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..... 6.00
Illustrated Bee, one year..... 2.50
Sunday Bee, one year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..12c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week..6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week..10c
Sunday Bee, per copy 5c

Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1308 Home Life Ins. Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received as payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
C. C. Rosewater, general manager 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 March, 1906, was as follows:

1	31,540	17	33,120
2	31,850	18	29,200
3	32,120	19	31,400
4	29,500	20	31,250
5	31,450	21	31,120
6	31,470	22	31,520
7	31,630	23	38,530
8	31,330	24	32,120
9	31,370	25	29,150
10	32,050	26	31,210
11	29,100	27	31,050
12	31,260	28	31,340
13	32,070	29	31,280
14	31,410	30	31,300
15	31,150	31	32,130
16	31,430		

Total.....967,450
Less unsold copies.....10,741

Net total sales.....965,709
Daily average.....31,151

C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1906.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Arbor day is heaving in sight and Omaha is still in need of further embellishment by tree planting.

Between the Zionists in Chicago and the Mormons in Utah the apostolic discard is assuming alarming proportions.

Colorado politics continues to mystify residents of other states. A federal judge out there has now resigned his office.

Neapolitans may now realize the full meaning of the popular expression of being "between the devil and the deep, blue sea.

Chicago preachers who took Dowie as a subject for Sunday sermons seemed to realize the difference between prophets and profits.

Apparently the arrest of liberal candidates and voters by the Russian government had the usual effect of the campaign roorback in America.

Senator Millard explains that his present home visit is strictly on business. But he may perhaps be persuaded to talk a little politics between times.

The arrest of a Massachusetts man for not turning money over to a campaign fund may cause George W. Perkins to wonder at the vagaries of fate.

In the light of the pleadings at Kansas City that trip of a United States judge as the guest of Missouri railroad attorneys promises likewise to become historical.

Still another councilmanic candidate declares under oath that he got his nomination without paying out a cent. But it will not do to examine these gift horses too closely.

If it is true that New York democrats are declaring for Mr. Bryan, he may find the "enemy's country" catching him in the rear when he begins his triumphal march upon Gotham.

Former Senator Allen is now in favor of a convention nomination for United States senator. When he himself was a candidate last time, however, he was decidedly opposed to it. It evidently makes a difference.

The postponement of the coal conference at New York for twenty-four hours would indicate that the majority of operators have a little contest of their own to settle before they present a united front to the miners.

With the United States, Great Britain and Germany all requesting the czar to change the date of the second conference at The Hague, he may conclude the true interests of peace can be fostered by talking about it later.

John D. Rockefeller has made his reappearance in New York. His retirement must have been caused by a fear that Standard Oil employes would learn how little he knew of how the business was being conducted.

Every railroad doing business in Nebraska filing its returns for assessment with the state board shows increased earnings and increased profits. The kick against increased valuation will, however, be just as strong as of old.

An Oklahoma district attorney is accused of adjourning a session of the grand jury before a witness summoned by the attorney general could report. If the facts are established it will be easy to foretell the next landing place of the big stick.

MR BRYAN AS A 'CONSERVATIVE'

The article in a magazine for the current month in which Mr. Bryan dwells on the excellencies of individualism in contrast with socialism comes at an opportune moment for those who are just now preparing to press him upon the attention of the democratic party and the country in the character of "a conservative." It is true that his magazine treatise deals with the subject from a theoretical standpoint, but its generalities and catchwords nevertheless chime with the increasing apprehensions of many thoughtful men in the democratic party whose aversion to Mr. Bryan in the past was caused by his radicalism.

It is curious to note with what caution and calculation Mr. Bryan's special partisans, many of them old-time supporters because of his very radicalism, are at this time emphasizing every possible point and appearance of him in the contrary character, and that his public deliverances now and for some time past have smoothed the way for them. And it may be fairly admitted that while the general public attitude toward vital questions has been materially modified in a decade, so Mr. Bryan's outlook may also have been modified, and there is little question that the tendency toward this opinion is increasing in a conservative element in his party.

At any rate a very considerable tactical advantage seems likely to result to Mr. Bryan so far as practical democratic politics is concerned. For, whatever alteration may have occurred in his favor in "conservative" quarters, he has, so far, apparently, committed himself in no way that forfeits the support of the legions who in the past have followed him because of his radicalism and co-operation with socialistic elements. It will certainly be interesting to observe at this juncture, when his party is beginning to cast the horoscope, how far Mr. Bryan can be successfully exploited as a conservative bulwark against socialistic excess without exciting the apprehension and resentment of the radical hosts of which he was in 1896 and 1900 at once the leader and the idol.

WHAT OF THE POPULISTS?

So far as is ascertainable, no steps have yet been taken for the presentation of a populist ticket for the coming election in Nebraska. For years the populists have been going through the motion of nominating a fusion ticket in conjunction with the democrats, but more recently the populist conventions, which formerly overshadowed those of the other allies, have lapsed into a mere handful of delegates, while democratic conventions have monopolized the main tent.

Do the populists, or what there is left of them, intend to go through the same performance again this year, or are they ready to recognize the stern realities and withdraw from the stage? Here in Omaha and Douglas county, neither last fall nor this spring have the populists, who once presented a fair front, been brash enough to put candidates bearing their party banner on the ticket, and the same is true, so we are told, in many other counties throughout the state.

The fact is that so long as the republicans of Nebraska adhere firmly to the Roosevelt program, the old line populists find more to attract them into the republican ranks than to remain in alliance with the democrats. As an effective, independent force in politics, however, the populist organization has been dissipated. Nothing but the grossest mistakes on the part of the republicans could cause it to revive its strength. The greater part of the old populist party was originally driven out of the republican party because of dissatisfaction, not so much with republican policies as with republican party management and party candidates, and most of them who have come back of late for a trial will stay in the republican fold permanently, if not again driven away.

CORPORATION FUNDS AND PARTIES.

All legislative bodies ought to prohibit under severe penalties the use of corporation funds for political purposes of any kind. Public opinion is practically unanimous as to the demoralizing effect of such contributions, and in the light of the disclosures of the past year, showing how baleful is the intimate relation between corporation funds in the hands of party committees and candidates and corporation funds in the hands of legislative lobbyists, no one would now have the hardihood to defend them. The seat of the evil is more particularly in corporations which by their very nature or by mere bulk of their operations assume the character of public institutions, but there is no need of limiting the prohibitions of the law to any particular class of corporations. The law will be more effective in such a matter if its provisions are simple and sweeping.

No one proposes to infringe the right of the citizen to contribute to the political party of his choice for any legitimate purpose. His right is indisputable. It is the corporation contribution that infringes that right, because the stockholders of a railroad, telegraph or bank company or the policyholders of a life insurance company entrust their money to the corporation for the specific purposes of the business carried on, and are sure to belong to different political parties. If there were no other objection, it is a flagrant breach of trust to devote the money of one stockholder to promote the opposite political purposes of another. As a matter of fact in the use of corporation funds in politics is almost invariably for purposes hostile to the interests of the great majority of all stockholders.

Public policy requires that political activity shall emanate and be sustained from citizens as individuals and that it shall be divorced to the utmost extent possible from those great corporate bodies which, created by law for certain specific purposes, it is supremely important should be held in subjection to law. And every corporation, railroad or other, under the jurisdiction of the national government, should be as rigorously prohibited as corporations under that of state governments from diverting so much as one penny of its funds to the uses of political parties under any pretense whatever.

NEGATIVE CRITICISM OF RATE BILL.

An extraordinary feature of the senate debate on the Dolliver-Hepburn bill is the failure of those who are recognized as its most positive opponents to agree and put forth their chief objections in amendment form. Month after month such opponents have busied themselves with destructive criticism, but they have so far persistently avoided constructive co-operation.

At the outset Senator Foraker, expressing the legal view which embodies the substance of the extreme railroad corporation opposition, made an elaborate argument the logical conclusion of which denies the whole scheme of rate control either by congress directly or through the medium of any executive commission. But Senator Foraker himself and the coterie of senators who regard the subject from the same standpoint have perceived all the way through that the passage of a regulation measure is inevitable, and, along with other senators who profess to favor such a measure, have directed their efforts to magnify the faults of the measure devised by the friends of the president's policy with his encouragement.

The two points upon which the brunt of attack has fallen are judicial review of commission-fixed rates and their suspension by judicial order pending appeal to the courts. Senators Foraker, Culberson, Knox, Spooner, Bailey and others, including the very ablest lawyers in the senate, have elaborated at great length constitutional arguments against the rate bill on these two capital points, some insisting that it is absolutely void for failure to provide specifically for court review and that a provision prohibiting suspension of rates by court would be void, but most of them holding that congress has power in one degree or another to define both appeal from the commission and the enjoining of its rates while appeal is being tried. The bill was drawn in the form in which it is before the senate and is defended by its foremost friends, on the ground, as is familiarly known, that the constitutional right of appeal to the courts exists independent of any specific provision by congress therefor and that the constitutional minimum of review is all that should be allowed, since judicial delays and incapacity to deal effectively with the rate subject in its length and breadth is one of the greatest evils from which the public has suffered.

The country has not failed to note that these senatorial critics, while crying out so loudly and ingeniously against what they assert should not be in the bill as it stands, either refuse to formulate or are incapable of formulating a substitute provision that would be free from objections. The impression is deepening as this negative and destructive criticism is persisted in that their hostility really goes to the very essence of the measure and that they have no substitute for its challenged features which they dared to submit to the same thorough and deliberate public judgment before which the pending measure itself was fairly placed at the very beginning of the session.

The friends of a great measure of public policy may properly and honestly seek to perfect it, but only enemies and that sort of weak-hearted friends who are tools in the hands of enemies confine their energies exclusively to negation and destructive criticism.

It is to be hoped the city and county authorities will get together on the assignment of quarters for the consolidated city and county treasuries. The financial department of our local government comes in close contact with a greater number of individual citizens than the other departments and it ought to be made as easy as possible for people to come in and pay their taxes. The natural location for the merged treasuries is in the rooms in the city hall now occupied by the city treasurer. These should afford ample space for the enlarged work after merger.

An ordinance submitting the question of voting bonds for a city workhouse has at last been prepared for introduction into the council. To get it through and submit it according to the provisions of the charter will require prompt action, as notice of not less than ten days must be given the voters. We see no reason, however, why there should be any opposition anywhere to the submission of this proposition, except possibly from the beneficiaries of the jail feeding graft, which might not be so lucrative if the city made its prisoners work out their board.

With the pure food bill as a "filler" in the house this week congressmen will be given an opportunity to express themselves on a subject which may interest their constituents just before the elections, but if they desire to make the best impression they will enact the law and talk later.

The agent who sold the voting machines that will be used at our coming election is trying to make people believe that machine voting conduces to scratched tickets. In the light of experience already had it will be hard to make this story go down. The machines as now set unquestionably conduce to straight party voting. The only way to give an independent candidate an equal chance with a party candidate is to take off the straight ticket lever and make every voter indicate separately his choice of candidates for every office

As interpreted by one of its godfathers, the democratic city platform demand for municipal ownership of public utilities means that municipal ownership is to be held in abeyance until the acquisition of the water plant, and, inasmuch as the best promise for completion of the water works purchase puts it off from two to three years yet and probably into the city administration to be elected in 1909, people may judge how little substance there is in such platform declarations at this time.

The World-Herald attempts to justify its flagrant inconsistency between preaching and practice of municipal ownership by asserting that while it has always believed in the theory, it is opposed to applying it to more than one thing at a time. It forgets to say that in the application the fake municipal ownership advocates have put the biggest and toughest job first, so as to postpone indefinitely all the little ones that could have been completed in short time with ease.

What They Hanker For.

Chicago News.

It is said that President Roosevelt is preparing to roast some of the magazine writers who have been looking into things in Washington. In their wildest dreams they could hardly have hoped for such advertising.

Pegasus at Bargain Prices.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune still assail the fallen magnate of the New York Mutual, poor Richard A. McCurdy. To escape them he fled with his family to Europe. But even thither, on the wings of the lightning, is borne the announcement that a poem written by him before the day of discomposing "investigations," has been sold at auction for thirty cents!

Perplexities of "a Local Issue."

Chicago Chronicle.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts has been trying to get the tariff revisionists in congress to act together and finds, it is said, that he can not because in different localities they can not agree on what should be revised—Massachusetts wanting free hides and the central west not wanting hides free, for example. What a curious reminder this is of the universal guffaw that once greeted General Hancock's dictum that the tariff is "a local issue." Would these gentlemen laugh so loud now?

Kicking on Carnegie Money.

Philadelphia Record.

In Guthrie Center, Iowa, the feeling against the crime of being rich is as strong as it was in the fight over silverism. The town has refused by a popular vote to accept $5,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a library on the ground that his money is tainted. Women cast nearly half the votes and did most of the work; their acute moral sense was particularly aroused against the acceptance of money from an eastern plutocrat. And yet Mr. Carnegie is not a trust magnate; he broke the steel rail trust and the steel beam trust and refused to go into the Steel trust or to take its stock in payment for his property when he sold out. It is true he is guilty of being very rich, but he is only as rich as he can be and the same is true of every other man. As he is trying to divest himself of his gold and his guilt, it seems as if the good women of Guthrie Center might have consented to relieve him of $5,000.

HORSE STILL IN THE LEAD.

Preachment on the Animal and His Mechanical Rival.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The automobile has not discouraged the useful animal, the horse. Official reports show that the equine is still paramount. In 1905 there were 17,057,702 horses in the United States, against 14,213,837 in 1890. The export price averaged $308.99 last year, against $174.50 in 1892. The horse is flesh, blood and intelligence, and people of natural and practical predilections can have an affection for him. He has the graces of instinct, and if he gets proper attention is a thing of beauty and satisfaction. The spread of the automobile is amazing, but it is still to a great degree a fad and a toy. It is a product of prosperous times, when men are making money and have the means of treating themselves to novelties. Its best use is for heavy delivery transportation in cities, but it has nothing to commend it over the horse for family driving or pleasure riding. It goes faster than the patient, four-footed beast, but the horse is as rapid as is necessary. It goes at as great a pace as ought to be permitted in the streets of a city, and is less tempestuous than the bellowing and snorting motor. Anyboy with human instincts can acquire a positive affection for a faithful horse, but who could love a greasy automobile, with its absurd noises, gaseous wheezing and noxious odors? The horse, the noblest of all beasts—if, indeed, it is not a shame to call it a beast—is a creature of bountiful and beautiful nature, while the horseless wagon is a senseless, ponderous machine that is not bridlewise, and has to be guided at every motion by a man in a spectacular overcoat and wearing on his eyes horrid goggles. The automobile has not advanced much save in devilment. It is still largely a vehicle for the transportation of grotesque exhibitions. Loyalty to the horse is a sign of the best human temperament. He is one of the pioneers of civilization, as well as one of its greatest finishers.

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

We like best to call Scott's Emulsion a food-medicine. It is a term that aptly describes the character and action of our Emulsion. More than a medicine—more than a food, yet combining the vital principles of both. It is for this reason that Scott's Emulsion has a distinct and special value in all wasting diseases. There is nothing better to remedy the troubles of imperfect growth and delicate health in children. The action of Scott's Emulsion is just as effective in treating weakness and wasting in adults.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

There is under consideration the project of withdrawing the signal corps from Benicia Barracks, Cal. The corps has at that place a supply depot from which material is sent to signal corps commands on the Pacific coast and in the Pilippines. Companies E and H of the corps are on duty at Benicia and much work of an experimental character has been conducted, and more has been in contemplation, at that place. If Benicia Barracks is abandoned by the signal corps, which seems probable at this time, the corps will concentrate its depots and its facilities for experimentation at Omaha, Neb., retaining, of course, Fort Wood, N. Y., which is a source of supply for the signal corps in the east and where is on duty company G.

Much interest attaches to the experience of the company of signal corps men who this week have started out from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., under the command of Captain William Mitchell of the corps for a tour of duty on the target range. Last year was the first season when the signal corps command at Leavenworth took part in the rifle competition. The men did so well that it has been determined to continue this work and it is expected that during this season the signal corps men will make even a better showing than they did last year.

The War department is in receipt of application for mileage claimed by officers who are now on the retired list and who feel that they are entitled to mileage which appears to have been paid General Leonard Wood under circumstances that seem to justify a similar disbursement of public money in the case of the claimants. It is likely that nothing will be done in these cases since there were very good reasons for the action originally taken in denying mileage. The conditions are not understood to constitute a new situation in any respect. The claim for mileage which may be received will have to be filed.

Army signal officers have been engaged this week on experiments with the pyrotechnic form of signalling with which there has been some work between this city, Fort Washington, Alexandria and other places in the neighborhood. In the tests which were held there was signalling by bombs by daylight as well as after dark, the former including the discharge of smoke bombs or devices which carry and expose to view smoke of different colors, to be observed at a distance to ascertain with what effect that system may be employed in communication. There were further tests also with bombs and rockets at night. So far as the experiments have gone there is a demonstration of the bomb as compared with any other conveyor. It is found to be more reliable. The army signal office has accumulated a supply of pyrotechnics put up in hermetically sealed tin cans as a protection against the weather.

THIS COUNTRY IS ALL RIGHT.

Conditions Which Put the Calamity Howler Out of Business.

Washington Post.

The advent of spring finds the people of this country in the heart of an era of marvelous prosperity which, for duration and scope, will remain one of the wonders of history. No brighter period is recorded in the story of any nation than the past half dozen years in the United States, and no such progress noted before. Beginning with wonderful crops, the era of prosperity has developed still greater yields and tilled more fields, until the world has been astonished by the output of foodstuffs from American farms. Railroads have wrestled with the problem of moving these crops and the task of extending their lines into new sections that have begun to swell the torrent of production. They have succeeded only passably in handling the enormous business that has been offered.

Industry of every kind is now intensely active. It was thought that the limit of activity had been reached last year, but the prospects are favorable for still greater expansion in 1906. Manufacturers are perplexed in finding ways and means to enlarge the capacity of their plants. Skilled labor of all kinds is employed and unskilled labor is busy in a thousand directions, digging and clearing the way for their more expert brethren. Communications are extending, the building trades are overworked, factories are behind with their orders, trolley lines are knitting city and country with incredible rapidity and every city in the country, without exception, is increasing in population and wealth. The bank clearings of cities east and west, north and south, are heavier than ever before. The postal business is greater. The bank deposits are larger. Every test of business activity, when applied to these times, proves that the United States is in better physical and financial condition than ever before. The country finds itself confronted, not with the task of making a living, but the greater task of keeping its head above the rising flood of good times.

With such a situation at the beginning of another season that promises to be greater than those that have gone before, it is not surprising that the people have little time or inclination to listen to the calamity howler or his little brother—the professional graft hunter. The country is all right and everybody knows it.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Secretary Root announces that in making his trip to South America next summer he will go clear around that continent, coming up the west coast and crossing the isthmus.

Hilarious news comes from Oklahoma. Joe Sober, Henry Stud, Rev. Gripe, Grandma Root and Charlie Loveless have organized a co-operative domestic establishment at Enid.

Congressman Weeks has given to his native town, Lancaster, N. H., the sum of $115,000 for the erection of a library in memory of his father, William Weeks, who was a life-long resident of the town.

The emperor of China has a household consisting of 500 persons, including thirty bearers of state umbrellas, an equal number of fanbearers, thirty physicians and surgeons, seventy-five astrologers, seventy-six cooks and sixty priests.

Notwithstanding and nevertheless, the new business of the life insurance companies of the United States, amounting to $2,400,000,000 in 1905, was as large as the entire foreign commerce of the United States, including both imports and exports.

For holding up a 10-year-old girl and taking her penny a New York court gave the youthful highwayman three years in the reform school. If this rate is followed in penalizing crooked captains of finance in that locality an expert accountant will be required to figure out the limit.

In appreciation of the services rendered the city of New Orleans in the stamping out of yellow fever, the citizens presented Surgeon J. H. White, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, with the most exquisite silver set ever given to an individual in that city.

M. E. Palmedo, the New York process server, who succeeded in delivering subpoenas to H. H. Rogers and all the other big men in the Standard Oil company, with the exception of John D. Rockefeller, looks the ideal of the "gentleman" stage detective. Tall, athletic, apparently well educated, with the easy manners of a man of the world and a face of some refinement and great shrewdness.

Made From Grapes
Made From Grapes

Made From Grapes
Made From Grapes

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

MILLIONS COMING IN.

Stream of Immigration Rising Higher Than Ever Before.

New York World.

A million immigrants and more will come to the United States this year. Last year's total was 1,026,499, and the 1906 arrivals have been thus far in excess of the record.

Yet even these numbers are not so great in proportion to the wealth, population and assimilative power of the nation as were the numbers that came after the discovery of gold half a century ago. The 427,000 immigrants of 1854 and even the 788,000 of 1882 were more numerous in proportion to the population of the country at those periods than this year's total can possibly be to our present population.

So vast a shifting of the peoples of the earth demands our closest scrutiny. Few national needs are so pressing as the need of scanning, directing, distributing, protecting and educating this throng of newcomers and the need of inspiring them with the ideals of true democracy.

The wider distribution of the immigrants noted last year is most gratifying. For the first time the south drew more of the incoming host than did the Rocky mountain and far western region. There is no "immigration problem," but the distribution of immigration is one of the most difficult of the minor problems which the coming of a plethora even of welcome guests entails.

INCREASED USE OF NARCOTICS.

Moral Degradation Brought On by the Drug Habit.

Baltimore American.

Something like a general effort has been made recently to surround the sale of certain dangerous drugs with stricter regulations. Before several legislatures in session similar bills regulating the retailing of cocaine, morphia, etc., have been introduced. It is cocaine, especially, that seems in recent years to have come into widespread use as a nerve stimulant, and the wreck and wretchedness that have followed the general spread of the cocaine habit in certain spheres of city life are worse than follow in the wake of pestilence or famine; the moral degradation brought on by the drug habit is infinitely worse.

A bill regulating the sale of dangerous drugs is pending before the state legislature of New York, and a manufacturing chemist testifying before a senate committee declared that over 20 per cent of all the cocaine at present manufactured in this country is converted to illicit use. He stated also that fully 120 of the 200 girls now in Chinatown, New York City, some of them not more than 14 years old, are confirmed victims of cocaine. This most powerful and terrible of narcotics is said to be commonly peddled by pedestrians in the Chinese and other slum quarters of New York. The terrible fascination of the drug, once the habit is acquired, never loses its grip on the victim. In the course of the inquiry into the probable extent of the use of narcotics by the New York legislative committee some surprising statistics were brought out. In Vermont, for instance, where the entire population is only 350,000, there is sold during each month 3,300,000 doses of narcotic drugs. That constitutes an average of nearly ten doses monthly to every man, woman and child in the state. The ratio is astounding, any how the total of narcotics consumed may be distributed, whether to few or to many of the population.

All of these drugs, that are so generally misused, properly used are considered by medical science to be of high benefit to the human race, and cocaine, especially, is regarded a boon to suffering humanity. There are laws now in practically every state which are supposed to restrain and limit the sale and common use of all dangerous narcotics, but the terrible spread of the drug habit grows more widespread year by year. It is said that in certain districts of New York there are retail resorts pretending to be ordinary drug stores that not only gain a livelihood almost exclusively by selling drugs to "the fiends," but there is said to be evidence that some of these places distribute cocaine free to nonusers and thus build custom by fostering the habit. There are few more serious problems with which benevolent effort is attempting to grapple than is this constantly increasing tendency to the use of narcotics.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"My, O my! I've got to raise $50 for a week or so, and I haven't got a cent. Say, lend me ten, will you?"
"Sure, here you are."
"Thanks. Say—er—this is only a dime."
"Well, that's ten cents, isn't it?"—Philadelphia Press.

Pjones—Do you believe that cures can be wrought by the laying on of hands?
Ksmith—Yep. That's the way I cured my boy of the cigarette habit.—Cleveland Leader.

"Do you think Methuselah was happy in his old age?"
"Certainly. Nobody came at him with any intimations that he ought to be retired at 70."—Washington Star.

"So the old man married at last. He was a hero of three wars, wasn't he?"
"Yes, and I guess he wearied of too much peace."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Skrapps—You women all have the same fault—You can't pass a shop that has bonnets in the window without looking in.
Mrs. Skrapps—So different from you men. You can't pass a shop that has bottles in the window without going in.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Yes, madam," said the doctor, "your husband needs a rest."
"I know, doctor," replied Mrs. Nagget, "but he won't listen to me."
"Don't compel him to listen to you. That's the sort of rest he needs most."—Philadelphia Press.

"So you regard that officeholder as a political accident?" "He is worse than an accident," answered Senator Sorghum. "He's a catastrophe."—Washington Star.

"How cheerful you look this morning, dear," said the sick man as his wife hustled about the room. "You act as if you thought I were going to get well."
"Ah, dearest," she answered, turning to press her lips upon his brow, "hope has returned to me. The surgeon who was to perform the operation fell last night and broke his arm."—Chicago Record-Herald.

FOLDED HANDS.

Margaret E. Sangster.

Pale, withered hands, that more than fourscore years
Had wrought for others, soothed the hurt of tears,
Rocked children's cradles, eased the fever's smart,
Dropped balm of love in many an aching heart;
Now, stirless, folded, like wan rose leaves pressed
Above the snow and silence of her breast.
In mute appeal they told of labors done,
And well-earned rest that came at set of sun.

From the worn brow the lines of care had swept,
As if an angel's kiss, the while she slept,
Had smoothed the cobweb wrinkles quite away,
And given back the peace of childhood day.
And on the lips the faint smile almost said: "None know life's secret but the happy dead."
So, gazing where she lay, we knew that pain,
And parting could not cleave her soul again.

And we were sure that they who saw her last
In that dim vista which we call the past,
Who never knew her old and laid aside,
Remembering best the maiden and the bride,
Had sprung to greet her with the olden speech,
The dear, sweet names no later lore can teach,
And "welcome home!" they cried, and grasped her hands.
So dwells the mother in the best of lands.

RISING BREAST

And many other painful and serious ailments from which most mothers suffer, can be avoided by the use of "Mother's Friend." This great remedy is a God-send to women, carrying them through their most critical ordeal with safety and no pain. No woman who uses "Mother's Friend" need fear the suffering and danger incident to birth; for it robs the ordeal of its horror and insures safety to life of mother and child, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. The child is also healthy, strong and good natured. Our book "Motherhood," is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and will be sent free in plain envelope by addressing application to Bradfield Regulator Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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