

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twentieth and M Streets.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 1902. George B. Tzschuck, 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 December, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes rows for Total, net total sales, and copies unsold and returned.

When the county board stops chamber sessions it will inspire greater popular confidence. The danger is that the friends of Colonel Lynch will do him more harm than good by organizing sympathy meetings on this side of the Atlantic.

Nebraska trap shooters are sighting their shooting irons at the man in the state capitol who wants the legislature to make bird shooting for sport a jailable offense.

It is to be hoped that the city council will not run away from itself at its next regular meeting. Like all things, the game of hide-and-seek must have an end some time.

When the boomers in the Nebraska oil field get through blowing and prove their faith by their works, people with money to invest may take some stock in their gold mines.

Anthracite coal barons should be careful lest the consumers take to the soft coal habit so strongly that they cannot be induced to break it off when hard coal production resumes normal conditions.

The second annual meeting of the Nebraska democratic editorial association to be held at Grand Island next week will be devoted chiefly to a tussle with the knotty problem, to fuse or not to fuse, again.

The elevation of Judge Day to be associate justice of the United States supreme court will not conform fully to the Ohio idea unless another Ohio man is planted in the place on the lower bench thus vacated.

The action of Senator Wolcott in showing the white feather so quickly recalls the forcible exclamation of a famous American statesman on a similar occasion not so many years ago—"God hates a quitter."

The only prominent republican in Colorado gratified by Teller's re-election is former Senator Wolcott, who, failing to reach the plum, would rather let it fall into the mouth of a popocrat than to another republican.

Despite the drawback of a rich American wife, Count Boni de Castellano has been re-elected to the French Chamber of Deputies. It is lucky for him that he is running for office in France instead of in the United States.

Wanted—One thousand able-bodied men to go to Venezuela. Only men with military training, bringing their own breech-loaders, revolvers and other agricultural implements, will be accepted at the colonization office at Joplin, Mo.

The Douglas delegation has got its first bill through the legislature, but except for legislating present incumbents of city offices into terms a few months longer than they were elected for, no one is seriously affected one way or the other.

It seems that almost without knowing it Omaha has acquired a new palatial hotel. Unfortunately, however, the new hotel is located within the enclosures of the Union Pacific shops and its guest list restricted to men enrolled in the strike breakers' column.

Nebraska wants to be represented at the St. Louis world's fair, but under the resolution adopted by the legislature the exposition bill will have to wait until after the revenue laws are fixed up. The promotion department of the exposition will take due notice.

Pinned right down to the point at issue, what the cattlemen who have unlawfully fenced in the public domain want is simply to be let alone in possession without being troubled either to take out a lease and pay rent or to take out a patent and pay for the land.

BANISH THE CORPORATE LOBBY.

The great majority of the men elected to Nebraska legislatures start out with good intentions. They enter the legislative halls with the laudable ambition to make a record for themselves that will not only meet the approval of their constituents, but will enable them to point back with pride to the measures enacted by their help for the promotion of the welfare of the whole state.

When with uplifted hand they solemnly swear that they "will not accept or receive directly or indirectly any money or any valuable thing from any corporation, company or person, or any promise of office for any official act or influence or for any vote they may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation," they mean to live up to their obligations in good faith.

No sooner is the session opened, or even before it begins, the members of the legislature are beset by a gang of scoundrels paid by corporations to do the criminal work of wholesale and retail bribery and corruption. These shameless political courtisans beset them at every step. They tempt them into violating their oaths with railroad passes, telephone passes, telegraph franks, theater tickets and debauch them with wines and liquors until their consciences become paralyzed and their self-respect is completely lost.

When they think the lawmakers have reached that condition the paid corporation courtisans begin their despicable work of bunco steering by befogging and beclouding the minds of the legislators with fine spun sophistry and plausible excuses for the betrayal of the people. This is the condition in which the Nebraska legislature finds itself at this moment.

While a majority of the members of both houses are doubtless sincerely desirous to formulate and enact laws that will equalize the burdens of taxation by compelling railroads and other corporate interests to bear their just proportion of the expenses of government, state, county and municipal, they are being dogged at every step by the corporation lobby and corporation lawyers, who persist in poisoning their minds with bad advice and seek to induce them to commit themselves to a policy that would frustrate every attempt at tax reform and stave off the relief for which the people have been praying these many years and to which the dominant party is committed.

These smooth bunco steers persist in chaperoning the legislature over crooked paths in defiance of all decency and law. Unlike the road agents who dynamite express safes, loot mail pouches and hold up passengers with their faces masked, the legislative brigands ply their infamous vocations unblushingly in hotel corridors, in the cloak rooms at the capitol and even on the floors of the legislature under pretext of assisting and advising the members how to vote and how not to vote, what bill to support and what bill to defeat.

It is high time that the honest men in the legislature banish the unbidden intruders from the capitol and give them a wide berth wherever and whenever they are approached. These slimy reptiles have a right to be heard before committees sitting in public and acting for the public. They have a right to remonstrate against any attempt to do them injustice or any attempt to subject them to unjust taxation or unreasonable regulation, but they have no right to invade the legislative halls with paid courtisans, and they have no right to keep paid emissaries at the capitol to debauch the lawmakers under the pretense of social entertainment.

A great deal of mischief has undoubtedly already been done that cannot be undone, but the worst features of the foul associations and corrupt interference can be averted if the legislature would expel the corporation lobby from the capitol and make it as disgraceful for any member to be found in their company as it would be for them to be linked in with the chain gang.

FOR INDIAN SERVICE REFORM. The letter of the Indian Reform association to President Roosevelt will doubtless have good results. The president has shown a great deal of interest in the Indian question, with which he is largely familiar, and has already made inquiry regarding the Indian agents referred to in the association's letter against whom charges have been preferred. This prompt action gives assurance that the suggestions of the association will be given careful and earnest consideration.

The statements contained in the letter constitute a very strong indictment of the present method of selecting Indian agents and show most conclusively the necessity for a change. The fact that within the last three years nearly 50 per cent of the agents were dismissed, allowed to resign or refused reappointment for cause, while serious charges are now pending against seven agents, shows a condition that loudly calls for reform. The association says that the agents under charges are wholly unfit for the responsible positions they occupy and it is not to be doubted that this would be found to apply to others if a thorough investigation were made. The trouble has been, as the association points out, that agents have been appointed for political reasons, with little regard to their qualifications and fitness. The remedy suggested is that men recommended by members of congress for Indian agents be subject to some form of examination analogous to those under the civil service commission, to ascertain their qualifications before they should be eligible. This is manifestly what should be done. There is no good reason why the merit system should not be applied to the position of Indian agent and made even more comprehensive and strict in its requirements than it is respecting other places in the public service. The position of

Indian agent is a responsible one and those selected for it should have a well-established character for integrity as well as for administrative ability and other essential qualifications. The association says there has been improvement in the service during the last few years, but there is still something to be accomplished in order to reach the proper standard.

In his last annual message President Roosevelt said that in dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people and that the first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living. "Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes." This is now the recognized policy and progress is being made under it. But it will be a considerable time before the desired result is fully attained and meanwhile there is nothing more necessary to its attainment than that those who are placed in charge of the Indians, with the responsibility of teaching them to be self-sustaining and directing them in the proper course, shall be capable, honest and faithful to the trust. When only such men are in the service other needed reforms will be easily effected.

THE STATEWORLD BILL CONTEST. The protracted debate in the United States senate on the omnibus state-world bill has become tiresome, but the opposition to the measure is utterly different to this and seems determined to prolong the debate throughout the session. Senator Foraker said a few days ago that every senator knew that the debate has no other purpose than that which has been asserted over and over again in the cloak rooms and in the lobbies and corridors of the capitol, that the bill is to be talked to death.

Those who support the measure are anxious to have a vote upon it. Argument for and against has been exhausted and they want the question disposed of, so that the senate can give consideration to other important matters that are before it. If it be the intention of the opponents of the state-world bill, as appears to be the case, to continue the debate throughout the session, the country need not expect any anti-trust legislation, so far as the senate is concerned, or indeed any other important legislation except the passage of the appropriation bills and even these may have to be pushed through during the last days of the session without having received proper consideration. The senators who are responsible for the situation are not serving the public interest. While we think the bill for the admission of the territories should be passed and probably would be if brought to a vote, there are other questions of more urgent importance, from the point of view of the general public interest, than this one and they should not be neglected. If the people could be heard in the matter it is not to be doubted that there would be an overwhelming demand that the senate at once dispose of this question and take up the other subjects calling urgently for its consideration and action.

THE BOUNDARY TREATY. A treaty has been signed at Washington providing for a commission to which shall be referred the Alaskan boundary dispute. This information comes from London and from the Canadian capital and says nothing in regard to the terms of the convention, but the opinion is expressed that it will be ratified by the senate. The negotiation of the treaty appears to have been carried on with more than ordinary secrecy and the announcement that it had been signed was something of a surprise.

There will be a great deal of interest as to the terms for arbitrating this boundary dispute, especially whether any concession has been made by our government that may involve loss of territory. If there has been any yielding toward the Canadian claims the treaty will not meet with popular approval, but it is not probable that Secretary Hay has taken a position likely to prove inimical to American interests in Alaska. At all events, the senate can be depended upon to give the treaty most careful consideration and to see that the rights and the interests of the United States are in nowise jeopardized.

Senator Howell has ventured to dispel "some illusions" as to his bill. He asserts that it does not compel the city to build a new water works plant if it fails to purchase the present one. This does not dispel the objection to a governor-appointed water commission accountable to nobody and removable by anybody, and the appointment of a high-salaried water commissioner, who together with the commission will begin to drain the city treasury within thirty days after the bill becomes a law and will continue to draw salaries whether the city acquires the present water works plant or not. In other words, Mr. Howell fails to justify the attempt to deprive Omaha of the right of self-government inherent to all American cities, nor does he dispel the illusion that his plan puts the cart before the horse in creating a water commission before we acquire the water works and in saddling upon the city the expense of more tax-eaters before the city has invested in water works.

President Schwab of the steel trust is quoted as deprecating to newspaper correspondents at Palermo the transmission to this country of any statement concerning his health, giving as

the reason that "the more I say on the subject the less I succeed in convincing." Mr. Schwab must be taking his cue from those eminent politicians who feel it incumbent upon themselves to announce at every turn that they are not candidates for this or that office, which they have no chance of securing even should they aspire.

It behooves the Real Estate exchange and others enlisted in the fight for tax reform to keep alive to every turn at the legislature. The tax-shirking railroads have a permanent and extensive lobby constantly at work at Lincoln, with all the seductive influences at their command. But the lawmakers must not be allowed to forget that the railroads constitute only a small part of their constituency.

The Denver street railway system has just been extended to a suburban town fifteen miles distant. Expansion is the watchword of all the progressive street railway companies and before long every live city of metropolitan pretensions will have to have trolley connections with all points in its surrounding territory for 50 to 100 miles. Let Omaha keep ahead of the procession.

With congress suffering such an economical streak that it holds memorial service on Sunday in order to save time for legislative labors on week days, one would expect economy to be applied also to all the appropriations. The chances are, however, that this economy of time simply means more time to devote to various schemes for making drafts on the public treasury.

Omaha has built up a great live stock market out of just the same conditions that now prevail with reference to the creation of a grain market. Omaha is the natural focal point of a prolific grain country, and no railroad discriminations should be allowed to stand against the development of these resources.

And now it transpires that the Omaha Bar association is torn up by factions. It was a common belief that factions were a disturbing element in politics only. As a matter of fact, factions, political and otherwise, are like the waves that agitate the sea and keep it from putrifying.

Whenever one hears of the machine in politics it is understood to mean the faction for the time in control of the party machinery. Here in Omaha, however, the fellows in charge of the republican machine are trying to make capital by calling those on the outside the machine.

No Kick Coming. Washington Post. New Jersey collects incorporation fees to the extent of \$2,237,000 annually. Yet some people are so inconsiderate as to expect New Jersey to turn in and whoop against the trusts.

A Gentle Reminder. Philadelphia Inquirer. The size of the guns which Uncle Sam is nowadays adding to his naval armament is a strong anti-trust law, a reminder to the other nations that they ought not hastily to enter into war with the great and glorious United States.

No Dodging Permitted. Minneapolis Journal. If the present session of congress does not give us a strong anti-trust law, the blame will rest on the republican party. No amount of hide-and-seek with the bill in the trusty senate will cover up that fact. What makes the senators mad is that the president's daily more or less public insistence on action in publishing it ever and over again to all the world that the legislation is right up to the republican party.

Strength and Shape. New York Press. The world is gone mad on strength and shape. Magazines and newspapers are alive with advertisements of methods of acquiring the muscle of Hercules, the arms of Venus, the neck of Juno, the bust of Veana, the waist of Josephine, the hips of Diana, the legs of Cleopatra. Minerva is for the moment in the background. No hope for wisdom now! Women are displayed in impossible positions and advised to repeat certain poses. Mrs. Cutex asked Mrs. Butex, "How do you keep your front so flat, my dear?" Mrs. Butex replied: "Oh, I am under instructions. Thirty times in the morning and thirty times in the evening I pick up each foot in my hands and touch the tip to the tip of my ear. You can have no idea how much it has reduced my front, certainly several inches and some pounds." "Do you stand up and do that?" "Necessarily, stand on one foot while the other is in the air." "Merciful heavens!"

MISSOURIANS WANT FREE PASSES. That is, State Officials Want Them by Legal Right. While Montana lawmakers are nursing their wrath because their railroad passes were taken away from them, the lawmakers of Missouri are seeking to ride over any old road in the state as a constitutional right. Representative Robert B. Oliver of Cape Girardeau has introduced in the house an amendment to the constitution requiring railroads to furnish state officials free passes during their official lives.

Mr. Oliver says he considers it one of the most important measures pending in the legislature. It compels all railroads in the state, under penalty of forfeiture of charter and all right to do business in the state, to issue free passes to all the state officials from the governor down, and including judges of the supreme court, members of the legislature, circuit and appellate judges, sheriffs and superintendents of state institutions.

As the law now stands it is a felony for state officials and members of the legislature to travel on railroad passes. This law was enacted in 1887. Railroad men say that it has almost been a dead letter, as a majority of officials and more than half the members of the legislature find means of traveling on the railroads without paying fare.

The claim is also made that railroad passes are sometimes used for other than legitimate purposes, when the legislature is in session. It is Mr. Oliver's opinion that if the railroads were compelled to issue passes to the officials stated no particular hardship would be inflicted on them and at the same time they would be freed from any influence and all right to do business in the state. Several states have laws similar to the one proposed by Mr. Oliver.

TIPS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Clay Center Sun: The wholesale slandering of persons by trap shooting for amusement is a disgrace to civilization, if, indeed, civilization, upon the whole, is more humane than savagery. A bill has been introduced in the state legislature prohibiting pigeon trap shooting. It should become a law.

Wood River Interests: There is a general feeling among legislators that their constituents expect that they shall be the father of at least one bill, independent of its legitimacy, and thus is that each session of the legislature is loaded with a host of bills, most of which are of very doubtful utility and worth. The crying need of the hour is not for more legislative enactments, but fewer and better ones.

Elm Creek Beacon: Among the numerous bills introduced in the Nebraska legislature the most humane and sensible is that prohibiting live bird trap shooting. This is not an evil of our town or county as far as we know, but it is practiced in our state. Wanton destruction of life for sport can breed nothing but hard-heartedness toward animals and men. Live bird traps should be abolished in New York and Massachusetts.

Waterloo Gazette: The Sears resolution, making it a rule of the house that no bills for buildings, etc., carrying with them appropriations, shall be advanced to third reading until a revenue measure shall have been passed that will provide the necessary funds to liquidate the debt and meet necessary appropriations, is a move that will operate in the interests of revenue reform and put that class of legislation ahead of everything else. The large vote by which the resolution was passed indicates the tone of the house along that line.

Arcadia Champion: While the legislature is worrying itself over the floating indebtedness of the state and trying to straighten out the revenue law tangle and at the same time dispose of the question of appropriations for public buildings to the satisfaction of all, let them look over the necessary \$75,000 appropriation to the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis and if there are any who can make the appropriation that size and have it in keeping with the condition that they are struggling with we would like to see the color of his hair. Two thousand five hundred dollars is plenty.

Norfolk Press: Any revenue law that does not provide disciplinary penalties for evading taxation and adequate methods for enforcing the penalties will be a worse failure than the present law. In addition to enacting a law that will provide adequate revenue the legislature should go a step farther and make every public officer responsible under his bond for extravagant or wasteful use of public funds. There is no use in raising revenue by taxation if the men who are charged with the duty of handling the funds waste it in useless and needless contracts given as a reward to their political friends.

Clay Center Sun: A bill has been introduced by Representative Caldwell providing a department in one of the hospitals for the insane for the detention and treatment and parole of dipomanics, inebriates and those addicted to the excessive use of narcotics. We speak editorially some months ago of this manner of treating inebriates, believing it to be a good idea. Many inebriates threatened with such a punishment would brace up and throw off the habit. This would be the best result of the law, because it serves to develop the latent powers of the individual and make a man of him. In cases where the law did not have this effect, and the man was joined to his idols, he should be treated for affection of the brain, as the insane are.

Wood River Interests: An adequate revenue measure is the most important matter up before the Nebraska legislature at present. Both the senate and the house have appointed committees on the subject which are to act jointly in drafting a suitable measure. The joint committee has asked that the supreme court be requested to designate members of the supreme court commission to collaborate with them in preparing the bill, and it is thought the request will be granted. It is said the new measure will include the following features: (1) A provision for county assessors in each of the counties of the state, in lieu of precinct assessors; (2) a provision for enlarged powers of the state and county boards of equalization, so that assessments may be either raised or lowered in whole or in part.

Wayne Republican: A good bill to introduce in the legislature would provide for the publication of annual reports of all public officials handling public funds. Also annual reports of all corporations doing business in the state, in each county in which they do business. The first provision is now complied with in the instance of county and city officials, and should be extended to school officials, et al. It would be detrimental to the interests of corporations to comply with a provision of this kind as those doing a fair business could afford publicity and would gain patronage while the general public would be protected against the unfair and often insolvent companies doing business. In this latter class are many insurance companies and fake investment companies constantly going to the wall.

PERSONAL NOTES. On board the liner St. Louis the Don't Worry club didn't have a chance to have a hearing.

Mrs. Alice M. Rubie, member of the lower house of the Colorado legislature, made the following speech for Henry M. Miller for United States senator.

Herr Deucher, the new president of Switzerland, is 70 years old and a physician, but gave up regular practice in 1879. Since 1854 he has taken a prominent part in the politics of his native land.

There is one man to whom even "Gy-Salloway" of New Hampshire will have to look up to the next congress. He is Ollie James of the First Kentucky district. Moreover, he weighs 350 pounds.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature to compel the gunners of the state to pay \$25 a month for a certificate. That is a large price to exact for the privilege of being mistaken for a deer and shot at.

Robert Poole, who has just died at his suburban home near Baltimore, had charge of the work of building the dome of the national capitol at Washington, as well as the heavy iron castings and columns of the Treasury building.

Someone asked Congressman Mercer of Nebraska: "Are you any relation to the base ball player named Mercer who killed himself out west the other day?" "None whatever," was the answer. "His name, I see, was Win, and there has not been a win in my family since before election."

New York police captains are required under the new rules to keep a diary of their doings every day and every hour. This will be a tremendous strain on their veracity, which was never as robust as their physique. However, the diary method will give future historians an abundance of raw material.

The only real, reliable weather sharp in congress is Senator Platt of Connecticut. It is not believed that any Yankee agriculturist can hold a candle to the senator when it comes to forecasting the weather. For years he has been a close student of this subject, until now he is regarded as the expert meteorologist of congress.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. Office seekers occasionally reach the goal of their hopes on the federal pay roll by persistently working the "pull" of a congressman or senator. The result of which success brings is often mellowed by the difficulty of expressing in suitable phrases the gratitude one naturally feels. To those who are or may be similarly troubled the following specimen received by a congressman is commended: "I cannot thank you without again acknowledging my thanks. No language is rich enough to express my gratitude. No sentiment, however sublime, is lofty enough to reveal the obligation I feel. Your friendship will ever be a source of joy and pride and an inspiration to ever higher thought and action. God grant, and I cannot help but believe He will spare me, that again some day I may help to crown you."

A constituent recently wrote to Representative Kahn of San Francisco, requesting him to introduce a bill for some mechanism to "penetrate the heavenly bodies." With the letter was a diagram and explanation of the particular invention. The diagram was full of wheels, and Mr. Kahn studied it intently.

The question that puzzled him was as to what to do with the letter. He did not want to offend his constituent. Mr. Kahn is not that kind of a legislator. Neither could he offer such a bill in congress, for he was aware that it could not receive consideration.

The bright light finally struck the San Franciscan. He took his pen and wrote: "I regret very much that I cannot comply with your request. Congress has no jurisdiction over heavenly bodies."

It is the president's intention to leave Washington for the Rocky mountains about the end of March. He will stay there hunting until late in April, when he will return to St. Louis and take part in the world's fair dedication ceremonies. He will be once again west again and will be the guest of honor when the death sentence was pronounced upon him, but he lacks discretion.

Springfield Republican: This Irishman is no traitor, then, in the sense that Benedict Arnold was. Had the Boers triumphed in their struggle he would have been held in the same sort of esteem in South Africa that we Americans hold Paul Jones. Treason does never prosper; what's the reason? Why if it prospers, none dare call it treason.

When England has made Ireland a happy, prosperous country to live in, with a population that does not seem headed toward extinction, and that does not regard the British government with the intense hatred of centuries, then an Irishman in Colonel Lynch's position would be more likely to be regarded with detestation by the world at large. As it is, England has made its own traitor by 600 years of wretched misgovernment in Ireland.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY. 'Footpad—Hold up your hands! Beated Pedestrian—All right, but before striking me, first get me a quarter for my wife downtown this afternoon. 'Footpad—Say no more, pard; I'm a married man myself. Here's a quarter for you. —Chicago News.

Nocash (disconsolately)—The Heck are getting richer and the poor poorer. 'Footpad—That's wrong 'nough. Nocash—Miss Fullbright has refused me and is going to marry Mr. Coupon.—New York Weekly.

Teacher—Tommy, can you tell me Atlas was? 'Tommy—Yes'm, he was a coal dealer. 'Teacher—What was he doing with that? 'Tommy—He was held everybody up. —Kansas City Journal.

"Those Texas legislators objected strenuously to wearing dress suits at the inaugural ball." "I don't wonder. You can't hide a brace of shooters with them wadded tails worth a cent." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Charley says that I make biscuit just like his mother used to make." said young Mrs. Fortkins. "Indeed," said the thoughtless woman; "I always understood that his mother was a very inferior cook." —Chicago Post.

"Look at that mass of coloring," said the doctor to the patient. "That's the color of the old masters laid it on heavier than they do nowadays." "They do, indeed," mused the professor. "You ought to see the scars on my back that were put there by one of them when I was a schoolboy." —Chicago Times.

YOUTH'S COMPLAINT. Here in my easy chair I sit. An old, old man before the fire, Deaf to all sounds of every day And dumb to every word of praise. Perhaps the falling outward sense Quicken's the spirit's inward fire. For sitting here before the fire, You'd scarce believe the sounds I hear.

All this long afternoon I heard The brook in the old orchard sing. Just as it used to, on the farm, When first the grass grew green in spring.

You know that surging, glad noise in spite of all the world's wrongs and ills. When it has burst its icy bars, And finds itself alert and free.

The birds, too, in the beech tree grove, Hear them, as in the days of yore. When I went forth at break of day, Call through the sunrise hush once more.

And that one bird that nested high— I thought she had a silver throat— A trill of clear, sweet notes. It thrills me oft, her slender note.

My mother's voice, too, oh, so plain It calls across the fading light. "Come, children, time to leave your play! Come in the house, 'tis almost night!"

Sometimes when you have left the room, And I alone am sitting here, I speak the answer right out loud, "Yes, yes, I'm coming, mother dear!"

Then there's one song comes back to me, Your mother sang it, my dear wife, A slender girl dressed all in white, First time I saw her in my life.

She used to care for a bird— 'Tis an old-fashioned thing, I know, But day by day I hear her still Singing, "John Anderson, my Jo."

I sometimes think that when I go To join her in the angel throng, Her voice, above the heavenly hymn, Will rise once more in that loved song.

An old, old man—and common speech Yet but a trill from the dulled ear; Yet sitting here before the fire, You'd scarce believe the sounds I hear.

Advertisement for IAS. BOSS Watch Cases. Features a watch illustration and text: "If You Wear a Watch In a Factory or Shop... IAS. BOSS Watch Cases... THE KEYS TO WATCH CASE CO., Philadelphia."