

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1906. 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.

The municipal ownership issue seems to have gotten lost in the shuffle.

There can be no doubt, in the light of San Francisco's experience, that United States troops are eminently qualified to "keep the lid on."

The fact that Germany finds itself forced to go abroad to borrow money may account for the friendliness of the delegates to Algeiras.

San Francisco shows evidence that it prefers to keep both the cash and the supplies by expending the government appropriations at home.

If Lincoln and Omaha bids are any criterion, Attorney General Brown will not have to investigate an alleged "printing trust" at this time.

If Berlin makes a success of its public laboratory for testing foods its report on products exported from America will be watched by people who clamor for similar protection at home.

When the Soudan and the Congo Free State have settled the status of navigation of the Nile they may find time to suppress the beggars who add to the novelty and discomfort of tourists.

This is the time for the numerous improvement clubs to get busy and do some improving on their own account in addition to besieging the city authorities to make improvements for them.

Ohio, the birthplace of the Standard Oil company, does not seem to be proud of its offspring, and it will be noticed that another republican attorney general believes that anti-trust laws mean what they say.

The grain exchange and the Commercial club are two institutions which must work for Omaha in double harness. It will not do for either of them to clash with one another or to compete against one another at any point.

Latest statements of interested parties indicate that Zion has been sadly misnamed, since its leading inhabitants are "fools," "criminals" and "ingrates," while the general public is willing to admit that the vast majority are dupes.

When Germany enforces the law making automobilists pay annuities to persons dependent upon those killed or injured by them American tourists will first attend a school of instruction in caution whenever they contemplate a trip abroad.

From the resolutions of the premiers of Australian states it appears that residents of the new federation are experiencing the same trouble found by the United States under its first articles of association. Centralization seems to be the order of the day.

At last the democrats have whipped Ed P. Smith into line to the extent of forcing him to speak at a Dahman meeting. It is to be noted, however, that Ed P. Smith carefully refrained from saying anything in favor of Dahman, and when he comes to cast his vote he will be guided by his real affiliations.

One of our Omaha preachers comes back at the other Omaha preachers who heralded the San Francisco earthquake as the vengeance of God by declaring such assertions to be arrant "nonsense" and ridiculously "absurd." We suggest that the Ministerial union set aside a special session for a debate on these differences between its members.

CONGRESS AND THE CANAL.

But for the overwhelming catastrophe at San Francisco, which filled men's minds everywhere, the statement made by Secretary Taft before the senate committee concerning the Panama canal would have attracted universal attention. The secretary, with consummate skill and power, marshaled the facts demonstrating that affairs on the isthmus have reached a crisis in which it is necessary either that congress act or permit the president to act. In short, the work has gone about as far as it can go till the type of canal, whether lock or sea level, shall be decided.

Aside from the preliminaries which were indispensable to the execution of the whole enterprise, sanitation, water supply, assembling laborers, machinery and materials, etc., which constitute an enormous undertaking, the actual work of excavation has been in progress, 240,000 cubic yards of earth having been removed during the month of March. It is officially reported that with the 23,000 laborers now on the payroll and with forty new steam shovels that can be installed by July 1 the chief engineer will then be in "position to move approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards a month." But if the canal is to be a lock canal this laboring force and these machines must be disposed in one way and if a sea level canal then in an entirely different way.

Yet a baker's dozen or so of dignified senators have been for months lolling in comfortable chairs about a table in a Washington committee room going slowly through the motions of considering what kind of a canal shall be dug, but doing nothing, deciding nothing and being today apparently as far from a conclusion as when their pretentious but futile performance began. The canal work cannot wait upon their comfort and dilatoriness. The secretary drove the fact home to the limit of plain speaking that unless the thing is decided very soon the 23,000 laborers will have to be laid off and excavation cease, and the further equally pertinent fact that the president stands ready any minute to decide the canal type if congress will not decide and will only leave the matter to him under the original Spooner act of June 28, 1902.

A lock canal on a ninety-foot level will require 100,000,000 cubic yards of excavation and as there are several months of the year when work cannot be done it will require nearly ten years to complete the work at 1,000,000 yards a month. It would be a disaster, as the secretary shows, beyond a peradventure if the army of laborers should have to be laid off because of the indecision of congress and the work disorganized by stoppage even for a short time. Secretary Taft startlingly, although courteously, confronts the senate committee and congress with the responsibility, and the country will not fail to take notice.

OHIO VS. STANDARD OIL.

Ohio, where Standard Oil industries are greatly centralized and which has long been a chief seat of their power, is the latest state to grapple with the monopoly. The full power of the state is enlisted in the effort, and if the grip of the monopoly can be broken in Ohio, as there is reason to hope it may be, a long step will have been taken in the subordination of corporations to public authority.

The mere effort which the Ohio authorities are making is by itself a hopeful sign, for the contest in that state with the great trade conspiracy was for decades mainly a losing one. Its position there came to be long regarded as practically invulnerable to attack, not only by private interests, but also by the representatives of the law.

It is not any new and peculiar injurious aggression of the Standard Oil monopoly that is causing public authority to bestir itself in Ohio and many other states to bring it to book. Its offenses against public policy and law are not more flagrant now than they have been all the time, but on the contrary are probably far less so. The difference arises from the mighty change of public attitude toward great monopolizing and law defying corporations. It is the rising and uncompromising determination of the people that now confronts them in the legislatures and the courts, in congress and in the invigorated arm of executive power everywhere.

This is only the beginning. The Standard Oil monopoly, levying arbitrary tribute on the public and acting in unlawful conspiracy with railroads, has now to meet the strength of the whole people in arms.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

The great majority of Omaha democrats take as much pride in Omaha as the great majority of Omaha republicans. They have their business and social interests bound up in the future of the city the same as those who differ with them politically, and they are more concerned for the continued growth and prosperity of Omaha than they are in any temporary political advantage to their party.

Let these democrats ask themselves whether "Jim" is the kind of a democrat they want to honor. Let them ask themselves whether he is the kind of a man who as mayor would give prestige to the city. Let them ask themselves what claim he has upon Omaha democrats compared with others more fit for the position and longer in the political harness. Would "Jim" have even had the democratic nomination without crowding all competitors off the track before the race was started?

There are a score—yes, a hundred—democrats in Omaha who might have become the democratic candidate without doing violence to the consciences of self-respecting democrats, democrats

who have lived in Omaha many years and who have been actively associated in the work of building the city up from small beginnings. To put a recent recruit like "Jim" to the front ahead of all these old and tried party leaders cannot reflect creditably upon the local democracy.

FAIR AND SQUARE.

In the present municipal campaign The Bee has given its support fair and square to Benson for mayor. It has done so because it believes he has superior abilities for the position over his democratic opponent.

The Bee wants to see the election also conducted fair and square, so that the wishes of the people of Omaha may be truly recorded. A fair and square election means an election in which no one not legally qualified is permitted to vote and in which every properly qualified voter is allowed to vote without hindrance or intimidation.

The Bee abhors election frauds of all kinds, whether in the form of false registration, repeating or intimidation of lawful voters.

Let us have a fair and square election and no comeback afterwards.

TIME FOR ACTION.

With the skill of "an old parliamentary hand" Senator Allison has seized the psychological moment to declare in the senate that "the country is tired of the prolonged rate debate and the time for action has arrived." The prompt assent of Senator Bailey, the democratic leader, and many other senators on both sides of the senate chamber makes clear a strong and probably dominant purpose now to force the struggle to a conclusion and to press the advantage which the opponents of rate control by excessive obstruction and finessing have at length put in the hands of its advocates.

The refusal of Senator Aldrich the other day, following a long series of like objections after debate had already been protracted beyond reasonable bounds, to consent to a time fixed so far in the future as the middle of May to close the discussion and begin voting on amendments has caused protest and indignation from one end of the country to the other. Such a state of public feeling, which is obviously not to be trifled with, is a serious thing for not a few senators, who, although at heart they may be ready enough to co-operate with corporate interests so far as they can with safety to themselves, represent constituencies now imperiously demanding that they stand up and be counted.

Aldrich and his coterie of corporation colleagues have carried the tactics of delay and obstruction to an extreme in which for senators secretly in sympathy and heretofore abetting them to aid them further is tantamount in public judgment to standing up and being counted on that side.

The pressure of public opinion, alert to every move of the corporation strategists and obstructionists and concentrated on the main point of the great game in the senate, is now being felt mightily for bringing it to a final test. It will not be possible for them long to stave off a vote if the advocates of rate control aggressively press along the line indicated so opportunely and forcibly by Senator Allison, except at the fatal expense of exposing perverse defiance of the universal demand of the country and foolhardy purpose to defeat it by sheer abuse of so-called courtesy of the senate. The senatorial corporation contingent, thick-skinned and stubborn as it is, will hardly dare to go to that length. It is now up to the positive advocates of the popular policy to force the opposition either to action or to the only alternative of a desperate, conspicuous and suicidal obstruction.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The democratic managers seem to have instituted a new departure in the present municipal campaign by importing speakers from abroad to come here and tell the people of Omaha how they should govern themselves. The choice of a mayor and other elective city officials is purely a local matter—something for the people of Omaha to determine with a view to their own best interests—and if they had to go to outsiders for instruction it would be the same as an open confession that they were themselves unable to run their own government.

If Omaha should send emissaries, say to Lincoln, to tell the people there whom to choose for mayor the intrusion would be quickly resented. The very fact that people who year in and year out are constantly antagonizing Omaha have now been called in to advise us to rally around "Jim" should make our voters, irrespective of politics, all the more "leary" of such advice. If the people of Omaha are not able to choose their own mayor by themselves they should abdicate their local self-government and get the governor to appoint a mayor for them.

The city council is most important part of the municipal machinery. It has the initiative in all matters relating to the regulation of franchised corporations, the inauguration of public improvements, the making of the tax rate and the appropriation of the municipal revenues. What is most needed in the city council is business ability and unimpeachable integrity. The republican council ticket is head and shoulders above the democratic council ticket in these essential qualifications and no tax-paying citizen who wants the business of the city conducted on a business basis

will make a mistake by voting for the republican council nominees.

Edgar Howard objects to The Bee's criticism of the democratic state convention call for ignoring the demand for action on the question of United States senator, urging in contravention that inclusion of the senatorship in the call would have been a gross usurpation by the democratic committee. Not at all. The omission means that delegates to the democratic state convention will be chosen without reference to preference for United States senator and will not be representative of the rank and file of the party on this question. The democratic thing to have done would have been to give the democrats throughout the state a chance to make themselves heard.

Omaha's contributions to the San Francisco relief fund, including both money and supplies, will reach over \$30,000. If there is another city in the country of equal population and resources that can match Omaha's practical philanthropy it has yet to be heard from.

There are clouds on the street railway horizon. The Bee is sure it voices the sentiment of every one in Omaha in expressing the hope that the threatened break between the street railway company and its employes may be satisfactorily averted.

The democratic campaign managers do not seem to be over-anxious to accept the challenge of the republican campaign managers for a showing of campaign fund sources. Apparently the democrats are not disposed to go back of the returns.

Neapolitans who want to have Vesuvius in a state of constant eruption evidently think realization more to be desired than anticipation—even as death is less to be dreaded than the fear of it.

Same Old Thing Everywhere.

At Philadelphia the coal roads had an association, at Washington they had an understanding, in New York it is a community of interest and in the northwest a gentlemen's agreement. But it means the same thing every time.

Pass Up the Medal.

Three sailors carrying medals into the blaze saved what is new standing of San Francisco. And yet every now and then we hear pessimistic wails about the scarcity of real heroes. Even the Carnegie fund commission appears to have some difficulty in finding them out.

Inheritance of Free Men.

Philadelphia Record. What a drawing together there has been of this generation of Frenchmen and Americans because of the Franklin bicentenary celebration and the bringing hither of the bones of John Paul Jones. The lives and labors of these men are a perpetual inheritance for all free men.

Square Deal in Charity.

New York Sun. When General Greely reports that "all nations are receiving the same consideration" in San Francisco, it means all that is best of the earth. We hope we shall not hear of any discrimination against the Kanakas or the Kalukus. The square deal, please, for all the sons of men.

The West and the East.

Readers of "The Companion" in the west are doubtless aware that a majority of the engineers engaged on the Panama canal have been taken from the middle west. The president of an eastern technical school recently called the attention of his students to the choice of engineers, and told them that it was because the westerners are not so much concerned as the easterners about their health and other matters of personal convenience. The young man who declines to undertake work that offers no chance of purchase may be a little unpleasant but will always be outstripped by the man who overlooks unpleasances in his eagerness to accomplish results.

Hubbing the Gilt of War.

Boston Transcript. War is fast losing its glitter. Khaki displaces blue or scarlet. Flags are unknown in battles. The French army has lost its lustre, its color, its glory. The talk of abolishing the saber. Meanwhile, war songs grow rarer and rarer. Most modern wars are too short to generate songs. All this grieves and scandalizes the painters, the poets and the playwrights, but causes the peace people to rejoice with joy. Channing, were he still alive, would share their exultation, for he used to declare that the love of warfare sprang partly, even largely, from the impression made upon small boys by gorgeous uniforms, gay banners, flashing sabres, the throb of the drum and the contagious fervor of war songs. Romance cast its glamour over that dirtiest of jobs, the job of killing. It hadn't the right to. As Charles Dudley Warner put it, we who shake the falling plain clothes honored killing in fancy dress.

LAPOLLETTE AND THE SENATE.

Wisconsin Reformer Rattles the Dry Bones of Tradition. Chicago News. Senator LaPollette's speech on the railway-rate bill, a protracted argument which occupied the attention of the senate for three days, may excite but slight influence on pending legislation, but it promises to have a valuable tonic effect nevertheless. In addition to stirring public sentiment anew it has upset some pet traditions of the senate in a way that has shaken the equanimity of that body considerably.

On the first day of the speech Mr. LaPollette noticed that some of his colleagues had left the chamber. He defied all precedents by commenting on the fact. He went further, practically asserting the senate that if it did not like the attacks of reformers and exposer it should keep its record free from reproach.

The fact that after this unparalleled exhibition of contumeliousness the Wisconsin senator remains alive and in fighting trim is suggestive if not inspiring. Notwithstanding the blows to senatorial courtesy the senate walls did not fall, nor did the ceiling drop. The object lesson thus afforded may prove highly useful later on. It would be practically asserting the senate that if it did not like the attacks of reformers and exposer it should keep its record free from reproach.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

If congress takes kindly to the proposition and passes the bill introduced by Congressman Burton of Cleveland, the demand for the preservation of Niagara Falls will have reached an effective working basis. The bill authorizes the secretary of war to grant revocable water power permits at the falls, but only to individual companies or corporations which are now actually enjoying privileges there, and to them only the amount now actually in use. This would shut off extensions and regulate all future use of water. To prevent power companies from locating on the Canadian side and thus escaping American jurisdiction, it is provided that no electrical power generated from the waters of the Niagara river shall be brought into this country from Canada, except such as is now brought in. A maximum fine of \$2,500 and imprisonment of one year is imposed for violation of this law.

Meanwhile the president is requested to take such action as he may deem necessary to preserve the cataraact as near as may be in its natural condition. The provisions of this act are to remain in force for three years. This is to give the president ample opportunity to arrange by treaty for the preservation of the falls. It is expected that he will have little difficulty, once the matter is taken up by the State department, in negotiating a treaty that will prevent power companies from depleting the Niagara river.

"I am afraid," said Senator Knox, "that the railroad rate advocates have got a red tickle for us."

"Yes," replied Senator Elkins of West Virginia, "and the best we can do is to get it as lightly pickled as possible."

"Reminds me," said Senator Aldrich, "of the boy in Providence who went to the drug store for 5 cents worth of salts."

"The druggist began measuring them out. The boy stood around watching."

"Here," he said finally, to the druggist, "don't give me any more of them salts, unless you have got a nickel. You see, I have got to take them."

"Senator Bailey certainly did do things to Senator Spooner in his speech on the rate bill," said James Cecil Howe.

"Yes," replied Louis A. Coolidge, "he did. It reminds me of the man who had a row with the hackman. He was telling about it when his friends saw him in the hospital."

"What happened?" they asked.

"Why," said the man, "I called the hackman down."

"And he came down," replied the man in the hospital.

Secretary Shaw has a number of push buttons on his desk, including one which is used when he sends his visitors to be a "crank." Recently he was chatting with several prominent officials when he accidentally touched the "crank" button.

In about two seconds three officers rushed into the room, all heavily armed. The secretary, unstartled, had them ordered to get out. The visitors did not and hurriedly took their departure, while Mr. Shaw sat back and roared with laughter.

The tribulations of the conductors on the elevators in New York are as much etiquette as many. There is as much etiquette on one of these cars on a busy day as one would find at one of the big dinners at the White House, relates a correspondent of the New York Sun.

The approach of the secretary of state, or of the navy or of the interior, or of these "bits" is signalled by a peculiar clapping of the hands by all the messengers or veterans who guard the approaches to the building.

So, at the sound of "three bells" on the push button (a secretary calls, no matter what the elevator, he is an admiral or a general, the lever is reversed, down or up it goes, as the indicator reads, and the secretary is carried at once to the floor of his destination, for there is no stopping at the floors to take on or let off anybody else.

Now comes the time when the remembrance of faces and his knowledge of ranks of army and navy officers and their precedence is brought into play.

For instance—on the day of the funeral of General Schofield, the building was alive with officers in full dress uniform on their way to St. John's church to attend the ceremonies. A major of cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., having business at the quartermaster's department, was on the elevator when "three bells" announced the secretary of war at the ground floor. Down went the elevator. The secretary and the major saluted, and before the salutation was over "two bells" rang, meaning that an officer of high rank wished to ride in a jiffy.

The secretary, of course, was "it" and was first ushered out at the second floor. Then up flew the elevator to the fourth floor to answer the "two bells," to take on a brigadier general who desired to descend to the street floor. More saluting by the major. Down shot the elevator. The brigadier departed, and his major, who had been carried past his destination twice, now breathed a sigh of relief, but just then "two bells" rang again on the second floor, and this time the chief of staff, with the rank of lieutenant general, got aboard, and down the major went again, salute and all.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The "Riverside" is as good a time-piece as you can buy, of either American or foreign make, no matter what you pay. See the name "Riverside" as well as the word "Waltham" engraved on the movement plate.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, free upon request.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM, MASS.

SENATORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Beauregard Sun: With Rosewater in the senate, Nebraska would at least be represented.

Aurora Republican: A gentleman from Kearney just at present seems to have a lead over the field that puts all competition out of the running. He isn't a dark horse, though he's Brown.

Bradshaw Republican: The York Times declares that it is for Millard, if it has to stand alone. The Bradshaw Republican is for Norris Brown because he is the logical man, and because in doing so it does not have to stand alone.

Trenton Republican-Leader: We believe the western part of the states is entitled to recognition, but if the senatorship has to go to Omaha, give us Edward Rosewater. He has views of his own, and does not hesitate to express them on any and all occasions.

Central City Record: Mr. George D. Meiklejohn is back in Nebraska and would rather like to be United States senator. Mr. Meiklejohn is for the rate bill, favors the election of United States senators by the people, believes in the pure food bill, in short, he is strongly in favor of all the reforms—at present.

Sanborn Blade: There is no doubt but that Rosewater has enemies in every corner of the state, but he is too broad a man to take his spite out on the people, and while he like any other being might square some personal grievances, the people as a whole would not suffer. As to his ability, he has no equal in the state, a fact that is admitted by his enemies, and compared with Millard, Wattles, Greene and Webster he is in a class all by himself when it comes to representing the people.

Humphrey Democrat: After all the "hullabaloo" over the Nebraska senatorship, in which a great halo has been built over the head of Norris Brown, if the republican party wishes to serve the party and state fairly, it will make Edward Rosewater of Omaha the successor of Senator Millard. Not particularly because the honor is due Mr. Rosewater by reason of the long and untiring services rendered the party, but because of his fitness for the place above the other candidates in the race.

Neligh Leader: There is an apparent, growing and strong sentiment favorable to the selection of Hon. Edward Rosewater as United States senator to succeed Millard. Regardless of whatever else may enter into the contest, and notwithstanding objections, it is the fact that he would be able to accomplish more for the state and rank higher among his associates than any man that has for years represented Nebraska in the United States senate.

Waterloo Gazette: The Sioux City Journal contains editorial reference in a recent issue to the senatorial situation in Nebraska in which that paper points out what appears to be a growing sentiment in Nebraska for the selection by the republican state convention of Edward Rosewater of The Bee for the party's preference for United States senator. It reviews Mr. Rosewater's fitness for the duties of that position, his long service to the state, his position upon public questions now before the country, showing his to have been advocating for many years many of the policies now brought to the front by President Roosevelt.

St. Paul Republican: Although absent from the state, being in attendance upon the international postal congress in Rome, E. Rosewater is present in spirit and will be heard from before the convention meets. There is no question but that the man has a lot of friends all over Nebraska. Nothing is more natural than for the several interests to combine against Brown, and that combination must of necessity be behind an Omaha man and it might as well be admitted right now that such an alliance will lead to defeat. Therefore, watch Omaha. And while you are about it don't forget to glance frequently in the direction of Edward Rosewater.

Arcadia Champion: Without any attempt or declaration to the effect that he is a candidate at all, Edward Rosewater is the leading candidate for United States senator from Nebraska. There are a good many reasons why this is true. In the first place he is a man who is well known throughout the state and nation. Not as one who from circumstances or accident has become before the public eye; not as one who is behind the scenes.

ing urged by a hard and fast combination, working through a circle of newspapers, but as a man who has been active in the affairs of the state for over a quarter of a century, taking a decided stand on every issue and fighting it out on that line. Men who have been his political enemies cannot help but admire him, and none of them have ever bested him. His integrity has stood the test through many and many a hard fought political struggle. His ability as a man who does things is not questioned. These are the reasons why Edward Rosewater is nearer the people today than any man mentioned in connection with the senatorship.

Ord Quills: We have had North Platte and South Platte in politics for a long time. If division geographical we must have let us make it east and west Nebraska for a change and name E. Rosewater and Norris Brown for United States senators. The Quills and a number of other republicans have stood for E. Rosewater all along for some place of honor and public service, and we are pleased to note the fact that the prejudices against the brainy and fearless man are fading away. We were particularly impressed with this fact when we felt and saw the evident good will universally entertained toward him at the recent state press meeting.

E. Rosewater has been fought against by men of his own party more than any other Nebraska republican, but he still survives, and in fact has usually been correct in his positions on public questions. In the senate he would command immediate attention, as much as many of the older members of that body, for he is known everywhere and is everywhere recognized as one of our brainiest and most reliable men. Let us make him senator once and see what he will do. One thing, he will not sell us out, neither will he stand for the great public enemies of the day.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"What books have benefited you most?" the young reporter inquired of the fabulously rich man.

"Law books," the Croesus promptly replied. "My father intended me for a lawyer, but he failed to buy my examination and now I'm worth \$50,000,000.—Cleveland Leader.

"Please send a stamped and directed envelope with your manuscript," said the magazine editor's circular.

"No, thanks," replied the occasional contributor. "Let me make him senator once and see what he will do. One thing, he will not sell us out, neither will he stand for the great public enemies of the day."

"She—And you really think Agnes married him for his money?"

"He—There can't be any doubt about it. She preferred him to me.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The girls are working hard getting ready for the church fair."

"Yes, this week they are taking lessons of a short change artist and practicing six hours a day."—Pue.

"When I was your age," said the young man, "my father said, 'I don't think it's quite just to be a lawyer, because I know more things than can be done with a dollar than you did.'—Washington Star.

"Did you notice that a college professor says that in twenty years from now women will be ruling the world?"

"Not until twenty years? Isn't he foolish?"

"Probably the trouble with him is that he isn't married."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE JOURNEY ONWARD.

Thomas Moore. As slow our ship her foamy track Against the wind was cleaving, Her trembling pennant still look'd back To that dear isle 'twas wont to wear. So loth we part from all we love, From all the links that bind us, So turn our hearts, as on we rove, To those we've left behind us!

When, round the bow, of vanished years We talk with joyous seeming, With smiles that might be well be tears, He faintly said, "I don't think it's quite just to be a lawyer, because I know more things than can be done with a dollar than you did."—Washington Star.

And when, in other climes, we meet Some tale of vale enchanting, And mourn but love is waning; We think how great had been our bliss, If heaven had led us to the land, To live and die in scenes like this, With some we've left behind us!

As travelers oft look back at eve When eastward darkly going, To gaze upon that light they leave Still faint behind them glowing,—"He" when the clouds of memory I know No gloom that near consign'd us, We turn to catch one fading ray Of joy that's left behind us!

The Taking Cold Habit. The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, heals. Ask your doctor to tell you all about it. Sold for over sixty years. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.