

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska—Douglas County, as of C. C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1906 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net total sales, 976,994. Daily average, 31,515.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1906. M. H. HINGATE, 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 required.

Nebraska will vote on the constitutional amendment for an elective railway commission in November just the same.

J. B. Duke says he made his fortune by advertising and for a while it looked as if one of his relatives was to lose his in the same manner.

Russian liberals who hesitate at plunging the country into civil war evidently fear the czar's power to a greater extent than he trusts it.

With Pulanones and Igorrotes both on the warpath in the Philippines Uncle Sam may be compelled to change the scene of his army maneuvers.

Moroccan tribesmen are said to be clamoring for a "holy" war. Presumably this kind of a war would not conform to the definition of General Sherman.

The first trial of the direct primary over in Illinois appears to have been even more of a success than was at first anticipated, but there is no "rotation" ballot in Illinois.

The wreck of that Italian ship off the coast of Spain is a reminder that man is still far from controlling the elements. A wide field remains for the inventor and scientist.

Secretary Root, after his return from Brazil, may be able to explain how the United States consumes each year ten times as much real Mocha and Java coffee as is produced.

When Congressman Longworth takes all those European gifts on a personally conducted tour through the American customs house the "tariff rippers" may gain a distinguished convert.

American contestants at the Cowes' yacht races will have the satisfaction of racing in the sight of two kings, even though they secure no prizes—a valuable consideration for advertising purposes.

If the adoption of the "earthquake clause" means anything Californians should secure lower insurance rates—but the clause means anything but that.

Perhaps the difference between the \$200,000 subscribed by the Standard Oil company for San Francisco relief and the \$20,000 received by the chairman of the relief committee may be found in the "rebate" fund.

It transpires that Mayor Dahman did not know just what he was biting off when he volunteered to hand down the decision in the sparring match between the agents of those rival automatic registering weighing machines.

The populist candidate for the democratic gubernatorial nomination has gained unlooked-for headway. Those democratic spiders did not realize what they were doing when they invited the populist fly into their web-woven parlor.

The attention of the Nebraska State Board of Assessment is respectfully called to the new railroad assessment just made in Iowa, by which the valuation of Iowa railroads has been raised for taxation by more than \$4,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the tax bureaucrats there put up the same poverty pies that they did in Nebraska.

POPULAR CHOICE OF SENATOR IN ILLINOIS.

The drift of public sentiment toward popular choice of United States senators is again exemplified by the direct primary just held in Illinois, which insures the nomination and re-election of Senator Shelby M. Cullom.

The issue of the primary, so far as republicans were concerned, was the contest between Senator Cullom and ex-Governor Yates for the senatorial endorsement, and the decisive expression of the rank and file in favor of Senator Cullom has already called forth complete acquiescence in the result on the part of Governor Yates, notwithstanding the very creditable showing which he made at the polls.

This popular expression may not be legally binding upon the legislature, but it constitutes a moral obligation which without doubt will be recognized and carried out. Republican candidates for the legislature will go before the people giving full notice that their election means the return of Senator Cullom for another six years, and the people of Illinois may be confidently counted on to ratify the republican choice.

One incident of the canvass in Illinois is worth mentioning in passing, and that is the avowed and cordial support given ex-Governor Yates by Governor Deneen, by whom the state's administrative influence was thrown in his favor. The espousal of the candidacy of Yates by Deneen is explained as a return of favors because in the last state convention Yates threw his strength to the present governor and made possible Governor Deneen's occupancy of the executive office. This is a shining example of conscientious payment of a political debt that is seldom found in the world of politics.

The significance of the Illinois primary for Nebraska at the present time lies in the plain response it makes to the demand of the people for a voice in the selection of their United States senators. Here again the plea that the nomination of a candidate for senator would weaken the party in appealing for votes in the legislative districts has been rejected and the party leaders have wisely concluded that more is to be gained by taking the people into their confidence than by trying to keep them in the dark and attempting to elect the senator by legislative manipulation. The forthcoming nomination of a candidate for senator in Nebraska has, therefore, another good precedent in the action of the Illinois republicans.

HEARST'S STRATEGY.

The struggle of the New York democracy to escape from capture by William R. Hearst, a result which is regarded so important from a national point of view, is almost pitiable and has been confined mainly to mere denunciation of the man in the mugs-wump press, which usually inclines to the democratic party. Of organized movement against Hearst there has been little. The party workers over the state have scant encouragement because they lack leadership. The leaders who should make front against him evidently view his position as formidable.

The strategy of Hearst, if the statements of his most conspicuous newspaper opponents are to be accepted, is to get into position either to force the democratic convention to nominate him for governor or to go to defeat if it refuses to nominate him. The explicit declaration of Mr. Bryan that he will take no part for or against in the Hearst contest has under the circumstances played into Hearst's hands, and even if he should be nominated and beaten it will still leave him in control of the party organization of the Empire state and a potent factor in the preliminaries to the national convention in 1908.

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Efforts are being put forth to make the seventeenth annual session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress at Kansas City a revival of that organization, which of late had fallen somewhat into decrepitude. Secretary Root has been prevailed on to make an address that will certify the importance of the occasion and contribute to its interest.

Every year now marks an enormous growth of the commercial concerns of this region, comprehending the consolidated empires of the Louisiana purchase and the great cessation from Mexico, as well as the territory secured under the Oregon settlement. The sum of its commercial industries, represented by more than one-half of the total railroad mileage of the United States, has grown now, especially after the great industrial uplift of the last decade, to be an interest which more than ever calls for the united consideration of its people. The program for discussion, including among many others such subjects as river improvement, reclamation of arid land by irrigation, live stock and public highways, suggests at once the variety of the interests that require attention.

being of public conscience and of transition and adjustment of government to new commercial standards and methods, such a gathering will afford opportunity for untrammelled expression of western convictions and aims, and it depends only whether true representatives of western progress will utilize that opportunity or leave the arena to the same old spokesmen of special interests who have monopolized the congress in the past.

QUESTION OF TARIFF REVISION.

The plan of the leaders of the republican congressional campaign to keep the question of tariff revision in the background as far as possible is made more definite by later information than could be gathered from the original announcement following the Oyster Bay conference. Reports that are accepted as authentic represent the president as disposed to acquiesce in the judgment of Speaker Cannon and his associates that the party should not promise a general revision of the tariff until after the next presidential election.

There is no question but that the president shares in the widespread belief that the present tariff could be materially improved by a reduction in certain schedules, and if he has agreed to let the tariff matter rest, it can be only because he is convinced that more important work is at hand and that the tariff revision could be delayed with less menace to public interests than could be the unfinished features of his campaign to repress the lawless trusts and regulate the relations of interstate corporations and the public. The president appreciates, as few others do, the immense magnitude and difficult character of the work remaining to be done both to hold the gains already made and to lighten the restraint of public authority upon corporate aggression.

It is plausibly argued that the president regards it as peculiarly his duty to pursue steadfastly the path he has been following up to the end of his term, which can be none too long for his purpose, and that to complicate it with tariff revision would be of doubtful wisdom even if all conditions were otherwise apparent. The just enacted rate law is yet to be put into effect and practically applied in all its provisions, while the prosecutions to reduce the great trade combinations to their proper sphere, which have taken such arduous effort to bring to the present stage, will require persistent exertion of the executive for completion. The trusts and corporations confronted with this prospect would doubtless welcome anything that would distract the president's attention and halt him in his determination, and this consideration probably has great weight with him.

At the same time there is no denying the growing feeling, especially in the west, that the tariff schedules are excessive in many respects and that the postponement of revision is merely a temporary makeshift. The republicans have heretofore successfully appealed to the country to support the protective principle, urging that the revision when made should be made by the friends of protection rather than its enemies. The effort to keep the tariff issue out of this congressional campaign may succeed generally, but it is bound to crop out here and there wherever the opposition may force it and the party will have to be ready to meet it with a fairly definite program that will satisfy the people.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock is again distressing himself because Douglas county is paying rent to The Bee building for the suites of rooms occupied by the three equity courts. He is not distressed a bit over the rent which the county is paying to the New York Life building for the rooms occupied by the county attorney, but it grieves his heart sorely to see the judges and lawyers riding up The Bee building elevators, when it would gladden him so much more to see them climbing breathlessly the steep court house steps. He does not claim that the county is paying any more for the rooms it occupies in the fireproof Bee building than other tenants do, nor that the county is not getting its money's worth in every respect. If an attempt was made to evict the courts from The Bee building without notice before the year were up, Mr. Hitchcock would denounce it as a great outrage, but he coolly demands that the county repudiate its agreement for the use of the rooms in the middle of the term of the contract, and without notice. Mr. Hitchcock's paper has a reputation for advocating repudiation and perhaps only wants the county to help him out by becoming a repudiator, too.

Senator Millard's private secretary vouches for the fact that "no western senator stands higher with President Roosevelt than does Senator Millard." Surely Senator Millard has been most grievously wronged by those who suspected that he was in active sympathy and co-operation with the railroad senators who exerted themselves to the utmost last winter to block President Roosevelt's plan for rate regulation legislation.

Mexico charges that the recent anti-American agitation there was fomented by American railroads that want to distract immigration from that country. The Mexicans evidently think the shoulders of the railroads are broad enough to bear all their ills.

The appeal of the Young Negroes' association for aid in developing the character and intelligence of members of the race emphasizes the fact that there are some things which people can only acquire for themselves. All friends of the negro race will willingly help them, but the gift of character is not within their power.

Now is the time for the Real Estate exchange and for the heavy property owners' committee to get busy, with a view to keeping the tax rate down. Increased assessments of property will not produce desired results unless accompanied by decreased tax levies.

Of course, it would be altogether erroneous to assume that Mr. Hitchcock had fixed the date for his democratic congressional convention for August 30 on purpose to give him an excuse to stay away from the Bryan homecoming reception at New York.

Democrats and republicans of one Missouri county have entered into an agreement to bar money, liquor and cigars as campaign material in the pending contest. The "independent voter" will probably find himself really independent.

Son-in-law's democratic newspaper seems still to be laboring under the delusion that if it can only blackwash all the other candidates sufficiently father-in-law may yet be resurrected as a republican candidate for United States senator.

Return from Within.

When Mr. Bryan gets through removing national committees, he might do a good turn by removing some of his fellow-dates in the Philippines who are not behaving properly.

Overlooking Some Chances.

The western hemisphere is the logical and legitimate sphere of commercial influence for the United States. The doors of twenty republics are open. It is our own fault that we make no larger use of them.

Distinction Without Difference.

The price of coal is going up silently but steadily at a time when no one wants to buy, but the price will be there when the cold weather comes just the same. Is this any different from the ice combination?

Return in Campaign Methods.

The republican congressional committee has asked the people to contribute the money to the military establishment, but it has not asked for small sums from many voters. One dollar is suggested as the proper gift for the legitimate uses of the coming campaign. That looks like a genuine effort to get away from all possible subterfuge to rich and powerful interests which have been in the habit of making liberal campaign contributions. It has the appearance, at least, of a strong desire to popularize campaign work and go straight to the people for support and success.

PILGRIMS WERE NOT PERFECT.

Some Spots on the Halo of New England Pioneers Are Shown Up. Hon. John D. Lobb, of Massachusetts, has asked the members of the famous Plymouth colony, pioneers of New England, were a superior class of people. Speaking at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the first church of Plymouth, Mass., he said: Even in this Pilgrim colony the saints can be counted on the fingers. We are apt to think of it as a little kingdom of heaven on earth. But it is amusing to read the loving and scriptural phraseology under guise of which the knife of shrewd dicker was stuck in the other's ribs. Some of the very elect entrusted with its affairs were false to the trust and used their positions to feather their own nests—much feaiser to their trust than any president of a modern insurance company. The first minister sent to it in 1624 was a factious hypocrite who stirred up strife, and was shown to have been a libertine, guilty of gross immorality. The second was a cross between a crank and an idiot, and was shipped off in short order. One of the original number was hung for willful murder, while the first decade social vices, infested the community, drunkenness, bickering, slander, boresomeness, even crimes against nature and all this in a community of very limited numbers. No New England village of today need fear comparison. But the good prevailed with them over the evil, as it has prevailed with us and will hereafter prevail.

I believe that all the present eruption and riot and violence which startle us today are only the boiling of the cauldron which, hot and scalding now, is sloughing off the scum. But, on the other hand, I do not shut my eyes to the peril. I recognize the discontent of the body politic which shakes the foundations under us like the tremors of an earthquake. It is a discontent that reaches to the provision of law and the inaction of congress. It might be proper for some brave soul to suggest that law should stand before the general staff-made regulations or departmental interpretation of statutes; but no one has arisen to the occasion with any great amount of vigor in this writing, although there are signs that some expressions of an official character will be made soon—and certainly the young men who have a right to entertain a grievance in this whole matter will be heard from. As the situation stands, eighteen of the vacancies will be reserved for the enlisted men, twelve in the infantry and cavalry and six in the artillery, leaving ten for civilians.

Regulation of Rates.

A western railroad is quoted as saying that it is little less than fatal to give over the business of regulating the railroads to men instead of to expert railroad men. But it is the president of a western railroad, A. B. Stickney, who says that the best and most effective case of rate regulation we have in the country was the work of a body of small-salaried men, who were not railroad experts—the Iowa commission which several years ago framed and put in force a system of rate charging which has remained in force ever since and which is generally satisfactory. It is quite often the case that those who are less acquainted with the details of a business are better able to work out the general principles which should govern it.

White Wings A-plenty.

Chicago Inter Ocean. One of the Omaha packing firms announces that beginning this week every one of its 1,500 workmen will be clothed in white duck, at the expense of the firm. Laundries have been installed, and every employee will have a clean, fresh suit each morning. This firm, ought to provide a special brand of scented chewing tobacco.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

A question has been referred to the War department whether an enlisted man of the army may have charges preferred against him for refusing to pay a sum of money as the value of certain private property lost through his negligence. The soldier was placed in charge of a pack train returning to Fort Apache, Ariz. The packs contained the bedding of certain soldiers who had been on duty as escort to a paymaster. One of the packs containing a shelter-half, the property of the United States and some blankets, the property of two soldiers, was lost. The surviving officer recommended that the soldier be required to make good the loss to the other enlisted men. The soldier refused. In this case the circumstances are not regarding as constituting a scandal, and it is considered as establishing a dangerous precedent to hold that officers and soldiers are personally responsible for private property which may be included in certain government transportation of which the officer or soldier has been placed in charge and for which he is responsible to his superiors alone. The soldier's refusal in the case is not regarded as warranting his trial by court-martial.

There has been issued from the War department a general order publishing the new regulations governing the school of application for cavalry and field artillery at Fort Riley. There is an increase in the number of officers detailed annually for instruction. There will be detailed each year not exceeding twenty-four lieutenants of cavalry who have not previously attended the school, and twelve lieutenants of artillery who have not been at the school, the cavalry officers to be nominated by regimental commanders or by the chief of staff and artillery lieutenants to be nominated by the chief of artillery. The commandant at the school is authorized to detail as student officers also such officers belonging to organizations stationed at Fort Riley as may be desired. The course of instruction has been increased and now will extend from November 1 to the following October 15, with a recess from December 24 to January 2. An important feature of the new regulations is that diplomas of the school will exempt the holders thereof from professional examination for promotion. The regulations above that held by them at graduation for a period of two years in cavalry drill regulations, field artillery drill regulations, hippology, and security and information.

Captain J. A. Logan, Jr., the substitute regimental commander of the 1st Cavalry, with Major I. W. Little, the army quartermaster, accompanied the circus for a week or so for the purposes of observation, has made a full report of his visit. It was not expected that the methods of provisioning in the circus would be productive of many ideas of value to the military establishment, but it has been considered worth while detailing the commissary and the quartermaster to see just how the circus people handled a large force of employees and a huge amount of material. It was observed by the army officers, who were afforded every courtesy and opportunity to view for themselves the perfect system prevailing in all departments of subsistence and transportation. Every man has his task to do and the labor must be performed with the precision of clock work. The discipline among the employees was a factor in the whole arrangement and introduced an element which could hardly have been adopted in the military service, where the practice of dismissal without notice or other formality as a means of maintaining efficiency would be out of the question. The transportation is a problem which is simplified to some extent by the preliminary contracts with the railroads, while the subsistence is by contract which, eminently suited to the needs of the circus, does not in any way serve the purposes of the army. The equipment, also, is much too heavy for military use, although quite suitable in all respects for a traveling show. After all, the army officers found there was very little to learn of military value from the circus methods.

The decision of the secretary of war to admit civilians to the competition for appointment as second lieutenant in the regular army is a most effective case if he wishes, regardless of the number of available candidates from the ranks and their relation to the existing vacancies. Mr. Root believed that the examination should be competitive and that the secretary of the military academy, solicited by the War department and never published to the army, that the enlisted men should be provided for as far as the vacancies permitted before there was any thought of the candidates from civil life. The admission of civilians to the competition is a species of favoritism, which very easily be employed to good uses, and it is unfortunate that there is such a condition in the War department that whatever may be desired by the secretary of war and the president may be readily, somehow, be accomplished without taking the fourth. He voted for Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, his duties in the army preventing him voting for other presidents.

PROTECT

RED RAVEN is like a good revolver, when you need it, you need it badly. Therefore keep it in the house or have a place located where they do keep it. RED RAVEN protects against sick headache, constipation, indigestion and nausea, and does it in a pleasant and natural way. RED RAVEN is a sparkling water in half pint bottles, one of which is a dose. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE PRICE, 15c

EASTERN VIEWS OF IOWA IDEA.

Springfield (Mass.), Republican: The correct answer to the question, "What is the Iowa idea, anyway?" is simply Cummins' idea.

New York Sun: "Handsome Albert," the foe of Mr. Cummins used to call him. He doesn't look very handsome as he stands on that platform.

Philadelphia Record: Shaw refused to appoint Cummins to the United States senate when the young man had a good right to claim the succession to John H. Gear, and now Cummins switches the Shaw presidential boom upon a sidetrack that leads to the junk heap.

Washington Post: No charge can be made that Cummins is a "free trader and a democrat," but the fact is that the revisionist, however politic they become in platform planks and in convention speeches, have captured the nominations and control the republican party of Iowa.

Minneapolis Journal: The most significant development of the Iowa republican convention was the crushing of the Shaw presidential boom. Never before probably has a "favorite son" received such a snub in his own state. The secretary of the treasury was literally overwhelmed with humiliation, the climax of which was capped when he was publicly hissed in a convention of his own party.

Philadelphia Press: The success of Governor Cummins in Iowa is a personal triumph. Contrary to all precedent he wins a third nomination. He beats the old and long established leadership. He brings a new and younger and more aggressive element into the ascendancy. Heretofore he has been tolerated by the old regime. Now he is the master force, and it is a question how far he will tolerate the tolerators.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A polo player at 55 is P. F. Collier, owner of Collier's Weekly, a man of wealth. Mr. Collier is the most ardent of horsemen and has been playing polo for twenty-five years.

The inventory of Russell Sage's estate is said to be disclosing unlooked-for bundles of high grade securities, and there is talk now that the fortune may prove to be far in excess of \$10,000,000.

A New York hotel being erected for the use of single women will have three stories over 35. Many such hotels have failed by reason of foot rules, and yet had none so thoroughly foolish as this.

Few living rulers can claim the same distinction as the king of Roumania, who is a sovereign without having been born to sovereignty. A member of the Hohenzollern family, he was elected as captain of the first regiment of Dragoon Guards when on his 33rd birthday he was offered and accepted the crown of Roumania.

Rev. Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, the new president of Rutgers college, is a remarkable example of the transmission of hereditary traits. He is the fifth of his name who has been identified with the government of the college, his father, his grandfather, his great-grandfather and his great-great-grandfather all having been trustees of the institution.

A man of an experimental turn of mind who recently traveled by stages from New York to Nebraska is convinced that western people are more honest than eastern. He had 150 pounds of excess baggage. A quarter and a wink carried it from New York to Washington. Thirty-five cents and another wink took it from Washington to a town in Iowa. At the town in Iowa small change and winks were not current and to get the extra 150 pounds from Iowa to Lincoln cost \$1.50, the regular rate.

Owing to the fact that the only President he ever had an opportunity of voting for met with an early death, Major J. N. Morgan, a retired officer of the United States army, and at present military supervisor at the Western Military academy, has decided that he will cast no more votes for president for fear the fate of the three he did vote for might overtake him. He voted for Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, his duties in the army preventing him voting for other presidents.

LAUGHING LINES.

Kilcker—"I think the world owes every man a living."

Buckner—"I think the world owes every man a living. But he has to take it out of his trade—New York Sun."

Church—"When you feel blue, you want to go out and try some roller skates. Gotham—"That's just what I did."

"What was the result?" "I came home black and blue"—Yonkers Statesman.

Jiggs—"Why did Jekinson give up his club when he married?" "Big—Well, he said his wife could always find him there when he went out nights—Bohemian."

Mistress—"Who is at the door, Jane?" "Mrs. Parson's son, nor am I'm waiting for Toledo 4284—Puck."

Mr. Nervey—"Delighted to hear you're going to be married soon."

Miss Peck—"The idea!" "That's news to me."

Mr. Nervey—"You misunderstand me. I mean I'll be delighted to hear it after I propose to you tonight—Philadelphia Ledger."

"Which side do you wish your hair combed on?" asked the barber, who appeared to be trying to make a hole in the customer's head with his comb.

"The outside, please."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Yes," said Mr. Vane. "I admit I'm somewhat conceited. It's a bad fault."

"Not only that," replied Miss Peppery, "but it also indicates very bad taste."—Philadelphia Press.

Jack—"And after we are married, darling, the love lights will still linger in your eyes."

Eva—"Yes, but the love lights won't stop the gas bill from coming every month, my dear."—Chicago News.

"Say, paw?" "What is meant by running gear?"

"A woman's tongue, my son."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"I presume," said his old friend, "now that you have a young man as an assistant pastor you divide the parish work with him."

"Yes," answered the elderly preacher, scratching his chin reflectively. "I suppose you could call it that. He does the marrying, and I do the burying."—Chicago Tribune.

Degrees of Sense. There's "fine sense" and "coarse sense." Each good in its way.

But the man who has horse sense Knows when to say "nelp."—Philadelphia Press.

AUGUST.

James Whitcomb Riley. A day of torpor in the sulthen heat. Of surly passion in the sluggish stream.

The steaming cattle lave their lazy feet. With drooping eyes, and dream. Long since the winds have died, and in the sky.

There lives no cloud to hint of Nature's grief. The sun glares over like an evil eye. And withers flower and leaf.

Upon the gleaming harvest field remote The thresher lies deserted, like some old dismantled gallion that hangs aloft. Upon a sea of gold.

The yearning cry of some bewildered bird. Above an empty nest, and truant boys. Along the river's shady margin heard— A harmony of noise—

A melody of wrangling voices blent With liquid laughter, and with rippling Of piping lips and trifling echoes sent To mimic waterfalls.

And through the heavy veil, the atmosphere Has draped about the gleaming face of day. The soft glances of the sun appear In splinterings of spray.

The dusty highways, like a cloud of dawn, trails o'er the hillside, and the passer-by. An urchin in misty shroud, tells on. His journey to the sky.

And down across the valley's drooping sweep. Withdrawn to farthest limit of the glade. The forest stands in silence, drinking N. Its purple wine of shade.

The gossamer floats up on phantom wing. The salubrious voyagers the skies And strides into chaos everything. That freight the weary eyes.

Till, throbbing on and on, the pulse of life. In reaches—passes fever's height, And day sinks into slumber, cool and sweet. Within the arms of night.

Does Your Heart Beat Yes, 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. Ask your own doctor about taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for thin, impure blood. He knows all about this medicine. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.