

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 29th day of September, A. D. 1902. M. H. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Last registration day next Saturday. Mark it down.

The Chicago horse show really has horses among the exhibits. How strange!

Only one more chance to register and that chance comes next Saturday. The unregistered will not be able to vote.

Desperate causes need desperate remedies. That explains why Mercer is resorting to so many questionable campaign devices.

Having secured his nomination by imported railroad graders, our Dave now expects to secure his election by imported railroad boarders.

If the republicans only had a man of Secretary Shaw's ability and integrity as their candidate for congress in this district—but there's the "if."

Voters in Omaha will certainly feel lost election day without the customary privilege of expressing themselves for or against Gordon for police judge.

It is to be regretted that an expert cyclist has broken his own neck while scorching, but it is not so bad as if he had broken other people's necks.

Keep your eye on the fire underwriters. The mere suggestion of fire department retrenchment is enough to serve them as a pretext for marking up the rates on the fire risks.

Nw it is announced that the price of coke is to come down. It might as well be the price of corn cobs. Furnaces and stoves built for coal refuse to digest any other kind of nourishment.

With so many murder mysteries all around us in Nebraska, it is a serious question whether this is just the right time to begin agitating for the abolition of capital punishment in this state.

Governor Savage has undertaken to lecture the students at the state university on trusts. It would be much more appropriate for the students to lecture the governor on public trusts.

The eminent Indiana physicians under indictment as parties to a systematic scheme for wholesale body snatching are getting one kind of advertising not forbidden by the code of medical ethics.

It is to be noted that all this hubbub about the danger of infection from kissing comes from the homeopaths. The legitimate conclusion is that osculation is dangerous only when taken in homeopathic doses.

When David B. Hill says that a democratic victory in New York this year involves a democratic victory in the nation in 1904, he really means that he hopes it may be a victory for David B. Hill in 1904.

It ought not to take many life sentences to put a decided damper on people with homicidal propensities in this half-wick—unless all our Nebraska governors should be eager to achieve a reputation as great parolers.

The annual report of Governor Dole calls for an appropriation of over a million dollars from the national treasury for Hawaii. Colonial possessions come high, but it appears that we are bound to have them.

The self-constituted guardians of the public schools who worked themselves into a frenzy a year ago that none but democrats could properly administer the school system as members of the Board of Education seem to have fallen into lethargy this year.

A PARTY WITHOUT AN ISSUE.

In his speech Monday evening Secretary Shaw said that the democratic party is without an issue. This is so conspicuously the fact that it seems almost needless to assert it. The democratic party started out in the national congressional campaign with a flourish of trumpets regarding imperialism, militarism, opposition to the trusts, so-called, and tariff reform, with which it was proposed to sweep the country. What is left of these issues?

The cry of imperialism has ceased to attract attention. Nobody pays any further attention to it. Its folly has become apparent to every body of common sense and sane judgment. There is peace in the Philippines, so far as the civilized people of the archipelago are concerned. These are submitting without a question to American sovereignty and are showing entire contentment. They are experiencing no imperialistic rule, but on the contrary are having a measure of freedom which they have never before enjoyed. As to alleged militarism, it is shown to have been utterly groundless by the fact that the military establishment has been reduced to the minimum provided by law and that our army is today the smallest relative to population of any in the world. Just as rapidly as it was expedient to cut down the regular army this has been done and it has now been reduced to a force which no sensible citizen can regard as insufficient, or as in the least degree dangerous to the interests and welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions. No rational man will apprehend any interference with the liberty of our people or any menace to free institutions from a standing army of less than 60,000 in a nation of nearly 80,000,000.

In regard to opposition to the great industrial combinations the democratic party is no more earnest and sincere than the republican party. It must not be forgotten that the only federal anti-trust legislation was enacted by the republican party and that it was a democratic administration which pronounced this legislation inadequate and failed to make a single effort to enforce it, although trusts were then numerous and aggressive. The republican party was first to declare against combinations in restraint of trade and for the control of production and prices, and it has shown its good faith in legislation, national and state, and in efforts to enforce the anti-trust laws.

As to so-called tariff reform, everybody knows that the democratic party has in view free trade—the overthrow of the principle of protection to American industries and American labor. Yet even as to this, that party is not united, so of its members realizing that if the policy of destroying protection should be carried out the effect would be disastrous to a very large number of our industries. The simple truth is that the democratic party has no practicable policy regarding a single one of the great questions which await solution. It is merely a party of opposition, proposing nothing that commends itself to the sound judgment and the practical wisdom of the country. It is entirely out of accord with the intelligent sentiment of the time and therefore unworthy of popular confidence and support.

GIVE THE INDIAN A CHANGE. The United States government could do nothing better for the welfare of the Indians than to persevere in and enlarge the effort to enable them to render themselves self-supporting. Not to discuss the many follies and anomalies of our policy for a century and more in dealing with them, it is sufficient to say that nothing could have been worse, more demoralizing and more fatal to the Indians themselves than the system of maintaining them in idleness by government supplies of food, clothing, cash, etc., and herding them in large bands under strict surveillance and conditions which absolutely deprived them of the means of the employment and industrial occupation necessary to earning a livelihood. The inevitable result has happened. Placed under similar circumstances and foreclosed from the opportunity of self-support, the strongest race on earth would infallibly degenerate, would lose self-reliance and individual initiative.

Precisely the reverse policy should have been adopted by the government. Every effort should have been made to afford the Indian opportunities for earning his own living, for developing industrial capacity and for working out his own salvation like other men. It is gratifying to be assured that the efforts lately made by the Indian bureau in this direction have been in high degree successful, and that they disprove the old contention that the red man absolutely would not work except by compulsion, and that if compelled he could not survive. Where the Interior department has offered them the alternative of being dropped from the ration rolls and going to work for wages for the government building roads, reservoirs and the like, the Sioux Indians at the Pine Ridge agency responded with alacrity and acquitted themselves well. It was purely voluntary on their part. The government did nothing but afford the opportunity to work, and the Indians, although immemorably subjected to the demoralization of dependency, manfully accepted and improved it.

If a title of the expense and pains that have been incurred by the government to maintain the Indian in idleness had been persistently devoted to provide him with ample chance to work and to develop in him the ambition and capacity of industrial independence, it would have been incomparably better both for him and for the government. The majority of the Indians before now would have made themselves self-sustaining and would have been many marches more advanced on the road of progress. It is preposterous to say that work will destroy the Indian when in fact he does work if given a fair opportunity and

prospered by it. The marvel is that he has not succumbed more hopelessly under the pampering policy of the government. The truth is that the red race is fundamentally much like other men, and must either have the chance of work and self-maintenance or else inevitably become extinct.

BE A LITTLE MORE SPECIFIC.

Congressman Mercer's campaign manager declares that The Bee knows that Mercer's home has been at 2811 Hickory street, in the Seventh ward, since 1888. The Bee regretfully confesses its ignorance of that fact. It is true that Mr. Mercer has registered from that number every other year when he was running for re-election, but his most intimate friends have not been able to discover any traces of actual occupation of any part of the house on Hickory street since 1894.

We feel sure the impression made upon the people of the Second district that Mercer has ceased to be a resident could readily be dispelled if his manager would be a little bit more specific. If Mr. Mercer really lives at 2811 Hickory street, there ought to be some evidence that he owned a bedstead, a washstand, a water pail or a broom in that locality. If he is only a transient boarder he ought to have made some return of personal property to the county assessor, but as he has paid no personal taxes since 1894 either to the county or city until this summer after his right to claim residence in Omaha was questioned, he can blame nobody for suspecting that he does not live here permanently and would not remain in Omaha three days if a majority of the votes polled next Tuesday are against him.

If Mr. Mercer really does live in Omaha his manager ought to be able to give us particulars as to the amount of money Mercer has expended in Omaha for hired help, or for provisions and clothing for himself and family. Please print the names of the mechanics he has hired in keeping that house on Hickory street, or any other street in Omaha, in order within the past six years—the butchers, bakers, grocers, tailors, shoemakers and milliners he has patronized. If Mr. Mercer and his manager would take the people of Omaha into their confidence just long enough before election to give us specific proofs he might be able to convince them that he does live in Omaha.

THE NON-UNION MINERS.

One of the questions with which the anthracite coal strike commission will have to deal, and by no means the least perplexing one, is that of the consideration to be given to the non-union miners. The operators generally are manifesting a determination to stand by the men who accepted employment during the strike, in consequence of which a considerable number of the striking miners have not been restored to their positions, and as the situation now appears, are not likely to be. If the operators persist, as now seems probable, in retaining the non-union men, it will be hardly possible to avoid friction and possibly serious trouble, and it is predicted by some that this must be the inevitable outcome.

It is not easy to see what the commission can do in the matter. The understanding was that pending the arbitration the operators would restore the old employes to work as rapidly as the mines were ready to receive them. They have as yet not acted in entire good faith in this respect. Whether or not the commission will undertake to hold the operators to the understood agreement is a question, the determination of which will undoubtedly depend very much upon the future attitude of the operators, which from present indications is not likely to be favorable to shutting out the non-union men. There are equities involved that manifestly render the problem not easy of solution.

INSTRUCTION IN NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools have become an important adjunct of the common school in all the large population centers. They supply a pressing demand for the education of bread winners who have been either deprived of the opportunity of elementary instruction by their necessities or by the lack of opportunity to acquaint themselves with the rudiments of the English language. The prevailing opinion that any ordinary teacher is competent to supply the wants of pupils that attend the night school is erroneous. The night schools require more capable teachers than the day schools. Children attending the day schools have been prepared for grade work. They are accustomed to methods of study. Grading is practically impossible in the night school, where students must be treated individually and greater skill is essential in teaching than is necessary in the graded day school classes.

Pupils in the night school are for the most part young men and women engaged in arduous employment in the daytime and fairly tired out before they enter the school. Frequently the night school pupil, who craves an education, is compelled to deprive himself of needed rest and recreation. Under such conditions he cannot be expected to digest and absorb instruction like the boy or girl entering school bright and alert after refreshing rest or from exhilarating play.

A large proportion of the pupils in the night school are, moreover, of foreign birth and only partially familiar with the English language. They, therefore, require more expert teaching than the pupils in the day school. A great majority of the day school pupils receive continuous training in the schools for years until they reach the high school grade. The night school pupils at best can only afford to pursue their studies a few weeks during the winter. Hence it becomes of the utmost importance to them that the instruction afforded should be directed in the channels that will supply their wants in the shortest possible time.

The consensus of opinion of educators

is that the night school should be in the hands of teachers who possess the gift of adjusting their instruction to the capacity of each pupil and possess the rare ability to diversify instruction.

THE DEMANDS OF COLOMBIA.

It is not surprising that the government of Colombia has made demands in excess of what our government, in framing the treaty with that country, deemed to be fair and reasonable. We have heretofore pointed out that this was a difficulty to be expected. Colombia, believing that the United States had conclusively decided to purchase the property of the Panama Canal company and construct the canal, has simply determined to exact the most favorable conditions for herself, and it is not probable that she will recede from these unless convinced that the United States may abandon the Panama route and enter into negotiations for the Nicaragua route, as the president is authorized to do by the Spooner law.

It appears that Colombia has notified our government that the proposed compensation for the land to be acquired is not satisfactory and that the amount must be considerably increased, the rental price to begin at once. Furthermore, the territory which our government desires cannot be secured in perpetuity, as provided in the Spooner law, but can be granted for not to exceed one hundred years, with stipulations for renewal. It is very doubtful if this will be acceptable to congress, and indeed it is pretty safe to say that it will not be if a better proposition in regard to territory can be obtained from Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

We remarked a few days ago that the fact that the new Panama Canal company could give a valid title to its property did not remove the only obstacle to the canal negotiations and the latest advices fully confirm this view.

The refusal of the United States supreme court to relieve Perkins county of this state of liability for bonds issued to aid in the construction of an irrigation ditch which was never built, should serve at least to caution other counties against issuing irrigation aid bonds without satisfactory assurance that some benefit will follow. Irresponsible promoters can not be held to fulfillment of their obligations by refusal to pay bonds that have passed into the hands of innocent purchasers. The safest plan in cases of this kind is for the county or township to hold onto its securities until construction is completed and the work accepted.

The validity of the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution does not depend upon any action of the Cuban legislature or of the Cuban people, although the latter seem to be afflicted with this hallucination. It simply depends upon the power of the United States to enforce it. It is ultimately merely a question of physical force. It will be too bad if the Cubans shall fail to see the real point and misconduct themselves accordingly.

Whose money is Mercer spending so lavishly? Everyone who knows our non-resident congressman knows that he is not spending his own money. It would be an interesting disclosure that would give the names of the railroads, government building contractors and other great corporations who are putting up the stuff to pay our Dave's election expenses.

The railroads figure that they have carried between 40,000 and 50,000 settlers to the western states during the past two months. That is a good start, but still only a drop in the bucket. The great west is ready to furnish homes and the means of livelihood to millions who have the requisite industry and thrift. Let the homeseekers come on.

Green with envy, the sultan of Caraca wants it distinctly understood that the sultan of Bacold, who thinks himself bigger than Uncle Sam, is at any rate no bigger than he is. When the two sultans discover that they are up against the real thing, they will compete with one another in trying to make amends for their recklessness.

The champions of woman suffrage sedulously refrain from giving any rational explanation why the female vote in Chicago for university trustees fell from 24,000 in 1894, when the law conferring upon them the right to vote went into effect, to 1,131 in 1900, and to a registration of only 1,255 for the coming election.

A Deal that Failed. Washington Post. Since the outcome of that island deal we are more strongly convinced that there is something in Denmark that should be distributed.

No Chance for Heiresses. Chicago Record-Herald. Lord Roberts is coming to this country. Young women who are unacquainted with the history of the noble lord may be informed that he is married and doesn't need money.

Value of Forest Reserves. Brooklyn Eagle. Six million acres are to be added to the forest reserve. The dollar seekers cry that this is a waste. By no means. The water from that timber land will irrigate more acres, now unproductive.

An Idol of the "Fiata People." Chicago Tribune. There is a horrible story in circulation that Hon. Tom Johnson's administration cost the city of Cleveland \$1,000,000 more than any of the five preceding administrations cost. Worse than all, they are prating it on him.

Fried Steak and Eloquence. New York Sun. We like Uncle Hod Boles of Iowa, even if he does insist that the tariff and trusts are "ineeparable," and although he warns over that old democratic nostrum of "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection." He is 75; and he loves fried steak for breakfast. Still, years of fried steak may be responsible for his political views.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Some relief from the pinch of high priced coal is obtained by New Yorkers by the use of asbestos bricks flaked in oil and burned in ordinary stoves. They are made of a size to fit the average firebox. The brick is soaked in kerosene for half a minute and will take up a half pint of the fluid. It is then placed in the stove and lighted and will give out an intense heat for nearly an hour. One house which is doing a kind of business in bricks gives customers this advice: "Take three bricks for safety and convenience. While one is turning another will be cooling off and the other in soak. The hot brick must never be put in the oil."

Mr. Esau, the "man monkey," was the object of scientific interest at the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York the other day. Over twenty medical men took part in a clinical exhibition to determine the anatomical characteristics of the anthropoid ape. The doctor noted that the conformation of the skull showed a cranial capacity far above that of the ordinary monkey in size, which explains the intelligence of the subject. The knee cap disclosed the fact that Mr. Esau was intended to stand and walk erect. With comparative anatomy and physiology in mind, Mr. Esau was regarded by many of those present as more closely approaching human characteristics than any monkey ever physiologically examined in America.

A Harlem father, who owns a girl of 8, is in despair. Not only because she steals money, with which she buys things to eat, but also because her appetite is never appeased.

The \$1.25 from the family purse, rode on a street car to One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth street, went into a cheap eating house, and had a fair sized luncheon. Then she rode to Fifty-ninth street and had another meal. By 4 p. m. she had reached Twenty-third street, where she again loaded up. Thinking that it was time to get home, and having no idea where home was, she applied to the nearest policeman.

He took her to the nearest station. She gave her name and address to the matron and innocently added: "And I haven't had a thing to eat since breakfast."

The good old woman gave her bread and milk, which she disposed of with alacrity. When her father called for her and took her home, she looked up at her mother and said, "Ain't supper ready? I am so hungry."

There is one young man in New York who will look around in the future before he drops into a seat in a crowded car on the Ninth avenue express of the elevated road.

He was standing the other morning when the train made a stop at Seventy-second street, relates the Sun. Another man left his seat at that station.

A young woman who had also been standing and was nearest to the vacant seat, started to occupy it. The chap who had been standing next to her cut in ahead of her and dropped into the place.

The act was audacious. Just as the fellow got his newspaper unfolded as a passenger, who had nudged his way in so as to have room to maneuver, reached over and gave a grip on the lapel of the chap's coat. He gave it one yank and the other passengers opened up spaces.

The chap was lifted from his seat which he had grabbed and was slammed against the floor of the car. The man who had brought about the sudden change in the situation lifted his hat and, bowing with the grace of a courtier, beckoned to the young woman to occupy the vacant seat. Then he assisted the chap to his feet and said to him:

"Sorry to make it so sudden." Another passenger remarked: "That's about the nearest bit of hog killing I ever saw on the elevated."

The immensity of New York, and the amount of business done by the municipality is learned only here and there when the report of some department is used for illustration and comment. Take, for instance, the report of the corporation counsel for six months. In that time his department has tried 242 cases, argued 472 motions, entered 1,118 orders, had 364 judgments entered against the city, to the amount of \$250,000; and \$1 in favor of the city, to the amount of \$127.

In the one matter of the collection of arrears of personal taxes these figures are given: "Upward of 30,000 claims have been handled and nearly one-half have been disposed of by payments, settlements, affidavits and personal examinations and of the remainder about 8,000 have been prepared for suit."

The recoveries and settlements are shown by the total collections for the period, which amount to \$247,727.02. By way of comparison the total collections of this bureau for the same period of the last administration, during which time the bureau covered the same territory as it does today, amounted to \$157,316.88. In other words the total collections of the last four years have been exceeded in the first half year of the present administration by \$85,420.15.

PERSONAL NOTES.

James R. Keene, who ought to know, thinks the era of prosperity in the United States has begun.

The mayor of Hammond, Ind., who is urging young people to get married, is named Knotts, and wants to tie 'em.

Rear Admiral Miller is to be released from the command of the Mare Island navy yard some time this week, and will be succeeded by Captain R. H. McCalla.

The three Swedish pioneers in Minnesota, Oscar Ross, Carl Perenstrom and August Sandahl, have just had a monument erected to their memory at New Scandia, Minn.

General Dewet, the Boer leader, contends that the name De Witt or Dewitt, so common in this country, originally was the name of his father, and that he claims to have many distant kinsmen in the United States.

When Assistant District Attorney Osborne made his opening speech in the Molinoux trial in New York, his mother, aged 85 years, was present. She had never before been in a court room and it was the first time she had heard her son address a jury.

Should the king of Portugal visit a hotel in the ordinary way, accompanied by his two sons and younger brother, his secretary would have quite a job registering the party. His majesty has thirteen names, his elder son has seventeen, the latter's brother has thirteen and the king's brother twenty-two.

Both Parkington, the author, is running for the legislature in Indianapolis and the other evening made his maiden political speech. He did not intend to take up a great deal of time with his remarks, but stage fright cut them much shorter than he had contemplated. He talked one minute and twenty-two seconds by the watch, and that time was in such a state of discommodation that he abruptly took his seat.

PROSPERITY IN HOME MARKETS.

Internal Commerce the True Test of a Nation's Greatness. San Francisco Chronicle. Dr. Andrew Carnegie has just been installed as rector of St. Andrew's university, Scotland, in honor annually conferred in British universities on some distinguished person not connected with the university. His rectorial address is said to have been a remarkable document, replete with conclusions, irresistibly unwelcome to his audience, but irresistibly fortified by facts and figures. Nothing, however, which he said in his address could have been more absolutely true than the following: "Invasions of Europe, especially of Great Britain, by American manufactures are not to be apprehended to any great extent, except at long intervals, because the home market in America took 85 per cent of the manufactured articles, hence her prosperity. Foreign commerce is a bragart always in evidence at home. Internal commerce is the true king."

All the fuss about free trade has been the work of a few people in seaport cities who are concerned with international commerce, reinforced by "professors" of political economy, who could see nothing but foreign trade. Of late these have been getting some help from selfish producers, who, having temporarily exceeded the demands of the home market, desire aid to dump out their surpluses so as to avoid competition at home.

The great market is the home market. The American people will never consent to impair the markets absolutely under their control for 98 per cent of their products in order to make special outlets for the remaining 2 per cent. Dr. Carnegie has just been made doctor of laws by a parchment, which he probably cannot read, although he well earned the distinction—a protectionist because he knows the value of the home market and the folly of the free-trade doctrine, which would deliver it to aliens.

REACTION FROM THE KNIFE.

Significance of Recent Operations in Bloodless Surgery. Minneapolis Times. The brilliant operations in bloodless surgery which the Austrian, Dr. Lorenz, is conducting in Chicago and elsewhere, call attention to a distinct reaction from the use of the surgeon's knife, which is appearing in the higher levels of the profession. Surgeons have been accustomed to deal with hip dislocation by cutting into the flesh and handling the naked bone, taking their chance of proper healing of the wound.

Dr. Lorenz does not do anything by manipulation of bones and is without any incision. We don't know whether or not other surgeons can learn his method, or to how many other malformations or ailments it is applicable. But the spectacular demonstration of his power is likely to set doctors thinking how far they may go in dispensing with the knife in cases where it has been supposed indispensable.

It is time for a counter revolution in this direction. Tremendous impetus has been given to the use of the knife in surgery by the two discoveries of anaesthetics and asepsis. Surgeons began to cut more freely when they found a way to do it without causing torture to the victim. But their power to explore the human interior was limited by the perverse habit of dying after the operation. In many cases this was due to the secondary cause of rotting poisoning, which was largely removed by the later discoveries of antiseptic surgery. Then came a perfect riot of cutting and slashing, attended undoubtedly with great benefit to the human race.

It would not become laymen to say that surgery always results carefully the chances of death or recovery, with or without an operation. But if it is possible to cure, by simple manipulation of the human skeleton and muscles, cases for which it has been customary to resort to the knife, we are certain to get a larger percentage of recoveries. It is a great gain for humanity to learn how to use the knife with less danger to the patient, it will be a greater gain to learn how to dispense with the knife in many cases. Dr. Lorenz seems to be starting a reaction in this direction.

EXTORTIONATE FREIGHT RATES. Discrimination Practiced by the Hard Coal Carrying Roads. Philadelphia Press. President J. J. Hill, in attacking the freight rate for anthracite, has laid his finger on the weakest point in the management of the anthracite-carrying railroads.

Anthracite averages twice the cost of bituminous. By a familiar rule this justifies a higher rate. It is carried over a shorter haul, and in general the shorter haul from a non-competitive point, while it cannot by law be better than the longer haul in the same direction from a competitive point is often as high, because railroad rates are not decided by mileage, but by demand and competition.

A somewhat higher per ton mile rate on anthracite than on bituminous would therefore be reasonable, but anthracite has been carried in the same train as bituminous coal at a per ton mile rate four times as high.

This is manifestly unfair. The difference is too great. It justifies President Hill's sharp criticism. If the anthracite strike commission makes a recommendation on this point the anthracite roads will find it difficult to maintain their present rate.

AND THEN SHE BLUSHED. James Barton Adams in Denver Post. The aging spinster heard his declaration. "The name as thunder came from azure skies!" She'd lost all hope that from the male creation She'd ever snatch an often prayed-for prize. She stared into his face in blank amazement. "What air he breathed?" she asked in a dream. He wondered what her eyes apparent dazed men. "When he'd believed with joy she'd almost swoon. Would throw her hooks about his neck and soo. An answer; maybe weep a tear or two.

'Tis true he long had paid her some attention. Had gazed the beauty of her Thomas cat. And had, at times too numerous to mention. Dropped in to have with her a social chat. But never by a word or look had hinted That she was more to him than just a friend. No thought in his eyes had ever flitted. And when he asked her for her heart and hand. In manner so abrupt she scarcely knew. If she were his or he were hers or who's. But when she realized she had him landed. Instantly her woman nature knew. Full well what the properties demanded. And, blushing, she into her chamber flew. And, while with joy she oftentimes nearly fainted. She seized her soft, rose-tinted toilet brush. And soon upon her face had deftly painted. A quite well executed maiden blush. She then returned and— "Oh, you know the rest— Just that blushing face within his breast."

The oldest, safest, strongest, Sarsaparilla you can buy.



"I remember well when I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, nearly 60 years ago. I was thin, pale, weak, tired all the time, no appetite, could not play as the other boys did. Since then I have taken it many times, especially when overworked, tired out, or nervously depressed. Now, all my children and their children use it. As a medicine for the whole family it has no equal. I long ago learned the first great rule of health—keep the bowels regular—so I am never without Ayer's Pills." J. G. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.