

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows 1-14 showing daily circulation figures ranging from 29,560 to 30,570.

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GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

The British march of empire has lost none of its sanguinary hue in its transfer from Indian to Tibetan soil.

In the interests of harmony it is to be hoped the tepee of Geronimo is not to be pitched too near the Arizona exhibit at the World's fair.

The Iroquois theater at Chicago is to be reopened as a play house, but it is safe to assume that Bluebeard, jr., will not be booked for some time.

To prevent the United States from being unduly influenced by Japan, if it can be helped, Russia has sold a part of its new bonds to New York banks.

No one realized how pleased France was to dispose of the Panama canal scheme until Bunau-Varilla was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

The Korean treasury must be empty beyond hope of recuperation or the entire cabinet would hardly have resigned upon the censure of the emperor.

Since an American has purchased two Chilean warships the chances for prosecutions under the laws governing residents of neutral powers have become brighter.

The man who is suing in the district court for pay for forty years' work beats the old Bible record of Jacob, who had to wait fourteen years before getting his promised reward.

Every once in a while dispatches from Manila remind us that the United States is bearing part of the white man's burden. The last report was two officers and fifteen men killed by Moros.

Russian politicians evidently think there is a veiled threat in the action of Sweden in sinking mines off the island of Gotland, especially when the affinity of Russian ships for mines is considered.

Connecticut republicans have made a platform which is commended to those of other states. It contains but two paragraphs and less than 200 words, but says everything necessary to be said on national issues.

Telegraph editors and proofreaders are playing in hard luck these days. No sooner do they arrive at the correct spelling of a Russian name than the man who bears it is killed or retired and they have to begin all over again with his successor.

What the people of Omaha want is to have their streets put in good repair without further delay and the bill paid by the parties who are justly chargeable. They are not so much interested in who does the work, providing only it is well done.

Congressman Hitchcock declares that he will hold aloof both personally and with his paper from the factional fight in the Nebraska democracy. His paper, however, seems to have already waded into the fight about as far as it can go.

In his capacity as congressional committee for this district Blackburn insists he will not call any convention to nominate the republican candidate for congress before fall. This must be another of Blackburn's bluffs. It will be remembered that he declared over his signature a few weeks ago that he would not convene himself in committee "this week, or next week, or the week after," but forthwith called himself to order the very next day and issued his proclamation for a congressional convention to select the district delegates to Chicago.

Blackburn's talk about waiting until fall before calling a congressional convention may be taken as warning that the call will be out within ten days.

A CLEVELAND EXPLANATION.

Mr. Cleveland's statement in regard to the course pursued in his second administration for protecting the gold reserve is an authoritative and interesting contribution to the history of that time, but in ascribing all the difficulties of the period to the silver legislation of 1890 the ex-president laid himself open to just criticism.

As the Baltimore American remarks, while there may be a legitimate difference of opinion as to the causes of the panic of 1893, there ought to be none as to the utter industrial prostration which followed the democratic revision of the tariff in 1894.

The industries of the nation prepared for the expected blow which the democratic party had threatened and quite naturally the financial interests did likewise. It was reasonably felt that if the great industrial enterprises were to be stricken financial interests must necessarily suffer and in such circumstances every holder of the paper money of the government was anxious to convert it into gold.

Giving Mr. Cleveland all the credit that fairly belongs to him in connection with the repeal of silver legislation and the protection of the gold reserve, it is still true that the pledge of his party to overthrow the policy of protection was in a very large degree responsible for the calamitous panic of 1893, one of the most disastrous in the country's history, and which might have been far worse if the tariff measure that Mr. Cleveland desired had been adopted.

The second Cleveland administration will be long remembered by the American people as a period of depression, loss and suffering for which there is hardly a parallel.

A GORMAN REVIVAL.

According to some reports from the east there is a revival of interest in Senator Gorman as a possible presidential candidate, though nothing in evidence of it is to be found in the expressions of the democratic conventions thus far held, or in any of the party organs.

It is therefore a reasonable conclusion that the recrudescence of Gorman talk, as suggested by the Philadelphia North American, is important only as showing the dissatisfaction of a large element of the party with Parker.

When the Marylander was first spoken of as an available man for the democratic presidential nomination it seemed that his chances were likely to be very good. He was then in favor with his party in the south and was believed to be well liked by many democrats in the north, particularly in the middle states.

He had been honored with the leadership of the minority party in the senate and it was thought that he would be as likely as any one to carry those states which the democrats must win in order to elect their candidate this year.

Mr. Gorman was not a successful leader in the senate. His first attempt to hold his fellow-partisans together in opposition to the Panama treaty failed and the virtual effect of this was to unseat him as a leader. Since then he has not been a commanding figure in democratic councils, but his political shrewdness is still recognized and it is by no means an impossible thing that he will be named to Judge Parker which the opposition to Judge Parker may endeavor to enlist Gorman in an effort to defeat the Maryland man to do what they can to give him the nomination.

This is the present conjecture, but it may have no substantial basis. At all events, it seems to be well understood that Mr. Gorman is not out of the race for the nomination and it is also believed that he would be much more acceptable to the radical element than would Judge Parker.

RULING THE CANAL ZONE.

The regulations prescribed by President Roosevelt for the government of the Panama canal zone are in their general scope similar to those that were prescribed by his predecessor for the administration in the Philippines. They will consequently be approved by the American people as proper and adequate, since the Philippine regulations have proved to be entirely satisfactory and most beneficial in results.

The order of the president places the entire administration of affairs on the isthmus in the hands of the secretary of war and there can be no doubt that he has acted wisely in this respect.

Secretary Taft is a very able man, whose experience in the Philippines peculiarly qualifies him for the new duty which President Roosevelt has devolved upon him. It is said that this decision as to the supervision of the canal commission affairs is a serious disappointment to the head of the commission, Rear Admiral Walker, who wished a free hand for the commission, with no responsibility except to the president directly. This would have meant, however, an additional burden upon the president which he was not willing to assume and which there was no good reason why he should take upon himself. It is said that in the cabinet discussion of the matter the secretary of state insisted that he could not handle the business with the small force of clerks at his command and the secretary of the navy felt that it was out of his province. In view of the canal project being one of engineering, all the members of the cabinet agreed that it was particularly adapted to the care of the secretary of war.

Unquestionably it could be placed in charge of no more competent man than Secretary Taft, who has shown himself to be a man of extraordinary executive ability. There is really nothing to be done in Panama that at all compares in importance, so far as administrative work is concerned, with what was required in the Philippines and the wisdom and tact shown by Judge Taft in those distant islands, in dealing with a wholly alien people naturally hostile to the United States, has won the admiration and commendation of the civilized world. There is no longer any question as to the wisdom of congress in leaving the administration of affairs in the territory on the isthmus of Panama acquired by the United States to the control of the executive department of the government and there can be no doubt that results will abundantly justify this decision. President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft will give to the American zone in Panama a system of government which will be entirely American in character and thus introduce a new order of things in that portion of the continent, presenting an example in civil administration which can hardly fail to be productive of good effects upon the neighboring countries.

THE BAT AND OWL CAMPAIGN.

In a free country like ours every issue and every measure that concerns the welfare of the people can and should be discussed in broad daylight. A political party or a political faction that shuns the searchlight of publicity and seeks to accomplish its ends by star-chamber methods is not only un-American, but un-republican.

The emblem of the republic is the eagle and not the bat or the owl. The man who has the courage of his convictions will meet his opponents face to face in the public arena and debate the issues that concern the popular welfare through the press over his own name and not as "Pro Bono Publico," "Taxpayer," "Straight Republican," or some other pseudonym.

Whenever a political organization or set of men, professing to be banded together for the purification of politics, the redress of grievances or the abolition of political abuses, attempt to conduct a campaign with password and grip or in dark lantern gatherings they openly confess themselves to be unable or unwilling to wage a fair and square combat for their avowed principles.

The dark lantern methods of conducting campaigns is not only cowardly, but dangerous to the general public. It enables malicious slanderers to vilify and abuse men behind their backs whom they would not dare face. It enables demagogues and charlatans to rouse the prejudice and passions and hatred of men who ordinarily desire to be fair and just to all, by magnifying abuses and evils and misrepresenting and impugning the methods of their political opponents.

The recent attempts of a faction to conduct a bat-and-owl campaign under pretense of purifying politics and bringing about great reforms will prove to be no different from all similar efforts that have been attempted in this city. Its most potential weapon has been slander and vilification behind closed doors and the dissemination of malicious falsehoods which no responsible or reputable man would be willing to foster.

The form of the official ballot to be used in the coming republican county primary, which is in the hands of the regular organization, has been submitted to the leaders of the opposition and by them pronounced eminently fair and satisfactory. Did anyone ever hear of such a thing being done when the "ants" were in control? When it comes down to hard pan there is not a step in connection with this primary election, which the "ants" have been railing at as a "cheat," that has not been so distinctly fair and impartial as to command the approval of every unbiased republican. Every party organization must be equipped with machinery for its management, and when the machinery is so conducted as to give every candidate and every faction an equal chance there can be no just cause of complaint.

Elements of Mob Rule. Chicago Chronicle.

The disorder in the Connecticut convention rat with a snarl illustration of the fact which has marked the entire anticonvention campaign that wherever two or three are gathered together in the name of Hearst there will the spirit of riot be also.

Hush, Honey, Hush! Philadelphia Ledger.

Everybody is glad to hear that there is continued prosperity in Kansas and Nebraska. When these two states don't make as much money as they think they ought to, they cease to become American citizens and begin to talk about smashing the country.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The steady, irresistible spread of consumption in New York City causes serious alarm among the medical fraternity and those entrusted with safeguarding the public health. Isolation of victims of the white plague is rigidly enforced, outdoor camps established and other measures designed as a check are being carried out.

The latest move in the war against the pest is the use of disinfectants in street sprinkling. The dust arising from street sprinkling is believed to be a fruitful source of infection—a belief strengthened by the spread of tuberculosis among the street sweeping brigade.

Hundreds of them have been on the sick list lately, and in a large proportion of cases they have been found to be victims of consumption. The experiment will be closely watched by the board of health.

Charles M. Russell, a Montana cowboy artist, who visited New York recently, has returned to his Montana home evidently much impressed by what he saw in the city. He says that his first acquaintance with the metropolis was made when he met a newspaper man who asked him what he thought of New York.

"That city is all right," said Russell, "but not for me. It's too big, and there are too many tall tepees. I'd rather live in a place where I know somebody and where everybody is honest. The first time I saw those New York saloons is something to remember. The bartender won't drink with you even. Now, I like to have the bartender drink with me occasionally, out of the same bottle, just to be sure I ain't getting poison. They won't even take your money here unless you give them a check, with the price of your drink on it, and you walk yourself sober trying to find the cashier to pay for it. I did not stop at the Waldorf-Astoria. I went in there once and looked around and got out without leaving any of my clothes behind or having a chance to be locked up in jail. You have got to be rated in the Rockefeller class to camp around that lodge very long."

The Milbank Memorial baths in East Thirty-eighth street, which will be open to the public in about a month, will provide the East Side with bathing facilities of almost Roman luxury. The abundant use of marble, the adoption of the most improved fixtures and the greater provision for privacy render them superior to others. The flat dweller of twenty years ago would have envied those who are thus supplied free of charge with a convenience that he obtained only at a high rental.

The Milbank baths, on which \$150,000 has been spent, will accommodate 4,800 patrons a day. The bath in West Sixtieth street, on which work was begun in March, has room for about 5,000. The eagerness of the public to utilize these baths is shown by the made easy of access is indicated by the attendance of 1,500,000 at the five Brooklyn swimming baths during the three months of last summer. Mrs. Anderson's gift for the Milbank baths is philanthropy of an especially desirable kind because of the sanitary form it assumes.

New York is now ready to go ahead with the construction of the world's biggest bridge. At last week's meeting of the Board of Estimate the needed appropriation of \$10,000,000 was granted for the building of the Manhattan bridge across the river at a point not far north of the Williamsburgh bridge and four or five miles from the city. The Manhattan bridge is to cost the city in all \$12,000,000, and from the standpoint of capacity will be the largest bridge ever built. Its completion is promised by January 1, 1909. There will be eight railway tracks on the Manhattan bridge, as against six on the new Williamsburgh bridge and four on the old Brooklyn bridge. Already \$1,500,000 has been spent for the tower foundations, which are now about completed.

John Campbell Smith of 29 West Sixty-ninth street, who was formerly a paper merchant at 132 Nassau street, and who inherited over \$1,000,000 five years ago, filed a petition in bankruptcy last week with liabilities of \$48,516 and assets consisting of 2,150 shares of stock of a paper manufacturing company of no value. Smith is about 38 years old. He was employed as salesman in the paper business by his grandfather, Augustine Smith, who died in January, 1887, leaving a large fortune. The petitioner inherits from this grand-uncle over \$1,000,000. Smith's debts are principally for jewelry, silverware, furs, dry goods and clothing.

A family of rats have recently made their home in the rocks above the den of the grizzly bear in the Central park manager and have grown bold and fat on food stolen from the bear.

A number of visitors on the ledge above the den were throwing peanuts and other things down to a rook. A cookie lodged on the edge of a rock and a big rat ran from the rocks to get it. He misjudged his distance and went over the edge, falling fifteen feet and landing on the head of Rocky, the old grizzly, who was standing at the entrance to the cave.

The blow startled his bearship, and as the rat bounded to the floor and ran into the cave Rocky started after it in considerable anger. The rat made a dash to pass the big animal and get out of the cave, but the bear with a swing of his right paw sent him to the further end.

The rat lay breathless for a while, meditating a way of escape. As his enemy approached he seemed to have hit upon a plan. He made another dash as if to pass on the right side of the foe and the bear again raised his right paw to strike Rocky, who was standing at the entrance to the cave.

After getting out into the open the rat was unable to make its escape over the four-foot wall, and as its enemy was still in close pursuit it jumped into the tank of water and swam in the direction of the polar bear. When it climbed out of the tank it found that it was not yet out of danger, for the polar bear caught sight of it and gave chase.

After another lively scramble about the enclosure the rat succeeded in climbing up the stone wall and escaping.

A Satisfactory Explanation. Indianapolis Journal.

The army and navy of the czar are said to be honeycombed with corruption, while the Japanese are noted for their patriotism and for their honesty where their country is concerned. Is this the explanation of Japanese triumph and Russian defeat? Yes, the grater is a traitor.

Why Not Nominate Rockefeller? Collier's Weekly.

If money can make a candidate for the highest office in our free government why not go to the top and start a boom for Rockefeller? Think what a boom he could purchase if only he could be persuaded that political advertisement would be worth the price that he could pay. He could afford a Rockefeller club in every village in America. He could buy a dozen times seven newspapers and keep them all busy printing his name in green and crimson ink. He would be the real thing. A few millions spent in advertising would seem like a still, small voice if Rockefeller should once properly turn his billion into sound.

SPINNEY IN AFTER FIGHT

Re-Elected President of Bankers' Union Despite District Court Injunction. OPPONENTS ELECT SEPARATE OFFICERS.

Annual Meeting of Order is Tumultuous, Sheriff, Police and Judge Being Invoked to Quell Disorder.

The annual meeting of the Bankers' Union of the World, held in Crighton hall yesterday developed into a warm session, at which injunctions, policemen, the sheriff and other minions of the law ruled part of the time, while Dr. E. C. Spinney and his delegation held the floor during the remainder of the meeting.

Strong opposition to the re-election of Dr. Spinney as president of the order developed early in the meeting and this opposition was led by M. T. Swartz, supreme banker; E. H. Packard, supreme secretary, and Dr. Jensen, supreme physician. Spinney, however, was re-elected. The opposition to Dr. Spinney asserted that he had the meeting packed with persons who were not delegates and who were not even members of the order. They went so far as to say that one of the prominent advocates of the continuation of the Spinney administration is an ex-convict and does not hold a membership card in the order.

The first gun was fired when M. T. Swartz, supreme banker, took the floor to speak against the president. A policeman member of the order, when several members of the order were out of the hall, ordered the chairman of the meeting instructed the policeman to remove the obstreperous speaker from the hall. At this juncture Mr. Swartz sat down and what looked much like prospective trouble blew over.

Several Power on Scene. A few minutes later Sheriff Power appeared upon the scene of the meeting with a restraining order issued from the court of Judge Troup, which bore the names of Dr. E. C. Spinney, A. A. Buchanan, F. H. Drake, J. B. Flynn, G. Frank Fulton, W. M. Giller, J. L. Mable, G. F. Pierce, P. L. Weaver, E. C. Wolcott and George Benedetto, all of whom were restrained from taking further action in the election of officers and also from voting proxies in the meeting.

The matter was referred to Judge A. W. Field of Lincoln, supreme attorney of the association, who advised Dr. Spinney to vacate the chair during the proceedings, which he did in favor of E. E. Howard of Edgar. The meeting then proceeded as if restraining orders should be considered as very commonplace matters.

The election which followed resulted in these being chosen: Spinney, president; Dr. Spinney did not manifest its strength, as it did not vote.

E. C. Spinney, supreme president; A. W. Field, Lincoln, vice president; F. H. Drake, Lucerne, Minn., supreme secretary; Ezra Weaver, Edgar, supreme banker; D. Fensch, Omaha, supreme physician; Miss M. Burdock, Omaha, supreme correspondent; Dr. A. M. Laird, Kansas City, supreme guard; A. Savill, Glen Carbon, Ill., supreme sentinel.

The directors chosen were: E. H. Campbell, Lucerne, Minn.; A. A. Buchanan, Omaha; Dr. G. B. Dillon, Sterling, Ill.; J. L. Mable, Des Moines; E. L. Troyer, Lincoln; E. C. Wolcott, Omaha; J. B. Flynn, Des Moines; G. W. Cunningham, Springfield, Mo.; J. C. Lloyd, Salina, Kan.

Dr. Spinney, the British socialist, who died recently, was a pronounced agnostic. His remains were cremated and neither anther nor prayer was sung or spoken. It was Sir Henry who made the quaint proposal that the wards of a hospital should be divided into two sections—one where prayers were said for the recovery of the patients, the other where prayers were omitted, and that then the results should be tested statistically.

Clara Morris announced at the Actors' Home, West New Brighton, L. I., that old age was a blessing to woman, and that woman ought to look forward to it as the supreme happiness of life. "I didn't know I was old," she said, "until I came down here to New York this time, and now I'm having the time of my life. Since I came here and found out I was old and privileged, I am wearing shoes a size larger than I used to, and my waist line has entirely disappeared. It's fine."

Get Down to Business.

While the afternoon session was more or less acrimonious, it lacked the protean features that marked the opening session. Dr. E. C. Spinney took the chair at 4:20 and called the meeting to order.

Judge A. W. Field of Lincoln announced that he was unable to accept the vice presidency, to which he was elected in the morning. Without further ado Edward A. Bode of Chicago was elected to fill the vacancy.

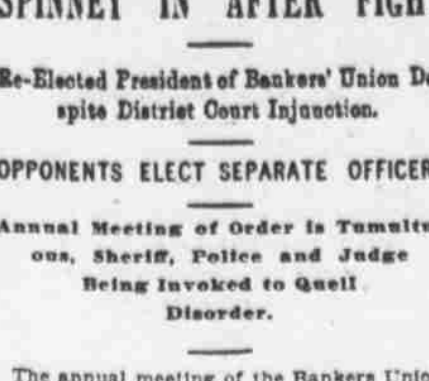
Dr. Anglin, E. H. Packard and M. T. Swartz, late supreme medical advisor, secretary and banker, respectively, were called on for their annual reports. The supreme medical advisor reported that his report had been misplaced from his desk; the supreme secretary said he did not think anyone present really cared to hear his report; the supreme banker said he did not think that he would render his report in view of the fact that he had not been recognized at the morning session. Then a motion was carried ordering these late officers to present their reports at the earliest possible moment. They will be heard at this morning's session, so it was stated.

Dr. D. Fensch, elected supreme medical advisor yesterday morning, cleared himself of a charge that he was not a legal practitioner by showing to the convention his certificate issued by the State Board of Health.

The convention adjourned to meet again this morning at 9 o'clock, which is half an hour before the restraining order issued by Judge Troup is made returnable.

Peruvian Strike Spreads. CALLAO, Peru, May 11.—The strike here is spreading. Communication by railway was interrupted several hours yesterday.

Dr. PRICE'S



Dr. Price's Baking Powder supplies a pure, wholesome leavening agent, which makes the biscuit and cake of highest healthfulness at medium cost and protects the food from alum, which is the greatest dietary danger of the day.

The foremost baking powder in all the world.

NOTE—Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

PERSONAL NOTES. A boy from the country who went to New York to look for an opening fell into the subway.

"The best after dinner speaker I ever heard," says Senator Dewey, "was Gladstone at a dinner in New York, in my opinion, was Simon Cameron at 80."

The government appropriated \$50,000 to entertain the 300 delegates to the arbitration conference which will be held at the St. Louis fair, and yet it is known that most of these peace lovers are total abstainers.

A restaurant keeper in Cambridge, Mass., is hunting for some Harvard students who changed a sign of his one night last week. The sign read: "Our chops can't be beat." When he closed up for the night, the next morning he learned how much the loss of a single letter meant, for this was what he saw: "Our chops can't eat."

Timothy Murray, chief master-at-arms at the New York navy yard and said to be the last survivor of Admiral Farragut's fleet at the battle of Mobile bay who is still in the navy, has applied for retirement. Murray as a powder boy was a member of Farragut's crew on his flagship. Since then he has seen service in the war the world over.

James E. Campbell, formerly governor of Ohio, but for five years a practicing lawyer in New York City, will return next fall to his home town, Hamilton, O. His life in the eastern metropolis has been tempestuous at times and he will be glad to exchange it for the quiet of his old home. In 1888 Mr. Campbell achieved the distinction of being the first democrat to be elected in Ohio for many years, and this triumph gave him much prominence in his party.

Sir Henry Thompson, the British socialist, who died recently, was a pronounced agnostic. His remains were cremated and neither anther nor prayer was sung or spoken. It was Sir Henry who made the quaint proposal that the wards of a hospital should be divided into two sections—one where prayers were said for the recovery of the patients, the other where prayers were omitted, and that then the results should be tested statistically.

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Married Women

Every woman covets a shapely, pretty figure, and many of them deplore the loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is often destructive to the mother's shapeliness. All of this can be avoided, however, by the use of Mother's Friend before baby comes, as this great liniment always prepares the body for the strain upon it, and preserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend overcomes all the danger of child-birth, and carries the expectant mother safely through this critical period without pain. It is woman's greatest blessing. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the use of this wonderful remedy. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Our little book, telling all about this liniment, will be sent free.

Mother's Friend

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Company.

Mercedized Portieres—We have just received a new lot of mercedized portieres in a full assortment of colors—extra heavy—fringe top and bottom—50 inches wide—sells regularly at \$7.50 per pair—special for three days, only, per pair. 3.95

Think of a Mercedized Curtain for \$3.95 per pair.

Oriental Stripe Curtains—Bagdad Curtains, fringe and cord; sells regularly at \$7.50 and \$8.50 per pair; we are overstocked so we offer them special for three days only, at per pair. 3.95

Extra Heavy Rep Portieres—With imported tapestry borders, selling regularly at \$12.50 per pair; special for three days only, per pair. 7.50

Velvet Bordered Curtains—Our own importation new and stylish; usually sold at \$27.50 to \$30.00 per pair; special for three days only, per pair. 17.50

Silk Damask Curtains—With silk cord edge, a full line of colors, all styles, selling regularly at \$30.00 and \$35.00 per pair; special, per pair. 19.50

You cannot afford to miss looking at above list of portieres if you are a prospective buyer.

Cherry Pectoral

Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have consumption? Then a cough means a great deal to you. Your doctor will tell you to take the medicine that has been healing weak lungs for sixty years. He knows. Do as he says. Trust him.

For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I know it greatly strengthens the lungs.—Mrs. P. A. Rosinsson, Saine, Mich.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.