

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00...

OFFICERS. Omaha—The Bee Building. South Omaha—City Hall Building. Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street. Chicago—1601 Unity Building. New York—159 Home Life Ins. Building...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska—Douglas County, as: C. C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company...

Net total sales, \$43,654. Daily average, \$1,455. C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. (Sealed) in my presence and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1906.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as required.

Should the duplex inquests disagree, who would then decide? The Duke of Devonshire seems to be the George William Curtis of British politics.

Col. Bryan's advance letter of acceptance is subject to revision after the convention speaks. After all the labors of Governor Folk the seeds of graft seem not yet completely eradicated from the St. Louis city council.

If the employees of the government printing office are to be believed the spirit of "Madama" now resides in the office of the engraving clerk. General Treppoff's conversion to the idea of a representative ministry for Russia tends to show that even the Black Hundreds are wavering in their loyalty.

It will be noticed that the Pennsylvania road commands its employees to sell their stock in coal companies, but not to return them to the source whence they came. The democratic mayor and democratic council are still jockeying for place as pie counter distributors. Each one wants to get the credit for handing out the plans.

It seems so difficult to find places for all the brigadier generals that some reformer may yet suggest that the grade be suspended until war makes such officers necessary. Historians in Germany will be forced to become eulogists in spite of facts if the Saxon courts order that criticism of the ancestors of ruling princes is less majesty be recognized as law.

That 33 per cent increase in building permits for Omaha for the month of June over the corresponding month of last year is a pretty good reflection of the city's general growth and prosperity. The woman who swallowed the diamond will have five years in the penitentiary to digest her breakfast, and what is worse, will have to put up with ordinary prison provender during the process.

The release of political prisoners in Venezuela indicates that President Castro feels that his recall to the presidency was not merely formal and that the foreign concessionaires are no longer a political issue. August Rosenberg, the alleged Seattle anarchist, says he returned to Europe to spend the remainder of his days. If all the charges against him are established he may be saved the expense of living during that time.

Inasmuch as only forgery, slander, libel and burglary have been charged against the plaintiff and his associates in the Hartie divorce case it is probable that the end has not been reached, but the developments so far should satisfy even a Pittsburgh millionaire's craving for notoriety. The grain rate controversy has not reached its end, but the railroads will probably get together before long on a basis of mutual agreement. What Omaha insists on is that, whatever settlement is made, the grain market here get a square deal as compared with other points competing for the grain traffic in our territory.

"STAND BY ROOSEVELT."

The republican congressional campaign committee, by adopting for its slogan, "Stand by Roosevelt," as it is reported to have done, merely adjusts itself to the logic of the situation. The people are overwhelmingly with the president, and the fact that the legislation enacted during the late session of congress is to so great an extent in accordance with the aims and program of his administration is the strongest possible basis for appeal for popular support in the coming congressional district and state elections. It was indeed because this result was foreseen that the successful embodiment in law of so much of the Roosevelt program was possible, and the committee could not fail to see how powerful the party plan can be made on the ground of sustaining the president during the last two years of his term.

There is no possible question that this must be the essence of the republican argument on the stump and through the press. It has already been adopted as the paramount feature in every republican state platform that has been put forth so far this year, and it is safe to predict that no state or district convention will be held in which the point will not likewise be pushed to the front. But the crucial test, after all, by which the voters will be mainly influenced, will be the character of the candidates presented by the republican nominating conventions. The cry of "Stand by Roosevelt" will have significance and force according as it is verified by candidates known beyond a peradventure to be men who in the house and in the senate will actually stand by Roosevelt.

There can indeed be no choice as to the battle cry, the campaign argument or the platform, and accordingly aspirants who are unknown or doubtful, or whose special interests and political records are at variance with the whole spirit and purpose of the president, are likely to be loudest in profession of loyalty. It is therefore up to republicans to put on guard not only leaders whose characters and records indubitably make good the "Stand by Roosevelt" battle cry.

REBATING DEVICES.

The conviction of the Chicago & Alton railroad and two of its high officers on charges of rebating is another notable case in the rapidly lengthening list in which the federal courts are bringing to naught and punishing various attempted evasions and devices by which the effect of rebating has been secured by the carrier companies and favored shippers in collusion. A great variety of such devices have been employed to get around the laws under the statute books, and perpetuate under other names the prohibited rebate abuse. But lately the courts have put the seal of condemnation upon all such devices as one after another has been the subject of prosecution.

This line of decisions now practically settles it that the courts will hold as a rebate any transaction or series of transactions, no matter how indirect, complicated and subtle, the effect of which is essentially that of a rebate. This was the point in the recent rebate prosecutions against the Burlington at Kansas City, and now in the Alton case at Chicago the court holds that "by the word 'rate' is not meant merely a figure or figures printed on a schedule filed with the interstate commerce commission and exhibited on the walls of a railway station," but "the net cost to the shipper, the net amount the carrier receives from the shipper and retains."

Which amount must be the same to all shippers and must be exactly shown on the schedule. Any deviation from the rate, the purpose and effect of which is discrimination between shippers, is a rebate within the meaning of the law. It is noteworthy that all these decisions and convictions have been secured under the old interstate commerce law through the policy of robust prosecution. The new law soon to go into effect will immensely strengthen the arm of public authority by explicit provisions against many of the rebate devices and evasions which have been extensively practiced, by severer penalties and by many other means. Thus fortified the courts and prosecuting officers can make rebating in any form or device at once unprofitable from a financial point of view and exceedingly dangerous to the offender.

BUILD FOR THE FUTURE.

The builders of Omaha must look to the future as well as to the present. There is too much danger that in responding to the immediate demands of enlarged business and population, the still larger demands sure to come in the near future may be overlooked and neglected. Our people must realize that the marvelous growth of the past is in all probability to be overshadowed by the growth that is to come. In the short period of fifty years Omaha has run the gamut from a townsite map plastered on an uninhabited prairie to a metropolitan city with a population, including its suburbs, exceeding 150,000. This growth is destined to go on at a more or less rapid rate, and the needs of a city of 250,000 to 300,000 people must be constantly kept in mind in the planning of public and private improvements.

The Omaha of the future must measure up to other cities of its class. It must not be loaded down in the present with cheap-John buildings and eye-sore structures on its principal streets whose removal it would take years to accomplish. If immediate profit and quick returns are permitted to become the ruling factor, not only is the city sure to be disfigured and its growth retarded, but the individual

Party that Does Things.

A republican congress has once again demonstrated the truth of the saying that the republican party is the party that does things. Some mistakes have been made at the session just ended, but as a whole the session was a most fruitful and useful one.

The Lonesomeness of Cleveland.

There will probably be some indignity about inviting Grover Cleveland outright to get into the Bryan chariot, but there will be places for him to come, and he will be permitted to speak occasionally if he shows a disposition and expertise to keep on the trolley. Mr. Cleveland countenanced Judge Parker's candidacy, and he would have given the cold shoulder to Colonel Bryan. Mr. Cleveland has now reached that age and degree of retirement in which he is in danger of being lonesome occasionally. He may not find any companionship but that of the Bryan crowd.

Painful Lapse in News-Getting.

Nothing relating to the wreck at Salisbury has caused more comment among matters whose fate it indirectly influenced, have failed to receive the attention they deserved. For one thing, we have as a nation neglected to stop and pay tribute to the matchless worth of William Nelson Cromwell, who has "lost his job as compiler of the Federal Register. This spectacular result must be credited to Senator Morgan, for while the venerable member from Alabama could not get a word out of William Nelson on the witness stand, it appears that the president got just what he wanted from the capital, and those two little words were a whispered "I resign." It was none too soon.

The Passing of Cromwell.

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An Agricultural Treat.

What is called the American farm products company has been organized under the laws of New Jersey with such capitalists as Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan, H. B. Whitney, Anthony J. D'Amico, and others. It starts with a nominal capitalization of \$10,000,000, and aims to absorb the principal concerns of the country handling dairy products. It will give attention particularly to buying and refining butter under patented processes, which, it is claimed, produce a genuine article superior in quality to farm butter, which is to be a raw material in the company's production. This seems to be the attempted beginning of an agricultural trust, but as long as it gives the capitalist enough to buy a cow or two and a churn will suffice on any farm to start an opposition butter plant, the progress of monopoly in this direction will be rather slow.

Misleading Computations.

Computations of the number of millions of dollars which American tourists spend in Europe in a season are now in order. It is probable that a hundred thousand first-class passengers leave for the continent more money than a million European immigrants bring to this country with them, as their total possessions. But the two economic currents are not exactly on a par; the current carrying the wealthy tourists back to the States is the result of the efforts of European countries to keep their own populations from emigrating. People of all classes find a way in this age of liberty of moving about as they please, letting the fiscal effects take care of themselves.

LABORER OPPORTUNITY.

In a Season of Plenty Prepare for a Shortage. Never before in the history of the great west and northwest has there been such a loud and insistent demand for labor as is heard at the present time. From the camps of Oregon and Washington; through the mining camps of Colorado and Montana, and out on the stock ranges of the great plateau; taxing the force of craftsmen, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and the others to the uttermost, and speeding men through all classes of commercial and mercantile life, this demand, insistent, earnest, even appealing, is heard. Wages keep pace with the laborer's opportunity, the men literally fixing their own price and dictating the terms of their employment. The pertinent questions here are: Is labor rising in a earnest, honorable, effective way to meet its opportunity? Does it lay hold upon its opportunity gladly, cheerfully and with the purpose to give honest service for the generous wage? Are workmen as a class bousing themselves from possible industrial disaster a few years hence in their own homes? Are they adding a sum weekly to their savings account in order that industrial depression, incident to financial disaster, may not find them empty-handed? A glad day, indeed, would it be for the workmen of the United States if these questions could be answered affirmatively, and a glad day for their employers as well. It is frequently said, and unfortunately all too truly, that laboring men as a class work by the clock. The chief desire—the open purpose of many of them—is to "put in time" for the sole purpose of drawing money. To the extent that this is true, the word "honesty" is not in the labor code. There are exceptions, but the rule remains and has wide application. Every employer recognizes this fact and deplores it not only for his own sake, but for the sake of the laborer who rises to his opportunity. Every laborer recognizes it, and many excuse and even glory in it. It is a sad commentary upon the short-sightedness of human nature that this condition exists, and the saddest feature is found in the moral obtuseness that underlies it. "Recst thou a man diligent in business," said the wise man. "He shall stand among kings; he shall not stand among men." The opportunity is offered in the great wave of industrial prosperity that is now sweeping the country for every man to make for himself a place among kings—i. e., the upright, honorable men of the nation. If he fails to do this and is found among men, he has a decided moral effect on republican county conventions throughout the state.

Will Be on the Ticket.

The opponents of Rosewater were again knocked out at the primaries in Douglas county by a vote of two to one Tuesday, which gives Rosewater a big leverage in the state convention. With the other counties that have expressed a preference for the editor of The Bee, there can be little question but what his name will be on the ticket for United States senator.

A Decided Moral Effect.

Edward Rosewater's candidacy for United States senator received a big boost when he delegates from Douglas county were chosen by a vote of almost two to one in the republican primaries. The result in Douglas county cannot fail to have a decided moral effect on republican county conventions throughout the state.

NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

It Looks Pretty Good. Wakefield Republican (rep.). Douglas county will send a solid Rosewater delegation to the state convention. This looks pretty good for Mr. Rosewater's candidacy for the senate.

Home Delegation in Safe Harbor.

Beaumont Sun (ind.). The old man at the helm appears to have plotted the Rosewater delegation to a safe harbor. Notwithstanding the complication of the ballot that was presented in the hope of confusion, the lowest man on the Rosewater ticket received 800 more votes than the highest man on the opposition. The complexity of the ballot may be understood when it is stated that it took the district judge, who decided upon the intentions of the legislature and who had given the law the ballot, considerable study, twenty-five minutes to mark his ticket.

Well in the Lead.

Table Rock Argus (rep.). At the primaries in Omaha Rosewater was counted in the lead by a two for one vote, the lowest Rosewater candidate getting about 1,000 votes more than the highest of the opposition candidates. This practically insures Mr. Rosewater a solid delegation from Douglas county and makes him the leading candidate now, as he has 100 elected delegates already.

Evidence of Strong Determination.

Tekamah Journal (rep.). Douglas county republicans registered a strong preference for Edward Rosewater for United States senator at Tuesday's primaries. The primary ticket was a cumbersome affair, and the endorsement Mr. Rosewater receives is all the stronger because of the manner in which his eighty-three delegates had to be elected. Could they have voted under a Rosewater heading the majority would have been greater, but it wouldn't have represented so strongly the determination of the Douglas county republicans to give him the delegation, notwithstanding the bitter antagonism of the Fontanelle club.

Still on Top in Omaha.

Hastings Republican. Rosewater is still on top in Omaha.

By a Large Majority.

Burchard Times (rep.). As the Times predicted a month ago, Edward Rosewater carried the Omaha primaries by a large majority, and the big delegation will go to the state convention to work for the nomination of the editor of The Bee for United States senator.

Gives a Tremendous Boost.

O'Neill Frontier (rep.). The Fontanelles were overwhelmingly defeated at the primaries in Douglas county Tuesday, the entire Rosewater delegation winning by over two to one. Rosewater's candidacy received a tremendous boost in his home county.

Stronger Today Than Ever.

Hastings Tribune (rep.). Edward Rosewater has won the first round in the fight for senatorial honors. At the Douglas county republican primaries the entire Rosewater delegation carried over the Fontanelle ticket with hands down—the lowest man on the Rosewater ticket running more than 800 ahead of the Crouse ticket. By securing such an overwhelming victory from the Fontanelle ticket Mr. Rosewater has demonstrated to the major portion of the republican party of Nebraska that he is much stronger politically and personally today than ever before.

Victory is Most Decisive.

Lincoln Journal (rep.). The full extent of Edward Rosewater's victory in Douglas county is now plain. He will appear in the republican state convention with the solid delegation, eighty-three votes, behind him to help make him the republican nominee for United States senator. The Rosewater ticket carried over in Omaha and has about 2,500 total votes against half that for the Fontanelle ticket. This decisive Rosewater victory disposes of some things, not all. It disposes of any effective candidacy from Omaha except Rosewater. John L. Webster and Charles Crouse had a long time ago from the stage setting of the senatorial drama. They will now be followed by Lorenzo Crouse and Joseph H. Millard, notwithstanding the announcement by the latter that he is still in the field. In the field he may be, but certainly not in the race. The possession of eighty-three votes which can be handled solidly in making combinations with candidates for other places on the state ticket gives Mr. Rosewater an advantage in the state convention that it is not wise to undertake.

Natural and Legitimate Result.

York Times (rep.). Mr. Rosewater's victory in Douglas county is more awe-inspiring than even the most sanguine anticipations, being about two to one. His entire delegation of eighty-three are elected by about that amount. There has not been such unanimity in that county since the county was organized. It is what we anticipated and predicted, only more so, and the same sentiment prevails the state with the exception of a few counties. It could not be otherwise. All this agitation against corporations points with unerring finger to the man who has been the head and front of it for thirty years, who has consistently and insistently made the fight through good report and ill report, and mostly ill report. The State Journal, which exerts considerable influence in the South Platte country, has declared to Mr. Rosewater and The Omaha Bee, "You have beaten all these thirty years and we have been wrong while we have in fact been a willing tool of corporations who have bravely and consistently fought the battles of the common people, sometimes almost alone. You have been maligned, abused, beaten and your life attempted while we were fighting on the other side. You were right and we were wrong." This is the virtual admission of the Journal and its followers. They are strong enough to raise the storm, but all too weak to guide or control it. The people on the point. It is a war of Rosewater's pure and simple, and if it prevails in the state will sweep him into the United States senate. It is the natural and only legitimate result.

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ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The frequency of blow-holes in the East and North rivers, due to escaping air from tunnel works, are surface indications of serious trouble in the river beds. Work on the Pennsylvania double-tube tunnels between New York and New Jersey has come to a standstill. A strike of the tunnel diggers, locally known as sand hogs, for fewer hours and more wages, is the announced cause of the delay. The facts are, according to the Times, that the tubes are too near the surface of the river bed, necessitating unusual air pressure to keep out water, and men working under the air pressure are said to be exhausted in two hours. Their workday is six hours in two three-hour shifts. They insist on a reduction to two shifts of two hours each. The Pennsylvania's East river tunnel was planned to be under the river at an average depth of only twenty feet. The English contracting firm which got the contract for the Pennsylvania's East river tunnel argued that even if they did strike through the river bed, they would be able to construct a new or false river bed by sinking bags of clay and cement. They had taken this course in tunneling under the Thames, they said.

American engineers pointed out that the tide in the Thames could not be compared with that in the East river. They said the East river tide was much stronger than the tide of the Thames, so that bags of clay and cement would be swept away from the points where they were sunk. Consequently it would be impossible to create a false river bed.

This proved to be the case when the first "blow-out" occurred. The compressed air forced a hole from the completed end of the tunnel through the bed of the river out to the water, where it made the water bubble like a cauldron. Bags of cement were dumped into the river in Perry Slip and the first tunnel was discovered. But as fast as the bags were thrown from a barge in the ferry slip they were carried away by the tide.

The mystery which has long given Chinatown its chief charm has been dispelled, the great secret has been laid bare ruthlessly. Chop suey is not edible. It is the decision handed down by the custom house authorities. Many had suspected it; a few had openly affirmed it. But as long as the "rubber neck wagons" brought daily receipts, whose chief delight it was to prod away at the weird mixtures in the china bowls with "those cute little sticks," the Chinese restaurant keeper dwelt secure and prospered. Only the cook knew what the chop suey was made of, and he could be trusted not to tell. The question as to just what chop suey is was brought about by the collector of the port, who assessed the article at 40 per cent ad valorem duty. The collector held it was a sauce, but this view was disputed by the importers of the "Voluntarism" testimonies, who were taken and merchants and manufacturers of chop suey were brought here to testify as to the edible properties of the dainty. Last week the decision was announced, and not being edible, chop suey in future will be admitted to this country under a duty of 30 per cent. But it is not to have been cheap at any price to have kept the secret inviolate.

The federal authorities have begun an investigation into the genuineness of the naturalization papers held by certain members of the New York police department, and into the methods with which these members obtained their places on the force. The disclosures made thus far are said to be little short of startling. From the cases that have already come to the notice of the authorities it is said that one-third of the policemen are neither entitled to citizenship nor a place on the force. It is generally conceded that many who are on the force and some who have been made sergeants and even captains obtained their citizenship papers upon their arrival in this country. It is believed by many that some of the policemen now on the force were "made" before they left their native land.

New York proposes to celebrate the year 1907, which is the tercentenary of Henry Hudson's entrance of the river which bears his name, with a series of pageants and observances which should attract the world with their unusual interest. September and October will be the months of several monumental enterprises. The Hudson memorial bridge across the Hudson viaduct across Dyckman street valley, which will commemorate the introductory trip of Fulton's steamboat, at Clermont, up the Hudson. Then also, it is hoped, a fine new park on Inwood Hill, in which Riverside Drive will meet the Hudson bridge, will be opened and also the state parks farther up the Hudson at Valhalla, Point and Hook Mountain. To lend interest to this occasion reproductions of Hudson's Half Moon, from Holland, and of Fulton's Clermont will ascend the river; and land and water parades in which, no doubt, half the world will be represented, with the United States, Great Britain and The Netherlands leading the march. The Hudson memorial bridge across the Hudson viaduct across Dyckman street valley, which will commemorate the introductory trip of Fulton's steamboat, at Clermont, up the Hudson. Then also, it is hoped, a fine new park on Inwood Hill, in which Riverside Drive will meet the Hudson bridge, will be opened and also the state parks farther up the Hudson at Valhalla, Point and Hook Mountain. To lend interest to this occasion reproductions of Hudson's Half Moon, from Holland, and of Fulton's Clermont will ascend the river; and land and water parades in which, no doubt, half the world will be represented, with the United States, Great Britain and The Netherlands leading the march.

The dome of the federal building is a genuine old curiosity shop such as it would delight the heart of any thoroughgoing antiquarian to rummage in. Around the walls of the dusty old room under the curved roof are heaped records of the federal courts running away back to the year 1789, the year when the federal government was set a-going. Even more interesting than these, with their reminiscences of legal battles once the theory now almost forgotten, are the ranks and piles and heaped shelves of patent exhibits. Here are duplicates of every invention of note made during the nineteenth century. Howe's sewing machine, the Edison incandescent light, baby carriages, nail making machines—these and nearly every other mechanical invention of importance have been the subject of litigation in the local federal courts until the patent rights of one or the other claimant have been established. As the suits were brought exhibits, copies of the original inventions, were filed with the court and ended here, contributing to one of the most varied, extensive and interesting collections of antique objects in New York city.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Warsaw police are killed if they don't resign and arrested if they do. In either case they are sure to die. A policeman's life is not a happy one. John Sharp Williams, democratic leader in the house of representatives has a rose garden, tended by himself, which he declares is "the finest in the state of Mississippi." Over in New York a woman accused a man of stealing \$1,000 from her. Then she visited him in jail and they were married. Evidently she has some deep-laid plan to wreak vengeance here.

Henry C. Frick's new home, which has been in course of construction at Frick's Crossing, Mass., for the past two years, is about ready to be moved. Among other remarkable things it contains a large swimming pool connected directly with the Atlantic ocean, so that the bather merely has to turn a stopcock to obtain the pleasures of a swim in the sea without leaving the house. After making a thorough search for the past six months for a capable head to the index bureau of the State department, Secretary Root has finally appointed John R. Buck of Maine to the place, with the understanding that he is to bring the understanding of that important bureau into line with the War department system, as modified by the peculiar requirements of the State department.

MERRY JINGLES.

Mrs. Knox—Mrs. Stiffens is getting awfully stout. I've heard of people spoken of as being stout, but I never saw any one as round as she. Mr. Knox—Oh, I don't know. There's her husband; he's a wonder.—Philadelphia Press. "Yes, he is our oldest letter carrier. Just think how many anxious hearts have been faster at the sound of his approaching footsteps." "Wonder if he has any idea of the number of bills he has delivered."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Casually," said Uncle Eben, "you'll run across a man that 'ud rather walk de door way'n' dis 'niver saw any one pedestrainin' lookin' foh work."—Washington Star. "I suppose you are willing to admit the superiority of civilization?" "No, I'm not. I'm enlightened being; your implements of warfare are undoubtedly much superior to ours."—Washington Star.

"And did she marry the swimmer who so gallantly rescued her?" "Marry him? I should say not. Why, the man already has a wife and seven children."—St. Louis Republic. Fresh Guest—Yours seems to be a favorite resort for summer girls. Landlord—You bet! Over there is a couple of 'em that's been coming here for ten or fifteen summers.—Chicago Tribune.

"Flying machines costing but \$1,000 each are to be put on the market by a Philadelphia inventor." "Are they warranted to go up?" "Yes, they are." "I suppose they will come down without any warrant."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TANTALS.

T. A. Daily in Philadelphia Catholic Standard. Some circumstanes justify The creed of "Might is right!" And he is but a wonder—Who strives to be polite. "Was a public drinking fountain Stood in the city square, And many thirsty mortals Were congregated there. Within a marble basin The water bubbled up, And anchored by a cable Was one small drinking cup. I mind'd of my manners, Gave way to "Ladies first." Although my very palate Was burning with thirst, The lady took the dipper. Nor even glanced at me, But raised the dripping cupful To taunt my agony. She drank with maddening slowness, And then when she was through, Up spake another lady: "Yes, thank you, after you." This lady had a sister, Four daughters and a son, And each assumed the dipper As soon as she was done. Then she did take a brief Within the drinking place, And used the cup for cleaning The youngsters' heads and face. Then came a British fellow, Who spoke of "marking." "I've gotter ketcher rain." Through all this weary waiting I stood as one accurst, My very soul was swelling, My mouth was black with thirst. Still, now my turn was coming, A thing of awful horror Att'd quietly come to pass. Up waded another matron, Attended by a crew Of orphans from a founding home, All the rest two by two, And each of these was thirty— Awounded into a trance, And suppose kindly surmised The blessed ambulation. Some circumstanes justify The creed of "Might is right!" And he is but a wonder—Who strives to be polite.

For the Children To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health. Sold for 60 years. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. ATYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. ATYER'S SANSAPARILLA—For constipation. ATYER'S AGUE CURE—For malarial fevers.