate national and foreign commerce as to prevent the stifling of competi-

tion, the regulating of prices and the restraining of national and international trade." Mr. Knox declared that when the currents of monopoly evil flow out over state lines and cover the country it will not do to say that the evil is beyond the national reach.

It is easy to infer from these declarations of the attorney general of the United States the position of the administration. It is that congress under existing constitutional grants has power to deal with the combinations or trusts and that if for this purpose the anti-trust law is not adequate congress can extend that act so that it shall meet the requirements for the repression of monopoly. It is the judgment of the administration, voiced through its chief legal adviser, that the American people are not helpless against monopoly, but can protect themselves from its evils and abuses with the constitutional grants they now have. It is a very interesting and important deliverance that Attorney General Knox has made and foreshadows an earnest recommendation to congress by President Roosevelt for additional anti-trust legislation, at least for extending and strengthening the act of 1890.

CLEVELAND IS OPTIMISTIC

Mr. Cleveland sees a favorable outlook for the democracy. He thinks the party will increase its representation in the next congress, and that if it will only keep on fighting protection and leave all other questions in the background, it may have a pretty good chance of winning two years hence. Mr. Cleveland has discovered restlessness in the republican party regarding the tariff, and in this he finds the democratic opportunity, but whatever restlessness there may be among republicans is not due to any tendency in the direction of the democratic demand for tariff revision. There are republicans, it is true, who think it would be well for the party to modify the tariff in some respects, but always on protection lines. The democrats, on the other hand, want free trade. That is what their congressional campaign text book affirms and what the more candid men among them admit. They want to break down the policy that safeguards American industries and labor, and they are making the fight on trusts, a subterfuge for accomplishing this.

The people, however, are not being misled. They understand very well what the democrats mean. When Mr. Cleveland and others who believe with him talk of a readjustment of the tariff everybody familiar with the democratic record knows that this contemplates the overthrow of the protective policy, not simply a modification of the tariff. There is no doubt that the democracy will adhere to its position regarding the tariff. It has no other issue, and on this question it will again be beaten, for it is impossible to doubt that a majority of the people will vote against a policy to which is so largely due the prevailing prosperity.

GALLANT KNIGHTS OF THE BOMB

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Nebraska has a gentlemanly set of train robbers. After robbing a passenger they shake him by the hand and compliment him for his liberality.

DOWN TO HARD PAN

Chicago Record-Herald. It appears that certain members of the South Omaha school board have been selling their votes for \$1 apiece. That is almost as slow as working for a living.

PREPARING FOR A FALL

San Francisco Call. One of the funny things about the congressional campaign this year is that astute leaders of each party declare a conviction that it would be better to let the other side carry the house. There appears to be a firm-fixed conviction that the house is sure to blunder and the opposition will profit by it.

GETTING QUITE GAY

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One of the sultans in the Sulu region of the Philippines writes to the American commanding officer: "Cease writing letters. What we want is war." A desire so ardently expressed will have to be accommodated. It will be interesting to watch what the sultan of Bacedol will have to say when he sends in a postscript.

IMPROVING PUBLIC MANNERS

Buffalo Express. After Governor Odell had read the riot act to the coal operators for calling him a politician and had given them to understand that he was governor of New York and as such was doing the talking, it is amusing as well as instructive to see the operators carefully referring to the "politician." "The politician," said one, "made a number of suggestions, all which we turned down." So they did, but something is gained when public manners are improved.

POLITICS AND JUDICIAL OFFICE

Indianapolis News. We have never been able to see why a man's politics should be a controlling factor in his selection for the bench. What the community wants is not good republican judges or democratic judges, but just good judges. It ought to want the best judges that it can get. Wise men, it seems to us, when they come to vote for the judicial candidates, should leave political considerations apart and vote for the men that are best qualified by experience, knowledge and temperament for the work of the bench.

RICHEST PEOPLE ON EARTH

St. Louis Star. The Osage Indians of Oklahoma afford the best example of socialism in the world. The tribe is said to have \$5,000,000 cash on deposit in Washington and to own 1,500,000 acres of land, worth another \$5,000,000. Their realty holdings give a per capita wealth of \$4,000 for every brave, squaw and papoose in the tribe. The interest on their money in Washington affords annually a little over \$300 to each member, old, middle-aged and young. This makes the Osage the richest people in the world.

THE WORLD TO MOVE

Minneapolis Times. Certainly the world do move. A few years ago any game warden who had suggested holding up an Indian for shooting game out of season would have been regarded as a St. subject for a lunatic asylum. We learn, however, that some recalcitrant rascals who have been killing antelope on the Missouri river are liable to run up against some South Dakota game laws and that it is not a bad idea to what that would mean they can apply to sundry hunters of chickens who went out of Minneapolis with the determination of making a big bag of game and who ran afoul of buccolic guardians of fields and fowls.

POOR OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND

Arrival of Trade Falls to Materialize With the Ending of the War: NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED INCREASING

Wages Coming Down and Papers Generally Take a Gloomy View of the Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The labor department of the Board of Trade issued a report which is considered to be a bad omen for the coming winter, as it shows that the revival of industry which it was anticipated would come after the termination of the South African war has not yet been realized. The report says the general state of employment has continued to decline and is now worse than it was a year ago. Wages are tumbling everywhere and the number of unemployed persons is rapidly increasing.

The newspapers comment on this point the morning and predict a hard winter for the laboring classes. Meat, bread and coal are all dearer than a year ago, while thousands of reservists who have returned from South Africa are unable to find employment and are beginning public demonstrations to call attention to their destitute condition.

KING RIDES ON HORSEBACK

Spends Two Hours in the Exercise and Makes Round of Racing Stables.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 15.—King Edward spent two hours on horseback this morning and made a round of his racing establishments. His Majesty was followed by the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Cambridge. Subsequently he watched the horses exercising on the heath. He drove to the race course in a downpour of rain and reached it in time for the first race. A big crowd was present, as the race for the Carrowick stakes was considered to be particularly open.

W. C. Whitney's Elizabeth M won the Kennet plate, thus adding to the number of the supporters of his Volodrovski for the big race.

J. Reiff came over from Paris to ride the French candidate, Deux Pairs. It was explained that Reiff's objection to the French Jockey club does not go into effect until tomorrow.

Blackston won the Carrowick stakes at Newmarket today. Congratulations were second. Seventeen horses ran.

Rightful led to the bushes, when Conger and his followers by Blackston, who soon took the lead and won by three lengths. A head separated second and third horses.

Mr. Whitney's Spectrum won the Selby stakes.

OPPOSE NAVAL STATION GRANT

Cuba Unwilling to Allow American Use of Havana Harbor.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—An official of the Cuban government is authority for the statement that the Cuban cabinet has had no opportunity to seriously consider the outline of the treaty with the United States. He said there had been only two cabinet meetings since that date and that they had not been taken up with consideration of the annual budget.

It is generally understood that President Palma is being strongly urged to resist the establishment of an American naval station at Havana, as called for in the treaty and that friends of the United States and Cuba will ask the United States to withdraw this request. It is expected the United States will be offered a naval station at Bahia Honda, on the north coast of Pinar del Rio province, and about fifty miles from Havana.

With regard to the commercial treaty the official said Cuba would ask, in all probability, for more time, was offered her. He said that Cuba had no intention of granting favored nation treatment to any European power, the United States being the only country with which reciprocity could be advantageously effected.

BULGARIAN BANDS DEFEATED

Understood that Government Finally Decides to Suppress Macedonian Committee.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—It is declared in government circles that the Bulgarian revolutionary bands have everywhere been defeated and that after a sharp engagement in the Klevea defile between a force of Turkish troops and insurgents the Bulgarians were defeated and dispersed.

The porte understands that the Bulgarian government has finally decided to suppress the Macedonian committee.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 15.—A report has been received here that 600 women and children have fled into Bulgaria to escape Turkish troops.

TELLS BRITISH CABLE PLANS

New Zealand Premier Announces Pacific Wire Will Go by Way of Fanning Island.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 15.—Acting Premier Sir J. G. Ward has confirmed the report that the plan of the New Zealand government for a submarine cable from Honolulu to Fanning island has been practically accepted.

Fanning island is in the Pacific and belongs to Great Britain. It is on the route of the proposed cable from Vancouver to Australia.

Sails on a Secret Mission

SINGAPORE, Oct. 15.—Sir F. A. Swettenham, governor of the Straits settlements, has sailed on a government yacht. His destination is said to be Kelantan, which is the capital of the state of Kelantan, is situated on the Malay peninsula, and acknowledges the sovereignty of Siam.

Wish to Use Acid on Meats

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Nine chemical companies have petitioned the Reichstag against the Bundesrat's prohibition of boric acid in the preservation of meats. The petition is accompanied with expert opinions from scientists.

Pilgrims Lunch Generals

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Pilgrims' club, the newly organized Anglo-American organization, gave a luncheon this afternoon to Generals Corbin, Wood and Young at the Carlton hotel.

Bank Discount Raised

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was today raised from 3 to 4 per cent.

Chicago Needs Repairs

MARSHFIELD, France, Oct. 15.—The United States cruiser Chicago arrived here for repairs today.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK

Hipples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The plea "This is my busy day" does not excuse prominent New Yorkers from the penalty for failing to answer a summons for jury duty. Last year a bunch of busy financiers cheerfully paid \$100 each for failing to put in an appearance in person the first day and in addition were obliged to render justice the tribute of work exacted by the law. The last victim is Nicola Tesla, the electrician, who was fined \$100 for failing to appear for jury duty in the general sessions court.

Mr. Tesla said that he had overlooked the summons because he had been absorbed in very important work and, besides, had been away on Long Island for three days. "I got the notice too late," said Mr. Tesla, "but, nevertheless I will apologize to the court. When I become absorbed in my work I forget everything else."

"About twenty years ago," writes Joe Howard, "there came to New York a lot of caterers with money and experience, ignoring the respectability and curious habits of the existing restaurant, the resort for the 'best people,' the educated men and women, with families and friends, they started the 'broiled lobster-champagne' fever, which soon became a fad with a certain class of wild old sowers, who in their misty-eyed sprout froth and each successive check for one more papa or uncle mamma. Fortunes have been made by these caterers to immoral as well as physical appetite, and what was first a fad is now a fortune-making, a fortune-spending fashion. In these places, to which a few well meaning and very many speculating people go, one may see at once the beginnings and the consequences of riotous and indecent lives. Don't for a moment think that this great city and its reputable inhabitants are bitten by this evil coloring. It's not so. It is true, however, that thousands of our young folk, with now and then a venerable donkey, indulge in these festal' times every night in as many years as it can stand the strain. And then? Oh, then, as a worldly wise man once remarked, the procession keeps right on, for 'there's a sucker born every minute.'"

The traveler arriving at New York in the evening and approaching the city from the New Jersey shore, says the New York Times, sees thousands of bright eyes looking out from the great downtown buildings which notify him that the activities of the metropolis go on long after night has fallen upon the city.

Far aloft in the skyscrapers and here and there on all the floors of the many buildings lights are blazing indicating that men are burning the midnight carol keeping up with the insistent demands of their business.

The effect of the thousands of lights, some of them seeming to be far up in the sky, is to make a picture that is impressive, bearing upon the visitor a sense of New York's activity that is quite as forcible in its way as the hurrying of the crowds in daytime.

A few years ago none of the downtown buildings were open at night, except those in which the newspapers were published, but now more than half of the office buildings are open until 9 o'clock in the evening, almost all of the newer skyscrapers are open until midnight and many of them never close.

One of the most successful and beneficent organizations of the big city is the Boys' club, located on the East Side. It was the first organization of the kind in the country. It was started by the business men in 1876 and incorporated in 1887. It began in a rented room with a half dozen boys; it is now a large organization with a building of its own. The membership is above 8,000 and on some occasions it has had an attendance of 4,000 men and boys in one evening. It is non-sectarian and no race is barred. There are only two requirements for membership—a fair degree of personal cleanliness and the use of decent language. There are few rules, as the boys are expected to be held in check and incited to good behavior by the spirit animating the club.

There are the usual club rooms, to which have been added an aquarium, a camera room, a popular science laboratory, a music room, a printing room and a carpenter shop.

The club is divided into sub-clubs, each boy being free to join such as he chooses with compulsion as to none of them. There is a chess club, a checker club and a photography club, a club devoted to law and order, one to citizenship, and one to natural history, with half a dozen more along other lines of knowledge or entertainment. Places are found for boys who are old enough to work. A camp on the seashore is established each summer, where every member has the right to remain for two weeks.

Gifts for seven new scholarships have been made to Cooper Union, that admirable school of the people in Manhattan. Two of these, to be known as the Hewitt Eighteenth Birthday scholarships, are founded with \$5,000 by Jacob H. Schiff; two with \$5,000 by John F. O'Rourke, to be known by his name; three with \$7,740 from the estate of Louis H. Lundy and to bear the Lundy name. The previous two scholarships were founded a few years ago by a gift of \$2,000 each from Misses Catherine and Maria L. Campbell.

Deal of a Pirate Bold

Chicago Post. The sultan of Bacool, who has defied Uncle Sam and demands war to a finish, must think he is a coal mine operator.

PERSONAL NOTES

Andrew Carnegie's gifts of \$75,000 to Belfast and \$20,000 to Limerick for the establishment of libraries have been accepted.

Booth Tarkington always sketches his stories in pictures before he writes them in words and all of his stories lie hidden away in picture form.

George D. Pope of Brooklyn was made a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great several days ago by order of the pope. He is the third American to be thus honored.

The new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Stewart, is but 64 years old. He enlisted while a boy and served over four years during the war of the rebellion.

Edward T. Potter, a brother of the bishop of New York, has written an opera, the acts of which were sung a day or two ago in his residence at Newport. R. I. The work as a whole will be done October 18 at the same place. Professional musicians pronounce it clever.

President Burlington of the New York Board of Education has accepted the offer of several churches of rooms for the office for the use of city schools, the buildings belonging to the municipality being overcrowded and thousands of new pupils seeking admission.

"W. J. Bailey," says the Kansas City Journal, "will be the first Kansas governor taken from the farm if we except Governor James M. Harvey. It is true that other of the Kansas governors dabbled in agriculture to a greater or less extent, but Harvey and Bailey are the only ones who farmed for a living and did nothing else."

The Illinois state grand lodge of Masons at its recent convention in Chicago voted \$25,000 for the erection of buildings upon the 250 acres of land near Sullivan, Illinois, which their state, bequeathed to the Masons by the late J. R. Miller for an orphan's home. The plan for the buildings comprehend accommodations for the widows of Masons as well as for the orphaned children.

Mr. George, the new minister of railways in Westralia, began his speech at a meeting of railway hands by addressing his hearers as "Fellow employees." This was good in its way, but he had not got through his first sentence when a voice from the back of the hall called out: "Fellow employees! Yes, an 'o makes 30 quid a week an' we got 20 blanky bob!"

The sultan of Turkey, according to an official announcement made in Constantinople, has finally dismissed Enis Pasha, the vali of Aleppo, notorious as the organizer of the atrocities at Diabekir in 1895, when 2,000 Armenians were massacred. For more than two years the British embassy, supported by French and Austrian representations, has been constant in its efforts to have Enis removed.

LAUGHING GAS

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Burglars entered Elmer's drug store last night. 'Did they rob him of anything?' 'Yes, of a night's rest.'"

New York Sun: "Mistah Johnson, yo habn't got de numbers on a horse? 'I know, but I know de law, but it surprises me to heah yo admit it.'"

Philadelphia Press: Bunker-Miss Wood, by is so eccentric in her golf playing since she came to the city, that she has been called 'Miss Niblock—is she really?' Bunker—'Yes, indeed. When she foosies now she invariably exclaims: "If not Miss Dieu!"

Washington Star: "What do you think ought to be done with the trusts?" "I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, "but I know that if you don't make 'em give up some of their money."

Chicago Post: "Father," said the small boy, who had been reading the newspaper headlines, "what is a franchise?" "A franchise," replied the father, "is not infrequently a bill of sale for a few reputations."

Chicago Tribune: "But if human beings were evolved from apes, how does it happen that the ape still exists?" "Nothing strange about that. The gentleman who evolved from the boop, wasn't he? Well, the boop still exists."

Somerville Journal: Whyte—What denomination is your church? Brown—I don't know for sure, but they charge \$500 a year for a pew in the center aisle.

Chicago Tribune: Public Citizen—Why don't you see if you can't do something to end this strike? Eminent Republican Politician—My dear fellow, what good could you do? Strike and there are both democrats. 'em fight it out.

AT THE GATES OF NIGHT

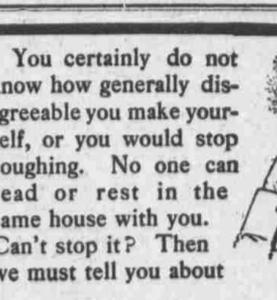
W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American. There are two gates that guard the Night; The one where shadows creep, how does it happen that the ape still exists? Full-throated, soft and deep; Where twilight reigns, the stars have arms To all by Day oppressed, And lull them into happiness, Serene upon her breast.

And from that gate, all dark and cool, The night road stretches far, By palaces of sweet content, Along its way the shadows creep, Where blind ones see, and dumb may speak, And blind ones laugh and sing, And where unquenchable flames are fed, The paper be a king.

All through the Night the good road goes, O'er valley, plain and steep; Along its way in grandeur, rise The citadels of sleep, And many things there be that soothe And comfort, but the best of all, But best of all the blossoms fair, Of rich forgetfulness.

The other gate that guards the Night— The one that ends the way— His trumpet, that he loudly call, Us forth into the day, And those who fear the face of Day, With bitterness and dread, We know that through the weary hours The first gate is ahead.

You certainly do not know how generally disagreeable you make yourself, or you would stop coughing. No one can read or rest in the same house with you. Can't stop it? Then we must tell you about



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. No medicine like it for stopping coughs, healing sore lungs, quieting inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and preventing serious lung troubles. Ask your doctor if he could give better advice.

"Last fall I contracted a severe cold on my lungs which continued spite of all I could do. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was quickly relieved. I am now perfectly well." Miss Emma Miller, Fort Snelling, Minn.