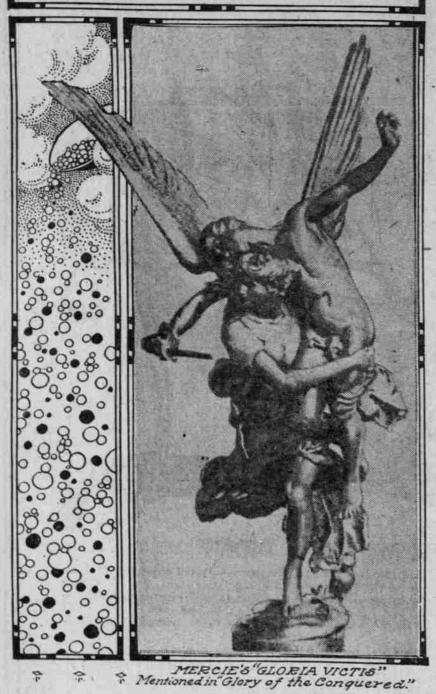
nd-fear-not-lest-Existence-closing-your Account, and mine, shall know the like no more; The Eternal Saki from that Bowl has poured Millions-of-Bubbles-like-us, and-will-pour" - OMAR KHAYYAM.



The Glory of the Conquered, by Susan Glaspell. \$1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City.

Residents of Chicago are indignant, generally, when critics persist in referring to that city as a busy mart of trade remarkable for the poor pigs whose lives are lost in its packing-houses, a place where trade is spelled with a capital "T," and where, amid the ceaseless roar and terrifying bustle of a mighty city there is only one slogan measured by the dollar mark. There residents are also popularly supposed to shed tears in secret if one dares to refer, slightly, to the University of Chicago.

Now, here comes Susan Glaspell, who

dares to refer, slightly, to the University of Chicago.

Now, here comes Susan Glaspell, who in a novel of mystical sublimity and lofty range takes Chicago as her background, but speaks of Chicago the educated, and makes the principal educated, and makes the principal hear the University of Chicago. The story has a tremendous heart throb, for it pictures principally the life tragedy of pictures principally the life tragedy of the university mentioned, who in his at the university mentioned with her acter-husband:

She was roused by the tramp of many feotisteps on the stair outside, and a confused by a hoarse murmur of voices. With a hour by a hoarse murmur of voices with a confused by a hoarse murmur of voices. With a hour by a hoarse murmur of voices with a confused by a hoarse murmur of voices with a confused by a hoarse murmur of voices with a confused by a hoarse murmur of voices with a hear than hear the words and his broken hearted cry had been: "Oh, sweetheart—help me. I'm be words and his broken hearted cry had been: "Oh, sweetheart—help me. I'm be words and his broken hearted cry had been: "Oh, sweetheart—help me. I'm be words and his broken hearted cry had been: "Oh, sweetheart—help me. I'm be at the university mentioned, who in his zeal to discover a cure for cancer is unfortunate enough to receive into his eyes a deadly polsonous germ by which he loses his eyesight. "The Glory of the Conquered" is also a splendid lovestory, one of the grandest in recent years. There isn't a cheap note in it, and the fine, poetic picture winding up the higher plane of philosophy reminds one of George Ellot and her years better the concept of the correct to the desired and the fine, poetic picture winding up the of the authoress to quote more, nor to tell of the after days when she comes to live for a while in a little of the more of the picture, Sacrifice is the keynote of the picture, Sacrifice is the keynote of the picture, and in the common to the picture, Sacrifice is the keynote of the picture, and it is a consistent to the added to the picture, and the picture winding the one of George Ellot and her very best

work.
Miss Ernestine Stanley is the daughter of a famous scientist and she has unmistakable talent as a painter, when she and Dr. Hubers fall in love with each other. Dr. Hubers is 29 years old, each other. Dr. Hubers is 29 years old, and his one particular chum is Dr. Murray Parkman, 50 years old, a surgeon of note. Dr. Hubers has a count, Miss Georgina McCormick, who is described on page 13 as "redheaded" and "freckled." Possibly "red-haired" is meant. Miss McCormick is a happy go-lucky newspaper woman, with an eye for seeing the humorous, lively side of things, and she is as good as a tonic. She believes in what is known as "the joy-of-living stunt." When Dr. Karl Hubers and his bride come home from their honeymoon trip the faithful Georgina is there to make them feel at home, and this is one of her

apoeches:

This function will make a nice little item for our seciety girl. Usually, she discissing people who do not live on the Lake Shore drive, but she will have to admit there is a snap in this 'Dr. and Mrs. Karl Ludwig Hubers.' newly returned from forcign shores, who entertained last night at a book dusting party. Those present were Dr. Murray Parkham, eminent surgeon, and Miss Georgina McCormick, well and favorably known in some parts of the city. Rus-beating and other athletic games were indulged in. The hostess were a bequittui ruffled apron of white, and kindly presented her guest with a kitchen apron of blue. Beer was served freely during the evening.

evening.

One of Mrs. Hubers' thoughts: "This. too. was Chicago who had fought its way through criticism and jeers to a place in the world of scholarship. People who the world of scholarship. People who knew what they were talking about did not laugh at the University of Chicago any more. It had too much to its credit to be passed over lightly. Men were doing things here, and here were ideas in embryo. How would they develop? Where would they strike? What things now slumbering here would step, robust and mighty, into the next generalion? One of Mrs. Hubers' favorite bits of and migaty, into ine-next generation?"
One of Mrs. Hubers' favorite hits of bronze was a copy of Mercle's "Gloria Vicila," a picture-idea of a defeated man being borne aioft by a woman. She called it "the very essence of Christianity."
Here is her principal word-sermon on this topic;

Here is her principal word-sermon on this topic:

The keynote of it is that stubborn grip on the broken sword. I should think every fighter should love it for that. And it is more than the glory of the good fight. It is this glory of the unconquerable will. Look at the woman's face! The world calls him beaten. She knows that he has won. I see it from behind the world's battlefields, was back from the first I see them all, and I see that the thing which has shaped the world is not the success or failure of individual battles one-half so much as it is this wrestling of victory even after the sword has been broken in the hand. What we call victory and defeat and incidents—things individual and temporal. The thing of tile spirit of victory. Why, every time

town, name unknown, on the Oregon

artholomew de Las Casas. By Francis Augustus MacNutt. Price, 82.50. Illus-trated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. City, and the J. K. Gill Company, Port-land.

City, and the J. K. Gill Company, Portland.

The ordinary student of history has probably only paid casual attention to the patriotic, self-denying priests who helped Spain win South America, and has been accustomed ordinarily to gauge Spain's achtevements on this continent by the measure of Columbus, Don Nicholas de Ovando, Velasquez, De Soto, Cortes and other great captains who worked by conquest in empire-building.

What of the missionary priests who left the comforts of sun-kissed Southern Europe, to pierce the jungles of Cuba, Yucatan, Venezuela, Honduras, Hispaniola, etc., to convert the natives to Christianity and in so doing often lost their lives? One of these early missionary-priests was the Dominican

to Christianity and in so doing often lost their lives? One of these early missionary-priests was the Dominican friar, Bartholomew de Las Casas, afterward Bishop of Chiapa, about whom Mr. MacNutt has written instructively. His book is a handsome, well-printed one, of 472 pages, is finely illustrated from several old engravings, and forms an ideal addition to Americana. Mr. MacNutt is a recognized authority on such a subject. He has been since his boyhood a devoted student of Spanish literature, and was initiated into Spanish-American history under the scholarly direction of the late Abbe Fischer, some time confessor and chaplain to the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. Mr. MacNutt came recently into favorable notice through the excellence of the literary portrait he gave in his "Letters of Cortes."

As Mr. MacNutt writes of De Las

As Mr. MacNutt writes of De Las As Mr. MacNutt writes of De Las Casas, the latter appears to be a great reformer, orator, administrator, priest, theologian—a forerunner of Wendell Phillips and Abraham Lincoln, in denouncing the crime of slavery. He was also a rectifier of social abuses, and none of the early Spanish frairs was more bitter or more earnest than he, in denouncing the voluptuous excesses practiced by wealthy Spanishers against

practiced by wealthy Spaniards against poor, ignorant Indians.

Bartholomew de Las Casas was of French extraction originally and was born in Seville in 1474. He was a growing youth when news came that Columbus had discovered America, and Las Casas' father accompanied Columbus on the latter's accord voyage to this conti-

naked and neither carried weapons nor understood the use of such things."

When he landed here, Las Casas was only a licentiate, 28 years old, and it may be assumed that he first busied himself taking care of his father's properties on the island. It was in 1510 that the young churchman heard a sermon preached by Friar Pedro de Cordoba, and it is evident that the inspiration he derived from this discourse influenced him to take up the cause and become the advocate of the helpless native, hunted like dogs, by the Spanhards, so that they might be forced to reveal the location of gold mines and buried treasure. Las Casas was soon afterward ordained a priest, and then began that marvelous humanizing career of protest against wrong, a career which brought him the reproach that he was an enemy to Spain. However, to the credit of the Catholic Church, he was supported by it, and he won over his traducers. In one of his memoirs he says:

One of these implous and infernal bandits, called Juan Garcia, when ill and near death.

one of his memoirs he says;

One of these impious and infernal bandits, called Juan Garcia, when ill and near death, had under his bed two loads of idois, and he commanded an Indian woman who served him to be very careful not to exchange those idols for fowls, but each one for a slave, because they were very valuable. And finally with this testament and occupied with this thought, the unhappy man died. And who doubts that he is buried in hell?

spread the doctrine that the Catholic Church held that the Spaniards' conduct toward the conquered peoples, in robbing and murdering them, was contrary to the law of Jesus Christ and natural right. When about to die, La Casas wrote: "... I believe that because of these impious and ignominious acts, per-petrated unjustly, tyrannously and bar-barously upon them, God will visit his wrath and ire upon Spain for her share, great or small, in the blood-stained great or small, in the blood-stained riches, obtained by theft and usurpation, accompanied by such slaughter and annihilation of these peoples, unless she does

That this was a prophetic warning which eventually came true, history is the best witness. La Casas died in Madrid in 1566, in his 22d year.

Infatuation. By Lloyd Osbourne. Illus-trated. Price, \$1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

What would you think of a girl who has a millionaire father, and refuses several weathly lovers to marry a cheap actor who drinks more whisky than is good for him?

Yet this is what happened to Miss Yet this is what happened to Miss Payllis Ladd, who lived in Carthage, an Industrial town in the Middle West, and the residue of it all is a compelling, moving story showing the marvelous power of a good woman in making a real man of what passed for one. The reader instinctively takes off his hat to Miss Ladd, life-saver. The novel is highly creditable to Mr. Osbourne, who was a stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson.

When young Mrs Ladd saw that the when young sirs, ladd saw that the actor with whom she had eloped and married was a spendthrift, that a career of stormy scandal had preceded him, and that her god had feet of clay, she still remained the wife in love. This is how the novelist describes her:

remained the wife in love. This is how the novelist describes her:

Phyllis was one of the chosen few in whom the capacity to love was inordinate. Her one thought was to make herself indispensable to the man to whom she had given herself. Adair was the last thing in her head at night, the first at dawn. Hardly was there an act of hers in which his personality was not a contributing factor. Her insatiable ambition was to please and delight him, and her brain was ever busy to find fresh ways, and improve on the old.

It will be asked, was Adair worthy of so supreme a devotion? Is it not enough to answer that he was not altogether unworthy? There was a lot of human clay in the creature, and while Phyllis was exerting all her blythe young ardor to keep the aitar fires aflame, he was content to look on larlly, and, man-like, take things for granted. Had she been no better, their love would have run the ordinary course, and perished fast enough on the rocks of habit and society. Adair's spiritual side was all but dormant. He was encased in materialism as stoutly as some of us in fat; whatever gropings he had toward higher things were all in the direction of the stage. Feelings he could not initiate himself he took here ready-made, and showed almost a genius in their comprehension. He presented a paradox of one who could admirably "get into" any written character, and yet who was wholly unable to "get into" his own.

him like a nauseating steam.

More fool she, to live with such an outcast? Wait! They were about to be cast in the street for non-payment of rent, were in dire poverty, and the husband couldn't get work. So to win the loser's end of \$100, Adair fought five savage rounds with Kid Kelly, prizefighter, and after being nearly beaten to bits, was knocked out. That \$100 was the Adairs' salvation.

salvation.

And it all comes right in the end. The great lesson is given that, after all, women are the power behind the throne, and that every man, in a subtle way, reflects some woman. Phyllis Adair has a price beyond rubles. She saves a lost

A word-picture is given of a dramatist resembling Clyde Fitch.

The Perfume of the Lady in Black, by
Gaston Leroux. Illustrated. \$1.50.
Brentano's, New York City.

Brentano's. New York City.

The publishers of this French novel deserve appreciative mention for their enterprise. In sending out the advance notices, about one month ago, for "The Perfume of the Lady in Black," the printed sheets were daintily perfumed. The nose understood in a second what was meant. As a story, "The Perfume of the Lady in Black," is so mysterious and able that the reader's attention is held like a vice to the end. As in Leroux's previous novel, "The Mystery of the Yellow Room," the central figure is that of Joseph Routelabille, the young newspaper reporter and expert in crimnology, who is shown to be the son of Mathilde Stangerson and Frederic Larsan, otherwise Ballmeyer and Roussel. "A body too many" theory is cleverly worked out, and the plot is altogether a remarkable one.

Harper & Brothers, New York City.

"Nora," asks Katrine, "could you ever have loved any but Dennis-your first

woman the drame comes but the wance."
Home-making, a woman's triumph through her musical gifts, and the winning of a man form the basis of a splendid story, instinct with poetical imagination and sparkling with wit as a jewel does in the light, "Katrine" should fly high.

practiced by wealthy Spaniards against poor, ignorant Indians.

Bartholomew de Las Casas was of French extraction originally and was born Co., Portland.

how he and Consuela shape their destiny is painted on an always attractive canvas JOSEPH M. QUENTIN.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Cords of Vanity, by James Branch Cabell. \$1.50. (Doubleday-Page.)
Sunnyfield, by Louise Morgan Sill. \$1.25; and Adventures in Field and Forest by Frank H. Spearman and others, 60 cents. (Harper's.)
A History of German Literature, by Calvin Thomas. \$1.50. (Appleton's.)
The Story of Thyran. by Alice Brown. \$1.35. (Houghton-Miffilm.)
Note—These books were received for review through the courtesy of the J. K. Gill Co., of this city: The Cords of Vanity. A History of Cerman Literature. The Story of Thyran, in American Fields and Forests, and Bartholomew De Las Casas.

ENGLAND NEEDS FORESTS

Proposed to Furnish Employment by Planting 9.000,000 Acres.

LONDON, March 27 .- (Special.)-Rider Haggard believes that afforestation will do away with a vast amount of unemployment. In a recent address on this subject he said that at last it had become apparent to the minds of the people of this country that something should be done to repair the wastage of their woods. The Royal Commission has found that afforestation in this country was both practical and desirable, and that it ought to be profitable to the state. If the full scheme suggested by the commission—that 9,000,000 acres should be afforested for 50 years—at the end of that time the state should have a property worth over \$2,500,000,000, that amount being nearly \$600,000,000 in excess of the cost ployment. In a recent address on this

worth over \$2,500,000,000, that amount being nearly \$500,000,000 in excess of the cost incurred in creating it, allowing 3 per cent compound interest upon the cost. At the end of that period the state should have an income of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 a year clear profit. In case the state considered this too large a scheme, they had prepared another, providing for 6,000,000 acres. In addition to the employment thu

rectly afforded, such a scheme would give employment to kindred industries to an extent impossible to calculate. It would also be of great benefit to small holdings and eventually give employment to at least 90,000 men.

"VACHER" CRIMES REVIVED

French Countryside Thrown Into Panic by Brutal Murderer.

PARIS, March 27.—(Special.)—Worse than the crimes of Jack the Ripper were those of which a certain man, Vacher, was accused some years ago. He made it a point to assault and kill all the shepherd giris in the country, and now a similar crime is reported from the parish of Saint Peary, near Valence, where a young woman aged 28 was found strangled in a vineyard. She was the wife of a day laborer at Saint Peary and seems to have been lured to the vineyard, which is a short distance from the village, by the same criminal monomaniac. After strangling her to death the mur-

After strangling her to death the my After strangling her to death the murderer cut up all her clothes with a knife, making bits of everything and scattering them about. The corpse was found in the morning by the proprietor of the vineyard, who at once informed the authorities, but the only clew left by the criminal was a white handkerchief and a packet of cigarette papers.

The inhabitants of the district, which is near the one where the notorious Vacher

Portland's Proposed New Charter

No. 1-Commission Plan as Viewed by American Cities That Have Adopted It.

BY GEORGE A. THACHER.

harter commission, raises a good nany questions which in a broad sense an be included in one. Does the new charter involve a

theory of reform to be imposed upon he citizens by a few men, or do these 14 men represent a large majority of citizens, who insist upon correcting certain evils in the present form of government?

It is often asserted that feelings, ideals and men who represent them are directly responsible for revolutions but there is another explanation which takes the reformer off his pedestal and that is that the activities and conflicts of large groups, inspired by selfish motives or great calamities, are the moving forces. Very likely feelings, ideals and knowledge (soulstuff) represent society itself when institutions become facts, but the activi-

ties of groups bring about changes. In city government, to go back to June 21, 1783, the mutiny of the unpaid Revolutionary Army in Philadelphia was not only considered an insult to the Nation's dignity by Congress, but Congress was scared into an adjournment and met some days later at Princeton. The Pennsylvania authorities would not attempt to protect Congress, and so when the District of Columbia Government was created Congress decided to take charge diectly to avoid any recurrence of the disgraceful scenes. In the course of the next hundred years popular govrnment in Washington became a seandal, and in 1874 Congress appointed a emmission of four men to govern the city. In 1878 the plan was changed slightly, and a commission of three men with practically the same power to legislate as is given to commisin states where municipal commissions rule was adopted.

There is one very important difference, and that is in Washington the members of the commission are appointed by the President, who has the power of removal. It has been often claimed during the past generation that Washington has the best government of any city in the country, but I am informed by John B. Daish, a lawyer in Washington, who is a member of the American Political Science Association, that "the difficulty with our form of commission government is sive to the citizens." He says: must discriminate between a commission form of government where the commissioners are appointed and the commission form of government where they are elected. The former, as is near the one where the notorious Vacher accomplished his exploits, are now won-dering whether they are to be terrorized by a similar maniac. Vacher, who was executed, was convicted of seven murders and was said to have committed 22 in all.

they are elected. The former, as is the case here, are responsible to no one save the appointing power; the latter are responsible to the electors who vote for them." He adds that in recent years the choice of commissioners has depended upon "political preflatter are responsible to the electors who vote for them." He adds that in ers has depended upon "political pref-

erence." two ex-newspapermen being HE proposed new charter for the on the present board. One member is city of Portland, which has been selected from the engineer bureau of selected from the engineer bureau of submitted by 14 members of the the Army. I learn from another source that the commission government is being investigated with the possibility of the number of commissioners being increased.

being investigated with the possibility of the number of commissioners being increased.

In Galveston, in 1835, the city administration was changed to a Mayor and Board of Aldermen elected at large. The bisiness of the city was done by subordinate committees or boards. At the time of the storm in 1861, which wrecked the city physically and placed it in such deeperate straits financially, the Board of Aldermen proved to be helpless. The idea of a small'executive and legislative board was suggested and adopted as a measure of necessity.

It has proved a great success in the opinion of the people of Galveston, and has been adopted in other cities. The number of commissioners is four and each one is at the head of one of the four departments of Finance and Revenue, Police and Fire, Streets and Public Property. Waterworks and Sewerage. The Mayor is general director and project to the extent of his vote.

The idea, which is mentioned here in Portland in regard to the new charter, that representative men cannot be had, was disproved in Galveston. There have been few changes in the commission in eight years. H. A. Landes, a veteran wholesale merchant, has been Mayor since 1905. He has most courteously responded to a letter from me in regard to the working of the plan of making such officers as City Attorney, Police Judge, Auditor and Treasurer appointive, instead of elective. In his letter, which I quote, it will be seen that he has no doubts upon the subject.

Mayor Landes' Letter. quote, it will be seen the doubts upon the subject.

Mayor Landes' Letter.

If it is the desire of your people to remove completely all political influences from move completely all political influences from move completely all political influences from move completely all political influences from the political government I would strongly transitude that you make the Mayor and completely political politics in your city government.

The position of Attorney is an important one of political powering government and he should be in meteric government and he should be in meteric government and he sponsibility of nominating architect the people can rest assured that the very free material, for this as well as other positions, will be appointed, and again, when these offices are made non-political and the fact is known, men will consent to serve who would not do so under other conditions, and this same thing will apply to the heads of every department in your city government. Your people will have chisen and elected the Mayor and his associate commissioners or Councimen, with whom, you can entrust all other matters. This is the Galveston plan, and during the past seven years the results and what has been accomplished have been without a parallell in municipal government.

Through the courtesy of E. R. Cheesborough, organizer and member of the city club of Galveston, I am able to quote from his account of the Galveston

quote briefly from his letter;

I believe in Houston the Mayor has more power than in any of the other commission cities, and the present incumbent, H. Baldwin Rice, who has been Mayor since the adoption of the commission form, and will probably be again re-lected this year, fruely recognizes his autocratic powers. There are four commissioners, but they seem practically to be in the position of members of the President's Cabiner at the present time. Two of them falled to work in harmony with the Mayor and were relieved of their duties, though of course they still hold their offices.

Mayor Rice has the support of the business element, and I understand that the government is a big success from the taxpayers' standpoint. Expenses are kept down, bond issues are not favored, and yet improvements are going on all the time; not as fast as some enthusiastic citizens desire, but taxes.

There are no elective officers other than the

There are no elective officers other than the Mayor and four Aldermen, as they are called.

The great success of the commission form of government I believe to be due to this power of the Mayor and the making of administrative officers appointive. There simply is not any sense in having the people elect a City Attorney, a City Health Officer, a City Engineer, etc. Those who speak of this as democracy do not know what democracy really is.

Mayor Ries declared that he would not be a candidate two years ago, but he was persuaded to accept office a second time. Last Summer he stated in public that he would not be a candidate again, but last Fall a petition was numerously signed asking him to run again, and he has consented He has plenty of political enemies, but it seems to me that the business element is overwhelmingly for him. We have a strong

The price of was has been mattered by the price of was has been reduced by the price of the price of the police partment is effective. The fire department is effective. The fire department meets of equipment than of discipline

He adds that it is economical as well as scientific.

Professor Fairlie points out that there is one very marked tendency in all the cities in the country, and that is to concentrate under one management all the different departments of the city's buellness. In early days in America all city councils were single bodies, but in the Nineteenth century the bleameral system was adopted in imitation of the state and National legislative bodies. Many have returned to the single body and a number of states have provided for the commission system where the legislative body is

returned to the single body and a number of states have provided for the commission system where the legislative body is also the executive body. In lows the Pes Moines plan of a body of five commissioners with legislative powers as well as administrative is giving good satisfaction. Subordinate officers are appointed, and the recall makes the commission responsible to the people at all times. Kansas likewise has the commission plan which is in operation in Leavenworth.

A year ago the state of Mississippi passed a law providing for the commission form of government in the cities that desired it. In the large city of Boston, where the bleameral system exists, the Boston Finance Commission, which was appointed in July of 1997, has just completed its work in which it recommends many important changes in the city government. The Boston Journal of December M, 1998, says of the commission:

"It favors more power for the Mayor, a single legislative body instead of the present bleameral system, and the consolidation and systemization of departments. Farther than that it goes and declares that the Mayor and Aldermen should be elected directly by the people, without primaries and without party designation upon the city election ballots. "In other words, while recognizing the fact that the city of Boston cannot, for some time, at least, be converted into a strict business corporation from a semi-political corporation, the commission believes as a result of its own investigations that the city can be run on a business of money due to an inevitable political basis of the municipal corporation."

That brings us back to the work of the Charter Councieries to the More of the Charter Councieries to the More of the Charter Councieries to the commission to the Charter Councieries to the content of the conten quote from his account of the Galveston plan:

Practical experience, extending over a period of six and a half years, has conclusively proved that the Galveston plan of division of the commission is a complete success.

There is nothing at all remarkable about the Galveston plan, nor about the men that are directing its municipal government. The city commission is simply a board of directing its municipal government. The city commission is simply a board of directing its municipal government. The city common of the qualified voters of the entire city every two years. This board is composed of five practical business men, cach fully recognizing the fact that seconomy and business methods, not political seconomy and business methods, not political composed of five practical political comporation, the commission believes as a result of its own investigations, can be briefly summarized as following the protection, well lighted clean and well-paved grammarized as following the protection, well lighted clean and well-paved grammarized as following the protection, well lighted clean and well-paved grammarized as following the protection, well lighted clean and well-paved grammarized as following the protection, well lighted clean and well-paved grammarized as following the protection will be completed as a first business that it being directed by these five men, as agents for the clity manners of the clity manners and without primarize the city of Boat and Lagrange and at least, to converted into a s

growth, then there is evidently no use in making changes until very large groups of voters demand them in order to gain some particular object. There is no demand in Portland that the Police Judge, the City Attorney, the City Auditor and Treasurer be removed from politics and placed in the civil service. Neither is there any demand that the Park Board by reduced in numbers or shollighted These be reduced in numbers or abolished. There is a demand, however, that the city's method of doing business be simplified in order to get results. The commission proposes to secure this end by abolishing the Executive Board of 10 and reduction to the commission of th ing the Executive Board of 19 and reduc-ing the number of the Council from 15 to six, placing one at the head of each ad-ministrative department, and allowing the Mayor to vote with the Council, but depriving him of the veto power.

The Vice-President.

Concerning government, he hath Not any say.

He pegs along his narrow path
In quiet way.
No foe tampoons him for the mob;
No rival plots to get his job.

A speech at dinner sometimes he Sadately drones; And sometimes at a building bes nd sometimes at a building bea But otherwise his weight is nil: He couldn't pass a dog-tax bill

Bilious?

Doctors all agree that an active liver is positively essential to health. Ask your own doctor about Ayer's Pills.

Ayer's Pills

"How are your bowels?" the doctor always asks. He knows how important is the question of constipation. He knows that inactivity of the liver will often produce most disastrous results. We believe Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can possibly take. Sold for over 60 years.

> We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medic....s.

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.



The quiet of the pasture lands! There all the grass is green and sweet, And, whisperless, it understands The gentle pressure of our feet; There dandelions thickly spread In wondrous arabesques of gold As though the stars from overhead Upon earth's bosom had been rolled.

The violets laugh at the sky-An echo of the dreaming blue; The voiceless breezes wander by To thread the blossom paths anew; The early bees in search of sweets Seem all a-tiptoe in the air, Each wing is noiseless in its beats As through the soundless day they fare.

The wild rose in its cloister nook Is shielding yet its Summer blush; The trees beside the lazy brook Sway softly in the morning's hush; The scattered clouds of white go by Like sunkissed sails far out at sea-The argosies that journey high To whatsoe'er their haven be.

The quiet of the pasture lands!

Where newborn flower, leaf and vine Seem to be Spring's cup-bearing hands That offer us her amber wine; Where filmy veils of mist uproll On sights that halt and hold us long-There, in a chord that thrills the soul, The very silence sings a song!

