

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 21st George B. Trachuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation numbers and corresponding values. Includes rows for Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net total sales, Net daily average, and Subscribers in city and suburbs.

For the next two weeks political ping-pong will be all the rage in these parts.

The people of Omaha are not only in favor of home rule, but of home representation in congress.

Omaha has been advertised as a very wicked city, but it can also be a Christian city occasionally.

The battle of Nebraska for 1902 is just two weeks off, and only two months more of Savage. How time does fly.

The latest strike is in Colorado, and it appears to be one of the richest in the history of gold mining in that state.

A complete history of the great anthracite strike by Field Marshal Murat Halstead should have been announced as on the market before this time.

After President Roosevelt's recent strenuous experiences with the coal monopolists, hunting lions in Colorado will be light occupation and genuine relaxation.

Less than one-third of the legal voters of Omaha have registered. Those who failed to record their names should do so next Friday if they want to vote at the coming election.

If consumers of anthracite have so hard a time of it now that the strike has ended, what would have been their condition if the strike had continued through the winter?

The biggest corporation, like the humblest private citizen, must be held to strict compliance with the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law.—Theodore Roosevelt.

The fusion candidates for the legislature have declared for home rule and pledged themselves in favor of an elective police and fire commission. Now let us hear from the republican candidates. This is not a party issue.

Members of the Board of Review for the year 1908 must be appointed before November 5. It is to be hoped that the mayor will be able to find two men to act on the board who cannot be swayed from a fearless and impartial discharge of their duty.

Many months have passed since the county commissioners ordered a survey of all the railroad tracks and railroad switches in Douglas county, but up to date the railroad surveys do not seem to have materialized for some inexplicable reason.

Those who are predicting a speedy reduction of the retail beef prices should remember that it takes about 100 days to finish cattle after they go into the feeding pen. For the most part feeding operations throughout the great corn states are only just beginning.

Congressman Mercer is searching the county and city treasurers' records for evidences of his tax-paying qualities, but he will not be able to get a certificate from either treasurer that he has paid a penny of personal tax in the city of Omaha or county of Douglas since Anno Domini 1804.

If all taxable property in Omaha is to be assessed at its full value for municipal purposes, why not then for county purposes? Why keep up a double standard of valuation, which creates confusion and works injustice? Why can't Douglas county see the example of assessment in strict accordance with law and force all the other counties in the state to come to that standard?

UNIONIZED LABOR HERE TO STAY.

The failure of the formidable effort of the anthracite coal operators to crush the miners' organization is a distinguishing and most significant fact which should not be lost sight of. It is of no material consequence that the operators still refuse to recognize that organization. It has received recognition from the president of the United States and it will be recognized by the commission and he has appointed to pass upon the issues involved in the strike, Mr. Mitchell and other representatives of the miners will appear before that body upon equal terms with Mr. Baer and other representatives of the operators and it is not to be doubted will be treated with entire fairness and impartiality. The example of President Roosevelt in not discriminating between the operators and miners will be observed by the commission in its investigation.

"Capital must make up its mind," says the Springfield Republican, "to get along with unionized labor. Such labor is here to stay and the law is more likely to compel the unionization of labor than it is to outlaw the labor union. The sooner this fact is recognized, the sooner will the country be placed on the way toward attaining a permanent industrial peace."

This fact is now being generally realized. One of the largest operators in the Ohio bituminous coal fields says that his company used to think that the unions were against its interests, but it gradually worked out one point after another with the union leaders and found them on the whole, fair, reasonable men. "Since we made our agreements with the men," he stated, "we have done better than ever before. The agreements have been kept, and kept sometimes under pressure and when it was for the temporary advantage of the men to have broken them. We have found it safer to make contracts with the labor unions than we have to make contracts with competing companies."

He regarded the agreements made with the men as one of the best moves his company had ever made, hence he is a friend of unionized labor. All fair-minded men realize that with capital working in combination with a view to getting the greatest possible return, the right of labor also to organize for the promotion of its interests must be admitted. The great lesson which both capital and labor need to learn is to work together in mutual recognition of the rights of each. That they are learning this is not to be doubted and the great coal strike, enormously costly to both parties, will impress the lesson more strongly and deeply.

INCREASING GOLD SUPPLY.

It is certain that the product of the gold mines of the world for the present year will be at least up to the average increase in recent years, and probable that that limit will be largely exceeded. The figures for all the principal gold fields so far show a decided increase. This is the case in Alaska, where the mining season is practically ended, while an even higher rate of increase is reported from Australia and Russia, as well as from the chief gold mining regions of the United States. Mining operations have been resumed in South Africa, where they were interrupted by a war for a series of years, and on the basis of actual shipments their output will soon be up to the maximum of the past. While the demand for the yellow metal is growing larger for ornament and in the mechanic arts, there is now an increased annual quantity which at once enters into the world's stock of money. It is almost instantly available for the uses of commerce and credit the moment it is run into bars, whether coined or not. There can thus be no impediment to the healthful expansion of exchanges, to whatever extent they may go, by reason of lack of money, for never before in the history of the world was its supply of money so steadily and satisfactorily effected as it is at present, and as there is every reason to believe it will be indefinitely in the future.

A FIELD TO BE CULTIVATED.

In a recent speech Secretary Shaw discussed the subject of our trade relations with the countries south of us. It is a matter of the very first importance and should receive the earnest attention of our manufacturers and of congress. The fact is that we have not in the past and are not now working for the trade of the South and Central American countries in a way to win the best results, that while England and Germany are continually increasing their trade with those parts of the western hemisphere, we are making very little progress or none at all.

It is well that a leading official of the government, the secretary of the treasury, calls attention to this. There is manifestly need of an awakening on the part of our merchants and manufacturers to the great opportunity which awaits them in southern and central America. These are fields that are vastly superior in their possibilities to the markets of the Orient, not only because they are nearer to us, but for the reason that the people of the countries south of us are very much richer than those of the far east and are growing more rapidly in wealth and consuming power. The resources of the southern countries are as yet in the infancy of development. They have everything that is necessary to their growth and expansion. They are a thoroughly civilized people, with a growing desire for all that civilization desires or needs. There is no natural antagonism between the people of the South and Central American countries, and whatever hostility has been entreated by our trade rivals should be easily overcome.

Today this country has only about 10 per cent of the great commerce, amounting to about \$600,000,000, of the states of South and Central America. It should have at least half of that trade. How

shall the United States get its proper share? The first requirement, perhaps, certainly one of the very greatest importance, is the establishment of steamship lines between our ports and the ports of the southern countries. This was pointed out by President McKinley and it is reiterated by Secretary Shaw. The former pointed out that one of the most essential means of extending our southern trade was to establish regular lines of steamship communication between our ports and the principal ports of South and Central America. Secretary Shaw, as representing the present administration, urges the same thing, and nobody who has given intelligent consideration to the subject can have any doubt as to the wisdom of this. The government should encourage, by every proper and practicable way, the establishment of transportation lines between our ports and the ports of South and Central America, as assuring better returns ultimately than can be had from any other part of the world.

KNOWS POINTS THE WAY.

The speech of Attorney General Knox regarding the power of congress to deal with the combinations engaged in interstate commerce, to which we heretofore referred, has attracted a great deal of attention and commendation. The general comment is that the attorney general has pointed the way by which congress can provide a remedy for the evils incident to the combinations, with the constitutional powers it already has.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that Mr. Knox expressed the view of some of the ablest lawyers of that city in asserting that the common law furnishes, excepting possibly in two or three states where other jurisprudence than that of the common law is the basis, abundant means for state and national regulation of the corporations so that the evils in them may be removed and so that there may be control without at the same time impairing their value to the community. Mr. Knox said that a law which only covers contracts and combinations in restraint of trade as defined by the common law would exclude all hurtful combinations and conspiracies. Congress can adopt the scheme of that law, he said, and in the enforcement of such law each case as it arose would be considered upon its own facts and the rule of guidance would be as laid down by the supreme court of the United States.

The impression made by the attorney general's presentation of the subject can hardly fail to reach congress and indeed it is expected that the views of Mr. Knox will be submitted to the national legislature by President Roosevelt in his annual message. At all events the country has been given an exposition of this perplexing question of dealing with the great combinations that is most reassuring.

THE CAMPAIGN IN COLORADO.

The prospect of the republicans carrying Colorado grows brighter every day as election draws near. There is every sign of alarm in the democracy, which has plotted to win and at the same time to cheat their old allies, the populists. The latter were expected to cooperate, although not a single place on the state ticket was conceded to them. The full energies of the democratic press and party organization are now concentrated upon the point of persuading the populists to vote the democratic ticket, notwithstanding they have a straight ticket of their own in the field. The frantic appeals of the democrats clearly indicate the peril which they apprehend from populist schism, for only by union of both elements has it been possible to defeat the growing strength of the republicans the past few years.

What is hardly less significant is the system of election frauds which has been exploited by the democratic machine. In Denver particularly, but also in other cities, most elaborate registration frauds have been perpetrated, so that the lists, padded out by perjury, fictitious names and false addresses, may be used for repeaters and other criminals on election day. The democratic machine, which controls the registration facilities, has carried things with so high a hand that a better element of the party is in open revolt and organizing to rebuke the machine. The desperation of the democratic bosses argues well for republican success.

To secure the unqualified assent of the striking miners to the scheme of arbitration submitted through the agency of President Roosevelt will be almost as signal a moral victory for Mitchell as was the yielding of the proprietary companies. In such a constituency as that of Mitchell's there is always a radical element which it is difficult to restrain. The strikers, too, have been subjected to great provocation, and there have been grave practical difficulties, such as the question as to the vacancies filled by the strike breakers, in the way of a general return to work. The prestige and confidence which the executive head of the miners has acquired by his conservative and masterly dealing with the corporations now stand him in good stead in finishing the business with his followers.

The story is well vouched for that Colonel Butler, the St. Louis millionaire politician, now on trial for tampering with the city council, hired a professional hypnotist to work on the trial judge. Perhaps the hypnotic method explains some of the eccentricities of the Nebraska State Board of Equalization in the matter of railroad assessments.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things for Lady Somerset to come all the way from England to Portland, Me., to berate the American people and scold an American bishop for pandering to intemperance, although she knows that more drunkenness exists in the square

foot in Great Britain any day of the week than there is in America to the square mile in any month of the year. In America bar rooms are patronized almost wholly by men, while in England they are patronized by both sexes promiscuously, with smirking barmaids dispensing the intoxicating refreshments. Lady Somerset only illustrates the old adage, "that it is much easier to sweep in front of other people's doors than it is in front of your own."

If a decision just rendered by Judge Tuley is sustained by the Illinois supreme court, the Chicago Telephone company stands to lose about \$1,000,000 which it has illegally collected from its patrons. The company has been charging \$50 in excess of the amount fixed by the law as a maximum charge, trusting to out-litigate any dissatisfied individuals, but the court holds that they can recover illegal overcharges even when made by a big corporation.

No other public man is better informed about the condition of western farmers than Secretary Wilson, being himself still an extensive Iowa farmer, as he has been for over thirty years, as well as an intelligent general student of agriculture. His statement that Iowa farmers have lately been furnishing a large amount of money to the New York banks as one of the significant signs of the times.

The proposition that it is never too late to arbitrate is one that may well attract the attention of the Union Pacific in dealing with its locked-out machinists.

He's Coming, Too.

Washington Post. Mr. Cleveland thinks the democratic opportunity has arrived. But how about the man? Ahem!

A Hot Time Coming.

Buffalo Express. When the sultan of Bacool gets what is coming to him he will be able to appreciate the feelings of the parrot that lost its feathers in a mix-up with the monkey.

Will the Lesson Stick?

Philadelphia Press. Some of the newspapers are discussing "the lesson of the strike." This was to have been expected. The simple lesson to most people will be to keep a big stock of coal on hand in the future.

Remember the Fate of P. P.

Chicago Chronicle. That rash and misguided body, the Kentucky State Railroad commission, has begun proceedings in opposition to a merger of railway systems which is desired and advocated by our liege lord Pierpont I. Have these unhappy men never heard of the fate that befell one Peter Power?

Reduction of the Army.

Cleveland Leader. The president has ordered the reduction of the United States army by about 10 per cent of its present strength. That will bring it down to the lowest limit permitted by law. Some Americans will be greatly surprised at this incident, because they have been led to think of the chief executive as a man of blood who could not have enough soldiers to satisfy his tastes and desires.

Disgraceful Exhibitions.

Minneapolis Journal. For the sake of the great game of football it is to be hoped that such exhibitions as that at Omaha Tuesday and that at Grand Forks Monday will not be repeated. The Omaha game between the University of South Dakota and the Omaha Medical college was a disgraceful and gory fist fight from start to finish. The Grand Forks game between North Dakota University and Hamline, while not so bloody, was equally ungentlemanly on the part of some of the players. Football is a rough game, but it is not necessarily a game for slugging and unfairness.

THE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Detroit Journal. The commission is eminently fitted to arbitrate the dispute and it has the confidence of the whole country that its finding will be equitable and based on a disinterested and without prejudice.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Taken individually and collectively, the commission is one in which full confidence can be placed that it will investigate thoroughly, judge dispassionately and render a decision that will be just to both sides, so far as it is possible for them to determine where exact justice lies.

Indianapolis News. The strike commission is admirably constituted. It is dominated by men of great experience, wisdom and ability, who will go to the core of the subject without fear or favor. A good omen is that it is acceptable to both sides. Each expresses confidence in the other, and there is no animosity of regard after its finding, for some contentions must inevitably be denied. But there is no question that the conclusion will command the confidence of the country.

Buffalo Express. President Roosevelt will be proud of the personal triumph which he believes in bringing the strike to an end. He has made warm friends among the miners and all other union men, while his straightforward treatment of a most trying situation has shown the public in general that he is worthy of all the confidence which is being placed in him. The settlement of the strike will undoubtedly have a favorable influence on his political life, as it will on the present republican campaign.

New York Tribune. The tribunal of six members constituted by the president is well fitted to ascertain the equities of the case submitted to it and the disinterestedness of its conclusions will never be questioned. That they will also be just, on the whole satisfactory to all concerned and productive of permanent improved relations in the mining region may not be so certain, but there is reason to hope that lasting peace and harmony will have been secured. The powers of the board are complete and final under the agreement. It is to investigate and settle all the questions at issue.

Chicago Tribune. It was a hazardous matter for the president to intervene. Success was uncertain and failure would have been injurious to many interests. He ran the risk and has succeeded. Thanks to him the mines will be reopened. The shivering poor who have been dreading the approach of winter will cast away their fears. The mills, closed for lack of fuel, will resume work. Peace will return to the anthracite regions, to which it has been a stranger for nearly half a year. Happy is the country with a chief magistrate who is not afraid when great emergencies demand it to step outside the beaten path of duty and the conventional sphere of action and at the hazard of being misunderstood or rebuffed bid warring capital and labor lay down their arms and give the country peace.

A Personal Triumph

Detroit Free Press (Ind. dem.).

It is to Theodore Roosevelt that the country is indebted for the settlement of the coal strike. To be sure, if the president had not interfered the strike would ultimately have ended. Such conditions as those existing in the anthracite coal region could not have continued indefinitely. Either the operators would have yielded eventually to the clamor from the manufacturing and the industrial interests, or the miners, driven to desperation, would have begun a civil war to be suppressed by bullets and bayonets.

The country has come to expect that a great strike in which 150,000 men are involved means Krag-Jorgensen and Gallings. That has been the experience in the past when the reckless elements among the strikers have gained ascendancy. It was to have been expected almost confidently in the coal country where thousands of the miners are ignorant foreigners imported by the operators to take the place of better labor and who have subjected the spirit of American industry to the most humiliating and degrading conditions. The situation was already becoming critical, not only from the point of view of the consumer, but from the standpoint of citizenship, when President Roosevelt presumed to "interfere."

Disclaiming all legal authority to act, he brought the operators and the strikers together to inform them that the situation had become intolerable. The operators refused to yield and even ventured to lecture the president as to his duty in the case. In spite of their arrogant manners, President Roosevelt retained an admirable self-control instead of assuming that his whole duty had been done to the public when the operators rebuffed his advances he continued his negotiations. Public sentiment had been focused on the operators as a result of the White House conference and with their ready intuitions in disposing of quibbles, without any further extension of time, he was able to decide that the operators were to be elected.

Osmond Republican. Election day is drawing near and the election of J. J. McCarthy for congressman from this district seems certain. Mac is conservative and not after a third term either.

Norfolk Republican. If you vote for J. J. McCarthy you vote for a man who will look out for your interests in Washington. Mr. McCarthy is able, conscientious and does what he believes to be right. Money cannot buy him.

Tekamah Journal. J. J. McCarthy made a good record in the legislature and proved that he had the courage of his convictions and good staying qualities. His votes are all recorded on the side of economy, retrenchment and reform.

Norfolk News. The fusionists carried the third district for Robinson two years ago but 175 votes. Last year the district went for the republican state ticket by a good plurality. This, in addition to the fact that Mr. McCarthy is making a clean and winning campaign, should be a basis from which to expect a republican victory this fall that should be far from satisfactory to the fusionists and highly pleasing to the republicans.

Nebraska City Tribune. Congressman E. J. Burkett has made a tour of his own district and is perfectly satisfied with the party for carrying it fully in his conviction that the republican ticket will show heavy majorities in the first congressional district, from top to bottom, that he has permitted the committee to plan a speaking tour for him this week that takes him away from his own district into each of the remaining districts in the state.

Ponca Journal. As the campaign advances the candidacy of J. J. McCarthy is growing in popular favor. He is making a thorough canvass of the district and is giving his opponent the fight of his life. Robinson knows there is somebody running this district for the first time and night to night the popular tide that has set in against him. It isn't a question now of McCarthy's election, it is simply a question as to how large his majority will be.

Grand Island Independent. Next Congressman Norris addressed a good meeting of the republicans of Wood River. He made a fine speech and was warmly received. He took up the question of tariff and the trusts and clearly showed what Mr. Bryan's ideas of a cure of the trust evils would result in, and led to; how impractical were the ideas, etc. He held the attention of the audience for over an hour. The candidates for the legislature and county attorney were present, but made no addresses.

Rising City Independent. Hon. E. H. Hinshaw's political meeting at the opera house last Friday night was well attended and his speech interesting to with marked attention. He expounded republican doctrine pure and simple and defined his stand on the issues now before the people as he understands them. Mr. Hinshaw is a pleasant gentleman who does not consider himself above the common people and who, if elected, would, in our opinion, try to serve his constituency along the lines as mapped out by him in his utterances expressed before the people during the campaign.

Graf Echo. We believe that Mr. Burkett will be returned to congress. His record at Washington is one that the people of this district should endorse and the majority of them do. He has worked for Nebraska, his district and his government with energy and zeal and has accomplished much. He has procured for his district more rural mail deliveries than any other district in the state of Nebraska can boast of. He is a worker, and a conscientious worker, and when a voter casts a vote for Mr. Burkett—if he knows the man—he feels enough to be well satisfied for the benefit of his country, his state, his family and himself.

Ainsworth Star-Journal. That Judge Kinkaid will be our next congressman is a foregone conclusion. And there is every reason that he should be. He is a lawyer of exceptional ability, acknowledged even by the opposition, as by their help, when the district was hopelessly fusion, he was elected judge several times. No one denies his ability, and not one word is or can be said to his detriment as a man, lawyer, judge, jurist, or in any conceivable way. The only hope for the fusionists in this district is to try and make succeed a "soldier" racket, a sort of "general" racket, so to speak. And what makes that so disgusting is the fact that it comes from a prolonged canvass for the district where the republicans put up a soldier candidate, and never found any good among the "boys" save only when one of them occasionally had a place on their ticket. Now, we appeal to every thinking reader if this is not the case? But then, Judge Kinkaid will be elected as congressman from the Big Sixth, and there will be hundreds of good, honest democrats and populists in the district that will help elect him, in utter disgust of the "anything-for-office" fusion scheme.

BETTER FARM LIFE.

Making Intelligent Use of Modern Opportunities.

Indianapolis News. No phase of life in the wonderfully developing life of this country exceeds in importance and interest the life of the farmer, which still and for generations must engage the attention of the great mass of our people, and no other phase of life shows greater intelligence and a quicker realization of opportunity. Aside from all of the improved machinery which still continues to improve, and the use that is being made of the rural mail delivery, the telephone and the trolley car, there is evident a deeper realization of possibilities in the effort to make intelligent use of all of the many ways to better life and enhance effort. The educated farmer is coming to be as prominent a figure as the educated man in any walk of life. The same demand for intelligent work, the kind that makes of a man "educated from the top down, rather than from the bottom up," is felt in work of farming, and it is being met.

A striking illustration of it is a class of more than fifty girls at the Minneapolis College of Agriculture that this year have taken up the study of scientific farming. This college, in the town of Mendota, rather than only recently been admitting girls. The course they take includes botany, chemistry, physics and geology, requiring in the first two years at least two terms in each. In about two-thirds of the course the boys and girls are instructed together in language, mathematics, sciences, civics and some technical work, but the girls are taught cooking, laundering and sewing, where the boys are taught blacksmithing and veterinary science. Generally the girls are directed more than the boys to household art, some economic and domestic science. Both boys and girls are housed in buildings and to lay out grounds. Attention is given to the furnishing of houses, to literature, music and social culture, with the idea of making the farm home the most attractive spot on earth. What the result of this will be must be left to the future, but the experiment is watched with the keenest interest by educators. The confessed difficulty in the past of keeping the sons of farmers at home it is felt will in a way be met by training farmers' girls to an intelligent interest in and knowledge of farm life together with a knowledge of ways and means to make that life more attractive and profitable in every sense.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Boston Transcript. Fuddy—Money isn't the only thing, but it is the only thing that will buy most of the other things.

Chicago Tribune. The Doctor—I had a tooth pulled yesterday and I talked past the dentist's office a dozen times before I could summon up the necessary resolution.

The Professor—it seems to me that was a pretty long pre-arrangement.

Chicago Tribune. Voice (in the house)—Beaumont, what are you keeping your nose on the porch for?

Beaumont—I am looking for the comet, mamma.

Voice—You'll take your death of cold, Beaumont—No, at, mamma, I'm—I'm well wrapped.

Boston Globe. Bankerman—You'll pardon me, for saying it, but I'm afraid your credit is not just what it should be.

Editor—Yes, papa, but he writes such beautiful love letters. They will be worth a great deal of money if he ever becomes famous.

Brooklyn Life. Orpheus had just been boasting to his wife of his ability to move inanimate things by music.

Philadelphia Press. "Poor woman! After her hard day's work she has to stay up half the night with the babies."

Chicago Post. "Papa, can you answer a question?"

"Of it's not too hard a one."

"All right, papa, but he writes such beautiful love letters. They will be worth a great deal of money if he ever becomes famous."

Dr. E. Castell of Washington claims to have discovered a sure preventive of seasickness.

Organized effort is being made for the erection in Washington of a monument to the memory of Alexander M. Shepherd, who did so much to beautify that city. A committee having the matter in charge has addressed a circular to those likely to contribute and expressing the hope that prolonged canvass will be unnecessary. It is urged that Mr. Shepherd must rank with Washington and L'Enfant as one of the creators of America's most beautiful city.

So, for just one more merry day To the great tree the leaflets cling, Frolicked and danced and had their way, Upon the autumn breezes swing. Whirlpuff! Whirlpuff! Whirlpuff! "This is a very pleasant day. We do not want to go away."

"Ah!" begged such silly, pouting leaf, "Let us a little longer stay; Don't rush us, for we're in a grief; 'Tis such a very pleasant day. We do not want to go away."

"Perhaps the great tree will forget, And let us stay until the spring; I will all beg and coax and fret. But the great tree did no such thing; He smiled to hear their whispering."

"Come, children, all to bed," he cried; And ere the leaves could urge their prayer, He shook his head, and air and wind, Fluttering and rustling everywhere, Down sped the leaflets through the air.

I saw them; on the ground they lay, Golden and green, and brown and gray, Waiting till one from far away, While bedclothes heaped upon her arm, She'd come to wrap them safe and warm. The great bare tree looked down and smiled; "Good night, dear little leaflets, bid me good night, and don't be so surprised, 'Tis so nice to go to bed!"

Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Features a portrait of a man and text: 'THAT THROAT-TICKLING. It's first, the throat; Then, the bronchial tubes; Next, the lungs; At last, Consumption. There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing! There's nothing so good for a cough as — Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The best time to take it is when the cold first comes on, when the trouble is in the throat. Throat tickling, throat colds, throat coughs are all easily controlled with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Doctors first prescribed this nearly 60 years ago. They use it more today than ever. They know its ingredients. They understand how it heals congested membranes and overcomes inflammation. Ask your own doctor about using this medicine for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. I had a terrible cough last spring, and it took just one bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to completely cure me. I have used this medicine in my family for many years. Mrs. J. B. DARTMOUTH, St. Joseph, Mich.