

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Circulation, and Total. Lists circulation figures for various newspapers in Nebraska.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, A. D. 1903.

The two Dewets must come out of a fighting mold. Having no longer a British enemy to fight, they are said to be fighting one another.

Lincoln birthday banquets will again be utilized by democratic orators to claim Lincoln's accord with political views he would indignantly repudiate if alive.

Mr. Rockefeller plainly made a great mistake in sending telegrams to members of congress to kill the anti-trust bills. He should have wired to John N. Baldwin.

Governor Mickey has not yet begun to unlimber his veto pen, but the chances are good he will have to call it into requisition before the legislature adjourns.

It is found that the city hall roof leaks. The glistenings must have lost their ability to develop a thirst that will enable them to absorb all the water falling on the roof.

That Omaha is united and in dead earnest in demanding equal taxation for all classes of property, corporate and individual, was manifested by the mass meeting at the city hall.

Rumors about the impending absorption of the Great Western railroad have been afloat in New York for several weeks, but these floating rumors may only be part of a scheme to boom railroad stocks.

Ex-Senator Allen notes in his paper that the future of fusion in Nebraska seems at this time to be uncertain. He might add that in this respect the future of fusion in Nebraska is very much like its past.

The suggestion is made that the Commercial club give up its top story quarters and come down to the ground floor, where it can get nearer to the people. It can get nearer to the people without changing its quarters.

Arizona does not take kindly to the compromise proposal to admit it to statehood only after consolidation with New Mexico. It evidently looks upon union with New Mexico as a marriage without possibility of divorce.

The customary threats are being made that the foreign insurance companies will all withdraw from Nebraska if they are made to pay any more taxes in this state. But the insurance companies will always go wherever they can do business at a profit.

Omaha shippers do not relish the new traffic policy that holds freight trains back for full loads and slows up the running schedule. If maximum profit is to outweigh every consideration of public convenience with the railroads, the next step will be to start no passenger train until every seat is occupied.

Referring to the agitation in various states for more equitable taxation of railroad property, the Railway Age says that "it is to be a trying winter for corporations and for a lawyer's work."

Given the opportunity and the man of genius will develop. This is doubtless true of Representative Koetter as of other men. Before his election to the legislature nobody in or out of Omaha dreamed that he was a profound student of educational institutions and nobody suspected him of having a bent for educational reform.

But the opportunity came to Mr. Koetter and he embraced it by introducing more school bills than all the other members of the present legislature combined.

A BOOST FOR THE BOOK TRUST.

One of the bills recommended for passage by the lower house of the legislature is house bill No. 32, entitled "An Act to Provide Cheaper Text Books and for District Ownership of the Same."

The bill in question is very brief, but its wording is both ingenious and catchy. Section 1 empowers and makes it the duty of district school boards and boards of education in cities of the first, second and metropolitan classes and trustees of high school districts to purchase all text books necessary for the schools in their districts, and they are further authorized to enter into a contract with school book publishers for a term of years, not exceeding five, provided that the contract price of such books shall not exceed the lowest price then guaranteed to any dealer, or other individual or corporation in the United States, to be determined "as hereinafter provided," and furthermore that such contract shall guarantee to such district any further reduction that may be granted elsewhere during the life of such contract.

Inasmuch as the bill is abruptly cut short without any hereinafter provision, nobody can guess just how any dispute about prices arising after the purchase of the books is to be determined. The darkey in that woodpile is, however, easily discernible. The bill is nothing more nor less than an act to make compulsory the purchase and distribution of free text books in every school district in Nebraska from the kindergarten to the highest grade in the high school.

The limitation of contracts to five years is a palpable decoy. Its practical effect will be the dumping of five years' school book supplies into every district whose school board can be worked by the trust agents into forestalling the wants of the district by four years. This will readily be done on the plea that an order for five years' supply will insure lower rates than an order for one year and the clincher for the bargain will be the clause in the contract that will allow the board to exchange out-of-date books for new ones.

Such a deal looks very tempting on the face, but will in the end leave the school districts at the mercy of the trust, which gets much the best of the bargain in securing a five years' guaranty of patronage, getting the money in advance and taking the chance of the books being worn out, damaged or destroyed before the five years are up.

AN AMERICAN NAVY LEAGUE. Several European countries have navy leagues and one has just been incorporated in New York, with General Benjamin F. Tracy, former secretary of the navy, as its president, with a number of other prominent citizens as members. The purposes of the league are to spread before the people the condition of the naval forces and equipment of the United States and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop their efficiency. The league will publish a paper and the intention is to secure members in all parts of the country.

The question of building up our navy is commanding a great deal of interest and there appears to be a very general public sentiment favorable to materially strengthening the sea power of the United States. This is shown in the expressions of a number of state legislatures and indeed there is rarely to be found any opposition to maintaining the policy of naval construction. There may be difference of opinion as to how far this should be carried, but there are very few who do not think that a very considerable addition should be made to the present force, in order to assure security for our remote possessions, our commerce and our rights and interests everywhere. The fact that the United States is now fourth or fifth in naval rank, so far as the number and tonnage of ships is concerned, and that European countries are steadily strengthening their power at sea, seems to make it imperatively necessary that this country shall not yet halt the work of building up its navy. It is not necessary that we enter into rivalry in this direction with any other nation, but simply that we do not allow ourselves to be so outstripped as to fall to the rear of all of them. Within a few years our interests have been greatly extended and our relations with the rest of the world much enlarged. It is impossible to foresee what complications the future may have in store, but it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for any exigency that may arise. Doubtless the navy league will prove to be a useful organization.

TRUST AUCACITY. The public has long been more or less familiar with the audacity of the combinations and trusts within the sphere of their business operations. It has learned something of the methods by which they have crushed competition and sought to establish monopoly. It knows that they have exacted rebates from the railroads in contravention of the law, thereby enabling them to drive others out of business. It is well understood, also, that the influence of the combinations has been invidiously and persistently exerted to prevent legislation for the protection of the public against their evils and abuses.

All this has been done with a degree of secrecy. The trusts have carried on their operations so as to avoid, as far as possible, attracting public attention or seeming to defy public opinion. They have been particularly careful to mask their efforts to defeat the demand for anti-trust legislation. This caution has now been abandoned and the first and greatest of the trusts, the Standard Oil, through its president appeals to

will be shown when the machinery provided for is set in motion.

The present object the measure will subserve is to afford lucrative business for lawyers and supply some people with soft jobs at the expense of the taxpayers.

Here is a piece of prophecy by a populist paper taken not from one of its issues of 1890, but from its latest number in the year 1903:

Mark this announcement. Before the expiration of five years there will be a bimetalism established by all the leading nations of the earth, and after that we shall have no more of the single gold standard idocy.

But the same authority indulged a great many similar predictions during the two free silver campaigns which failed to make good.

Word from Washington is to the effect that democrats are much pleased over the result of the Colorado senatorial election returning Teller for another six years. Not that they recognize much of democracy in Teller, but they know a renegade republican is always more bitter against his former associates than men of opposite political faith.

There is nothing small about Judge Gordon, as all the world knows. His guide, philosopher and friend, Judge Eller, is said to be preparing papers to test Gordon's salary claim in the courts for the period since Judge Berka has been on the bench. The perpetual claimant will never let up until he stops drawing salaries on account of heart failure.

Secretary Hitchcock deserves credit for standing pat against the frauds attempted by the land grabber ring of the Winnebago agency in connection with the Indian heirship lands. If the land grabbers were only given free rein it would not be long before the Indian allotment would be a means of support.

So long as Omaha and South Omaha pay five-sixths of the taxes in Douglas county the farmers of Douglas county will very naturally oppose county division. But why should they oppose a merger of the government of county and city, which would reduce their taxes still further by reducing the expenses of county government?

Omaha has an improvement club in every part of the city and every improvement club should speak out for equal taxation of railroad property by the city. Relieving property here of the taxes it has been paying for the railroads would do more to encourage improvements than any other one thing.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN. More than a year ago several "well-defined rumors" were put in circulation by the occupants of the fifth floor in the city hall. On the strength of these startling revelations the Board of Education adopted resolutions requesting the judges of the district court to call a grand jury to investigate the well-defined rumors, alleging that involuntary contributions, tantamount to blackmail, were being levied and collected from gamblers and keepers of disorderly resorts, and that this corruption fund was being divided between the mayor, the chief of police and another party not specifically named.

The grand jury was duly convened and many witnesses examined, but their testimony utterly failed to substantiate the well-defined rumors. Thereupon the disseminators of the "well-defined" declared that the grand jury inquiry proved a failure because the victims who had been blackmailed for alleged protection did not dare testify to the facts for fear of police persecution.

When the new Broach-Baldwin police board assumed charge of the police department it was confidently predicted that the proofs to substantiate the well-defined rumors would soon be forthcoming and a horrible stench would permeate the atmosphere when the lid was lifted. The reform board has now been in full control of the police for more than six months. New officers in active sympathy with the element that started the well-defined rumors have had ample time to scour the field and search the innermost recesses of the proscribed district, but up to date not a trace of the alleged levy and distribution of blackmail has turned up.

Whether the well-defined rumors have evaporated or whether they are lost, strayed or stolen has not transpired. Those who have been on tiptoe for the explosion of a bombshell are still looking.

SOME FACTS FORGOTTEN. St. Louis Republic. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, properly honored by Boston as a great and good man, strenuously opposed the American sentiment in favor of an increase of the American navy. Has the venerable divine forgotten how earnestly Boston appealed for naval protection in 1898, when bombardment by a Spanish fleet was feared? A sufficient number of formidable American ships are good things to have around, and Boston keenly realized this truth less than five years ago.

PERSONAL NOTES. The Navy department has asked Hobson to reconsider his resignation. So it is still a case of Hobson's choice.

J. Pierpont Morgan has one of his country homes situated in wilds so remote that deer feed in the adjoining forest while the honeycuckoo decorates its veranda.

Grover Cleveland has been elected vice president of the Princeton Fish and Game Protective association. This will be alarming news to Colonel Henry Waterston.

The notorious Li Luen Ying has started a native paper in Pekin, called "The Daily Imperial News." The empress dowager is patron of the organ and has ordered all the officials to subscribe to the paper.

The "literary fellers" are doing very well in politics. Both Tarkington has nominated a United States senator, and Winston Churchill has pushed two bills through the lower branch of the New Hampshire legislature.

Morgan and Rockefeller have had a falling out because the latter was caught letting money below the established per cent rate. This is what labor men call "ratting" a job. The Millionaires' union should now expel Rockefeller.

In the month of January Senator Hanna attended eighteen or nineteen at single sessions of the night. Like most other public men who attend such functions frequently he eats very little on these occasions and drinks with corresponding abstemiousness.

After three years' litigation the heirs of the late Joseph O'Hare, a San Francisco capitalist, have agreed on a compromise. The estate was valued at about \$60,000, about half of which has been consumed in legal expenses. One firm of lawyers received a little over \$12,000.

Congressman Goldfoss of New York was having a party of his constituents around the new building. Pausing in the rotunda, he said: "That is a picture of Washington giving up his commission." One of the party, a practical politician, observed regretfully: "I didn't know Washington was such a sucker as to give up his commission. How much was it?"

TAXATION OF RAILROADS.

Ainsworth Star-Journal: To assess all property at its actual cash value would be a good basis for the revenue committee to go on.

Kearney Hub: If the proposition to assess railroad terminals is a bad thing for the people of the state, possibly it can be explained why the railroads have so suddenly taken up the cause of the people. Some people are suspicious of the fight being waged by the railroads against the so-called Omaha idea.

Beatrice Express: The ordinary taxpayer, who earns his dollars by hard knocks, and hates to see them get away, cannot understand why the corporations should be granted special privileges, for the money of the corporations comes easy, and there is plenty of it. The burden of the poor would be greatly lightened if the corporations were required to do their full duty.

Springfield Monitor: The legislative committee that is trying to draft a revenue bill for Nebraska is composed of eight lawyers, one doctor, two lumbermen and two farmers. It is said the committee is fully able and competent to get up a bill worthy of the people, but the question is, will the members do what they are capable of doing or will some corporation worker or lawyer take the money of the people in general as concerned?

Albion News: Does anyone seriously presume that if the additional tax it is proposed to assess against the valuable terminal properties of the railroads was merely to be deducted from what they already pay in the whole system, that they would be tearing their nether garments and spending money to defeat the change. They make a very plausible argument, but it is true, that is the burning question?

Central City Nonpareil: The members of the legislature who are lowering considerably the present rate over the proposition to formulate a new revenue measure are all agreed as to one of the main causes for the present inequality in the system of taxation, and that is the non-assessment of the amount of property owned. If he could be made to tell the truth the whole question would at once be solved.

Hastings Tribune: There isn't anyone in the state, unless it is the railway magnates and other capitalists, who does not feel the sting of the present method of taxation and as the law stands today the poor man, or small property holder, is compelled to pay his full quota of taxation while the more wealthy ones and capitalists have a way of paying about one-half of the amount they should put up. Almost any change made in the present system would be for the better.

Imperial Republican: The revenue laws of the state certainly need revising. The state's finances have been getting in just a little worse shape each year, with no relief in sight. While the state has gradually been growing in wealth and the cost of government largely increased, and the assessed valuation shows a gradual decrease for a number of years, we are forced to the conclusion that some means for raising the assessment to a figure that will yield sufficient revenue for state purposes is absolutely necessary. This is what the present legislature seems to understand and is planning to curtail expenses and enact suitable revenue legislation.

Rushville Recorder: Last week we published a brief article from Lincoln, in reference to the Omaha taxation of railroad terminals scheme. We published the article in good faith, and ignored Mr. Frank Harrison's reference to remuneration for putting it before our people. We have never yet been paid for editorial space and never hope to be. Perhaps in our haste we might have overlooked the fact that Harrison was a journalistic free lance employed at present by a railway lobby; but this is not to say that railroads have neither views or rights in the discussion of matters of taxation affecting themselves. We have never yet subscribed to a scheme that a railroad is a corporation; neither have we asserted that the railroads should be allowed to escape their full share of taxation. In all matters of taxation we have only one idea and that is that all should be treated alike, even in the matter of discussion.

Burn Post: The people from all parts of the state are demanding a revenue law of our present legislators, and it seems to the Post that it would be an act of wisdom on the part of our lawmakers to adopt the Kansas revenue bill in its entirety, as that bill is the result of two years' study on the part of a commission appointed by the last legislature to investigate the revenue systems of various states and draft a bill. The commission consisted of three members of the house, two of the senate and three state officers, the treasurer, attorney general and the state auditor. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for the expenses of the commission, which visited all of the western states and studied their revenue systems and talked with the officials and found wherein their weak points lay. The commission reported that the Kansas revenue system was satisfactory, that being Indiana, and they needed some changes. The Kansas commission took the Indiana law as a basis and drafted one of its own, every section of which has been unanimously agreed to by the commission. At all of the conditions of Kansas and Nebraska are almost identical, the railroads and rivers run east and west through the entire length of the state, the large cities are in the east and the west is given up to grazing. It does not seem as though Nebraska might profit by the labor of the Kansas commission and adopt its revenue bill almost entirely.

Ord Journal: The railroad tax bureau is getting in its work again and is sending out articles to prove that the taxing of depots, shops, tracks, engine houses and the like in Omaha would deprive other portions of the state taxes that are due them, and many papers are taking up this cry without stopping to think. We all believe in just taxation, or at least we all advocate it in speaking to the subject. Then why is it right for the railroads who have vast properties in the cities where they get the same fire protection as other property there, have the same advantages everywhere and then pay taxes on no more property there than a little school district in the interior part of the state where perhaps they have not even a stopping place, say nothing about a depot? The same is true in cities like Grand Island, Fremont, St. Paul, Ord and the like. For instance, the Union Pacific pays taxes on \$4,200 in Ord, while the city pays far more than that in many of the school districts down the line. No one who will stop to think will say but what the railroads should pay on the amount of road they have in the corporation, and their depots, shops, tracks, engine houses and other property besides. In fact, the \$117,000 that the Union Pacific pays in taxes to the city of Ord is little if any more than would be paid on the amount of lots and blocks they own in the city. If that property belonged to private parties and was not used for railroad purposes, the contention that the railroads should pay taxes on their buildings, etc., in the places where they are located is all right. The franchise, value of rolling stock and that class of property should be assessed as at present and then be prorated according to the number of miles, as it now is. The bill before the legislature should not only make Omaha property taxable there, but the same should be true in other towns as well.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Hipples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Four owners and boosters of the "Infalible Safety Wheat Syndicate," a get-rich-quick swindle, have been gathered in by the authorities and jailed. This is the first bunch of scores engaged in plucking the gullible, which the authorities have suppressed, and the suppression is accompanied by the customary announcement of the relentless war on the swindlers. Every few weeks the newspapers of the land contain exposures of such swindles, yet none of these concerns fails to obtain thousands of dupes and the promoters are usually shrewd and wealthy enough to escape punishment entirely or to get off with light sentences.

After the exposure of the "Miller syndicate" the swindlers who were playing a similar game sought cover for a while, but during the past few months they have become bolder, and while there is no grandstand now among the general public toward speculation, the number of victims is large enough to materially enrich the schemers.

In January the authorized capitalization of new concerns that filed papers in the eastern states with a capital of \$1,000,000 or over, as well as increases for companies previously in existence, reached a total of \$177,999,000. In December the total was \$97,250,000; in November, \$115,140,000, and in October, \$244,850,000. In July, which was the record month of 1902, it was \$469,535,400.

The increased ease in money, which permitted of the acquisition of funds for large enterprises was responsible for the large increase in January over December. The January total of 1903 makes a good showing compared with that of 1902, when the aggregate incorporations reached \$148,950,000.

The total was distributed among the various eastern states as follows: New Jersey, \$98,000,000; Maine, \$50,800,000; New York, \$20,600,000; Delaware, \$12,000,000; Connecticut, \$7,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$5,600,000. Total, \$177,999,000.

A Brooklyn electrical engineer has just patented a device that, it is asserted, will make impossible such a disaster as occurred last week at Westfield. It is a signal apparatus that will work in connection with the present semaphore system, and will display the signal on board the locomotive immediately before the engineer's eyes, so that it cannot be obscured in fog or darkness, and if it is a danger signal, will put on the airbrakes and stop the train, even though the engineer be dead in his cab.

The signal works three ways at the signal. It displays for a danger signal a red light, blows a whistle and puts on the airbrakes simultaneously. For a precautionary signal it simply puts on a green light in front of the engineer's eyes. In order to make the system doubly sure, the semaphore lights now in use may be left on the semaphores, so that there will be signals on the cab and alongside the track. A large railway system is considering the adoption of the invention.

In the meantime, the question of compelling railway companies to use the new type of the type that which caused such havoc at Westfield, N. J., to have two men in the forward cab is being vigorously agitated in New York.

"Does the learned court, in its intelligence, feel that I will be better next July than now?" asked Ezekiel Esau Young of Magistrate Flammer, in Jefferson Market court the other day.

"If your honor will permit, I will relate unto you the circumstances which brought me hither," said the magistrate.

"I was strolling along Eighth avenue last night, and my walk began a thirst; thirst suggested drink, the price of which, alas! I had not. A damsel crossed my path, and I asked the maiden for assistance. The appeal produced one penny, which I then applied to a man and requested him to give me four more pennies, and with that amount I might buy a nickel drink. He gave me the 4 cents, and then arrested me. He is devoid of sympathy, your honor, and he who is without sympathy for his fellow man is not of the elect. I have spoken."

"You have, and I understand, been committed five times," said the magistrate.

"You have been correctly informed, most honorable judge," replied Ezekiel, "and, according to the new law, which is unconstitutional, you have the power to send me for 100 days. But I protest. I am a free-born citizen of these United States, and I crave your clemency. The uncertainties and possibilities of this mundane existence, that—"

"We are not dealing with futures," broke in the court.

"But, your honor, it is to the future we must look. Are we positive of anything? Even you, with your intelligence, to which I bow, do not know that you are alive. Be merciful for the quality of mercy is not strained; it bleeth him who gives as well as him who receiveth. I—"

"This fellow will talk all day, if you let him," broke in Smith, the "bridge" officer; "he's an old timer."

"Six months," said Magistrate Flammer, and Ezekiel Esau Young was led away, vowing vengeance on Smith for "buttin' in."

Go-Between as a Study. Chicago News. Quigg and Lester having been exonerated, the attorney general will please look into the case of Philip Doblin more closely. As a product of American political institutions Doblin may be a profitable subject for study.

WEARY OF FOLLY.

Vermont Turns from Prohibition to Local Option. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The cause of prohibition received a heavy blow in the triumph of the local option idea in the election which has just taken place in Vermont. Prohibition has been in operation in Vermont for just half a century. The "Maine law" originated from the state in which it originated, was adopted in Vermont in 1852, and has been theoretically in force ever since. Some opposition was made to it early in its days, and this has been growing in strength. The triumph of the license candidate for governor in the election last September, in the most exciting contest which Vermont had known since the civil war days, foreshadowed the overthrow of prohibition, which has now come in the special election on that issue which was ordered by the legislature.

As in all the rest of the states in which prohibition has prevailed, under constitutional provision or by statute, the interdiction had been evaded in many places in Vermont, especially in the larger centers. The majority against prohibition in the election just held is small, but it represents a movement which has steadily been growing, and which will probably soon be overwhelming. Under the system which has now been adopted by the people, all Vermont's towns and cities, after March 1, 1903, will be permitted to decide, by votes of their citizens, whether or not intoxicants shall be sold in their territory. There is no doubt that most of them will declare in favor of the sale, under restrictions and a high license.

Of the large number of states which, at one time and another, have had prohibition, by constitution or act of the legislature, only five have been left—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas and North Dakota—in recent years, and Vermont now drops out of the list. Maine, the first state which adopted it, did this in 1851. Vermont followed its example in 1852. New Hampshire in 1853, Kansas in 1851 and North Dakota in 1889. Other states than those here mentioned had prohibition for a few years, but abandoned it, as Vermont now does. Neal Dow, in the closing years of his life, had lost faith in the efficacy of his policy of liquor exclusion, and most of his old disciples who are still alive are evidently beginning to be skeptical about it. The chances are that even in Maine and Kansas the days of prohibition will not now be long in the land.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES. "If your daughter trusts me, sir, why can't you?" "She doesn't care how much a thing costs, but she's a Brooklyn lady."

"No," said the freethinker, "I never could have any faith in hell."

"True," replied Rev. Goodman, "so you'd better have some here."—Detroit Free Press.

Herbert—Did you get what you wanted yesterday? Horatio—Didn't even get what I deserved. Herbert—You'll have to be left to the world, you know. I should think you'd want to state it off as long as possible.—Boston Transcript.

"How many years—does it take a woman to learn not to talk to her husband while he's shaving?" "I've only been married eight years."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Towne—I never knew a man with such optimistic self-assurance. Brown—Stick on himself, eh? Towne—Well, rather. He's so sure of finding himself famous some day that every morning when he wakes up he puts his hand behind his ear and listens for the approval of the public.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"What would you do, dear," queried Mrs. Gabberton, "if I were to become suddenly deaf and dumb?" "What would I do?" echoed the freight payer of the combination. "Why, I'd send her an undertaker, of course."—Chicago News.

"My wife," said Mr. Younglove, proudly, "can talk in four different languages." "What?" replied the crusty old bachelor; "not all at once?"—Detroit Free Press.

The Peach. When he "popped" and received a refusal from her. He exclaimed, "You're a peach, I declare." "From which," she replied, "you would have me infer that my charms with a peach's compare?"

"Well," he said, "since your question compels me to speak, I'll confess you own one. Are just the superfluous down on your cheek."

And the fact that your heart is a stone."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

MILLS OF THE SOLONS. Pittsburg Dispatch. Now the mills of legislation. Here and there throughout the nation. Are all running at their own speed; Long and steady is the grinding. For the statesmen keep on finding. Piece of first to jam in boppers that they feed.

With an earnestness surprising Everything they're scrutinizing. Framing bills to pluck the taxpayers to be no cause; Water, earth and sky they're scanning. In the view of their planning. Anything will suit in grinding out more laws.

Though each state, as well as nation, Goes on too rich legislation. And has laws for which there's not the slightest need. Still the number keeps on growing. And the statesmen keep on throwing. Grids and push the mills to limit of their speed.

Often there is sore vexation. And at times there's indignation. But at last we to these laws may gladly consent. For when scarcer grows the fuel. All men feel the pinch of their greed. They'll be thankful they have tons of laws to burn.

Drive it away! Drive it away!! That wretched cough of yours "Coughs are deceitful, destructive. They tear delicate membranes, prevent healing, and prepare the way for serious lung troubles. Quiet your cough. Bring rest to your throat and lungs. For 60 years the doctors have prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Drive away your Cough

