

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (Without Sunday) One Year... \$3.00; Daily (With Sunday) One Year... \$3.50; Three Months... \$1.00; Six Months... \$1.75; Single Copies... 5c.

Advertisement rates: First insertion, 10c per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5c per line.

Business letters: All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

Statement of circulation: For the week ending November 30, 1895, the circulation was 15,231 copies.

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily, Sunday, and Total circulation figures.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER: Men who drop The Omaha Bee in a moment of unbridled passion and prejudice always return to it after they have become hungry and thirsty for news.

Christmas is coming. So is Secretary Carlisle's report.

And the experts in the city treasury are still pegging along.

Michigan seems to be getting all the snow that belongs to the whole western country.

As a circus ringmaster Mr. Bryan is an unqualified success. His pity that he didn't select the right circus earlier in his career.

The Society Circus is ended, but the rest of the animals will be loosed in the city council chamber on the 7th day of January next.

Numerous campaign promises payable by the successful candidates on the city ticket are already to be had on the market at tempting discounts.

The question that now presents itself is, Will the presence of additional warships on the other side of the Dar-danelles really prevent the recurrence of the Armenian outrages?

The presence of the National Civil Service Reform League in Washington does not appear to make any appreciable impression on the horde of office-seeking hang-ers around the doors of congress.

Think of getting a jury of twelve men in the important Ish murder trial out of the regular panel. The very suggestion would drive the judge of the criminal division of the district court into a fit of tantrums.

The congressman who introduced a bill into congress to limit the punishment for contempt in federal courts ought to insert into the measure a rational definition of what contempt is and then push it through to speedy enactment into law.

Who says a railroad cannot be foreclosed with promptness and despatch? The sale of the Santa Fe illustrates the exact method by which the transfer is brought about. What can be effected in the case of one bankrupt railway can be done in the cases of all the others.

For some unexplained reason Secretary Morton neglected in that part of his report alluding to the economies he has introduced into the Agriculture department to follow his recommendations to their logical conclusion by urging the abolition of the whole department.

Chicago is busy now trying to locate the responsibility for the failure to locate the republican national convention in that city. The strangest feature of the whole performance is that the different republican factions of Chicago are accusing none but one another.

Why should the Federation of Labor convention adopt resolutions on the question of capital punishment? Laboring men have no concern with capital punishment as laboring men. Are there not enough pressing problems in the world of labor to occupy all the time and thought of labor leaders?

If President Cleveland, as is intimated, had the text of the Salisbury note in his possession before he went off on his duck hunting junket, the alleged necessity of withholding its contents from the public out of courtesy to the president will fall to strike the mind of the average man.

Omaha's brilliant orator, Henry D. Estabrook, has been selected to deliver the commencement oration at the graduating exercises of the Nebraska State university next spring. It goes without saying that the address will be a masterpiece of thought and eloquence and compare favorably with any that have been delivered by previous commencement orators.

Referring to the condition of the books in the city treasurer's office, that finance committee report says that "such an aggregation of consummate inefficiency and confusion is inexcusable." Yet a majority of the members of this same finance committee are recorded in favor of whitewashing the comptroller who was supposed to have checked up these books not less frequently than once each month.

TO INVESTIGATE THE TREASURY.

An impression prevails that the secretary of the treasury, in order to make as favorable a showing as possible, has been holding back appropriations. This impression may be wholly unfounded and we are disposed to think probably is so, but as it exists and its tendency is to create public distrust of the treasury it is desirable that an investigation, such as is reported to be contemplated, shall be authorized by congress. As outlined in the dispatches the plan of Representative Walker of Massachusetts looks to a very thorough inquiry as to what has been done by the Treasury department regarding appropriations, so that if there has been any failure to carry out the requirements of legislation in this matter it must be disclosed. While this may be regarded by some as a partisan reflection upon the fidelity of Secretary Carlisle, if there is no foundation for the charges that have been made he will welcome such an investigation and afford the fullest opportunity for making it as searching and thorough as possible. There will be a pretty general disposition to believe that the secretary of the treasury has not himself directed that the payment of appropriations be delayed. It would hardly be possible to find anybody whose opinion is of any value who has not unquestioning confidence in the official integrity and fidelity of Secretary Carlisle. But it is conceivable that what is alleged may have been done without his knowledge by a subordinate official overzealous to make it appear that the treasury situation was better than was really the case. At any rate the proposed investigation could do no harm and ought to be made.

A SILVER COMMITTEE.

As now understood, the composition of the finance committee of the senate will be favorable to the free silver advocates. The committee consists of eleven members and in the last congress there was one majority for silver. It is said to be the intention of the republicans to take possession of the committee and increase its membership to thirteen and according to the plan of reorganization reported the committee will stand eight for free silver and five against it. Of course this is not, as yet, absolutely settled, but there appears to be little reason to doubt that the committee will continue to be in the control of the free silver men and probably by more of a majority than in the last congress.

It would be desirable, of course, to have this committee made up otherwise for the moral effect it would have, but the fact of its being controlled by the free silver men will not import any danger of financial legislation in the interest of silver. A senate finance committee so constituted would undoubtedly shelve any sound money measures that might pass the house, but there is not much likelihood that the house will pass any currency legislation. Currency bills have been introduced and will go to the proper committee when it is appointed, probably to remain there. A clearer judgment as to this can be formed when Speaker Reed announces the committee on banking and currency. It is expected that Mr. Walker of Massachusetts will be chairman of this committee and he has already introduced a bill which contemplates the gradual retirement of the outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes and the replacement of the same by national bank notes, but it is pretty safe to say that a measure of this kind could not pass the house, because a majority of the republicans are unquestionably at this time opposed to any legislation hostile to the legal tender notes. The senate is almost a tie regarding silver, but it is absolutely certain that nothing will be done for the white metal by this congress, however the finance committee may be constituted.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN SENATE RULES.

The United States senate is not a progressive body. Its disposition is to adhere to methods which have prevailed since the beginning of the government and to keep alive antiquated rules, without any regard to changed conditions or to public sentiment. Thus the traditional "senatorial courtesy" is maintained, though it has been responsible for many wrongs and abuses, and thus the secret session system is continued, though it is well known that behind the closed doors of the senate things would not dare do in public. From time to time have appeared in the senate those who had the courage to condemn these methods and endeavor to secure their abandonment, but all such efforts have proved futile. They served only to expose to public view the faultiness, the abuses, and the unrepresentative character of these practices.

It is now proposed to make some changes in the senate rules which it is thought will be in the interest of the public welfare and also conduce to greater expedition in legislation. One of these provides for the distribution of the various appropriation bills to the committees which have jurisdiction of matters to which the several appropriations are intimately related, instead of having all such bills go to one committee, composed of nine members, who are at times practically masters of the senate and can use their great power to advance or retard general legislation. It is urged in support of such a change that the labor involved in the preparation of the great money bills and their management in the senate is too much for any one committee and the result is that the appropriation bills are crowded at the end of the session. There can be no question as to the soundness of the position of the advocates of this change, nor is there any valid reason why the senate should not pursue the same course in this matter that the house pursues, and which has been found to work satisfactorily.

Other proposed amendments to the rules are for counting a quorum, closing debate and requiring that all debate shall be relevant to the subject before the senate. The first two would bring the senate under the parliamentary rules which govern the house and which have been approved by both political parties in the popular branch of congress and by the public. Under the existing senate rules legislation may be obstructed indefinitely by the refusal of senators present to vote, thereby breaking a quorum, while the unlimited freedom of debate allowed enables a minority of senators to talk a measure to death and they may inject into their speeches any amount of extraneous and irrelevant matter. The Congressional Record at almost every session of congress is burdened by a voluminous mass of matter in the speeches of senators which has no relevancy to the subjects before the senate, the last congress being especially noted for this. There is no reason why senators any more than representatives should have the privilege of blocking legislation by refusing to vote when present and in that way breaking a quorum, or be permitted to carry on debate indefinitely. What is a sound and just rule for the one is equally so for the other. The proposed changes contemplate giving to the majority the power to enforce its will and this is strictly consistent with the cardinal principles of our political system.

It is too much to expect, perhaps, that these proposed changes will be adopted, but there could be no better time to make them than the present, when no party has a majority. At any rate it is to be hoped they will be strenuously urged and those who advocate them may rest assured that they will have the support of intelligent public opinion. There is a large infusion of new blood in the present senate which can establish a strong claim to popularity by asserting itself in favor of these needed reforms in the methods of the "upper house."

TO PROMOTE IMMIGRATION.

Never before in the history of Nebraska has the need of a systematic campaign for the promotion of immigration impressed itself so forcibly upon the business men of the state. Under natural conditions the resources of Nebraska and the special attractions which it has to offer the intending settler are of themselves strong enough to turn a full quota of the incoming immigrants in this direction. During the past few years, however, the southern states have been putting forth strenuous exertions to guide the influx of Europeans into an artificial southward channel. The states to the north of us are organizing to counteract this recent southward tendency of immigration. Between these two fires Nebraska, despite unexcelled opportunities and unequalled inducements, is bound to suffer unless it, too, sets to work to put the immigrants into a position where they can weigh intelligently the relative advantages for settlement offered by the different localities extending invitations to them.

A movement for the upbuilding of Nebraska through the increase of its population should receive the active support of every public-spirited citizen in the state. Without an organization with officers to perform the routine work, no appreciable results can be accomplished. Individual co-operation is an essential to success, but only by united effort can a showing be made that will compare with the systematic work of other states. In this matter, what is the duty of all must not be permitted to become the duty of none. If immigration to Nebraska is to be stimulated this year it is none too early to commence organized operations.

RETRENCHMENT GOES A-GLIMMERING.

Before election the taxpayers doubted that the council was sincere in its promises of salary retrenchment. Now that election is over and the council has set to work to undo all that it had previously done in this connection they know that it was not sincere. When the council organized nearly a year ago its famous finance committee brought in a wonderful report, accompanied by the necessary ordinances, making a wholesale reduction in all the inflated salaries paid to city hall employees. For months the mountain labored and in the end brought forth a mouse, consisting of an ordinance reducing the salaries of three unfortunate victims and providing retrenchment calculated to amount to less than \$3,000 a year. For a whole year the council combined persistently kept on the pay roll a horde of supernumeraries and tax-eaters and laughed off every demand that it which the retrenchment act for the preservation of the public. Only on the eve of the late city election, with a show of death bed repentance, was a series of ordinances finally adopted, purporting to work radical changes in the number and pay of city employees, but not to take effect until after a new administration and a new council should be in control.

Without waiting even until the alleged retrenchment promises are payable the council is already busy restoring the old schedule of salaries. An ordinance is now pending raising the pay of the mayor's private secretary from \$80 to \$100 a month. Another puts the city electrician back at \$125 a month. Another restores the meat inspectorship at \$100 a month and still another re-establishes the offices of milk inspector and sanitary inspector at \$75 and \$60 per month. This is, of course, only a beginning. With the ball once a-rolling ordinances will be introduced one at a time, blotting out the entire retrenchment program, and before the anticipated reductions shall have gone into effect the retrenchment platter will have been wiped clean.

If any improvement is looked for from the new council it is greatly to be feared that disappointment will be the result. The first unofficial act of that body has been to assure the continuance of the useless \$75-a-month sergeant-at-arms at the public crib. A council that commits itself to extravagance and sinecureism before it has entered upon its official career cannot be expected to insist on retrenchment when it gets the taxpayers of the inevitable consequences that would follow the retention of the combine in power in the city hall. It regrets as much as any that its predictions of an era of municipal extravagance are too soon proving true.

A besotted vagrant reached Omaha the other day from some point in Iowa. The authorities declined to feed him

and ordered him back whence he came. He drifted to Council Bluffs and upon being arrested said he came from Omaha, to which place he was deported. This case is one of many in which country communities send their charity cases to the cities to be cared for over winter. The people of Omaha will not tolerate the practice. They have been imposed upon in that way too long.

The term of Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania does not expire until March 4, 1897, but he has already announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. It is understood that Mr. Cameron has presidential aspirations and he has probably been encouraged to regard himself as a possibility, but it is entirely safe to say that no national convention next year will consider him. Inheriting a seat in the senate from his father, who was in some respects a strong man politically, James Donald Cameron has been a mere cipher in that body and will leave it with a record in which no man could take any great degree of pride. There are many good republicans in Pennsylvania from whom to select a successor to Mr. Cameron, among them ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, who is already being talked of. The Philadelphia Record, a democratic paper, says there are cogent reasons for such a choice and expresses the opinion that Mr. Wanamaker would prove a satisfactory senator. He was one of the very best postmaster generals the country has ever had and as a practical man of affairs would be a positive acquisition to the senate, so far as all matters of a distinctly business character are concerned.

It is rumored that Speaker Reed will assign no one to membership in the committee on Pacific railroads who is not a lawyer by profession. He intimates that a technical knowledge of law is a necessary prerequisite to consideration of Pacific railroad legislation. If this is true it is a novel procedure. Why should it be any more necessary for a man to be a lawyer to deal with the Pacific railroads than to deal with any other question? The lawyers ought to be satisfied with a few places on this important committee.

Everybody knows that in seasons of financial depression building operations cease and mechanics and laborers suffer in consequence. Labor organizations in Omaha have met with many disheartening reverses, but are still intact, while some of them give evidence of old-time vitality. One of the greatest steps in the way of advancement yet made by local labor leaders is the establishment of a large hall for the business and social demands of the members with all accessories suggested by approved modern ideas.

A Condition, Not a Theory.

The present administration has been a hard one for ducks and democrats.

The Harder Angels.

Will the Indian rights people please take notice that the dear, sweet, altogether lovely Apaches have murdered five horrid white settlers. They should send the red men congratulations.

Three of a Kind.

If young Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, and young Mr. Taftman of Ohio, and young Mr. Bailey of Texas should all chance to meet on one spot, what would happen to the earth's center of gravity?

An Unchangeable Diagnosis.

Had Henry Hayward made his remarkable and disgusting career among the ancients he would have been declared as possessed of a devil, and we see no good and sufficient reason for the diagnosis of his case should be changed.

A Democratic View.

Senator Allison has had his presidential boom launched for him by his friends in Iowa, and they propose to push it for all it is worth. Senator Allison is a conservative republican and in many respects is the least objectionable of the republican aspirants.

Prohibition for Poor Lo.

Congress has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor to any Indian, whether a member of a tribe or an allottee, has been recommended by the commissioner of Indian affairs, the courts and court officers dealing with the Indians and Indian rights association. The bill passed the house last session and was favorably recommended to the senate.

Senator Allison's Shot at Snobs.

Senator Allison's review of a bill aimed at snobs and tuft hunters which ought to pass and become a law. It provides that any American citizen who shall solicit or accept a bribe, patronage or other consideration from a foreign nation shall be disfranchised, and also punished by fine or imprisonment. What would become of the marquis di Pullman under this act?

Caribbe's Delayed Report.

The disappearance of the treasury report so long after the opening of congress suggests that the secretary may be revising it and squaring his views with those expressed in the president's message. In view of his reports showing invariably monthly deficits, the secretary may find it somewhat difficult to show that the lack of revenue has nothing to do with the government's financial embarrassment.

The Folly of Inflating Prices.

According to Dun's review of last week's trade, "rails have not changed, while Bessemer pig has declined 45 and billets 56 per cent. The latter are selling at Pittsburgh at about 87, while the price of rails remains at \$28. Rails ought to have gone down also, but have not, because the price is kept up by a combination which grows when English rails are shipped to San Francisco because ocean freights are \$2 while Pacific railroad freights are \$12. It is reported also that last week there was a considerable participation of wire mills at Boston. This is not surprising. The duty, which used to range from 46 to 62 per cent, ad valorem, is only 25 per cent now. Nevertheless, the consolidated manufacturers have been rushing up prices incessantly during the last six months, until at last they seem to have reached a point where it is possible to import them at a profit. The fault is theirs. They know how much protection they have under the present law, and should not have boosted up prices so high.

Silver Medals Called Back.

The managers of the Atlanta fair sought to tickle the silverites by giving silver medals instead of gold for their first prizes. The exhibitors made such a strong objection, however, that the managers have been compelled to reverse their decision. This should be a lesson to the Georgia silverites that in the great world of business silver is not as good as gold.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

While the powers have been parleying with the ports, and permitting it to hold them off from action, the total of massacred Armenians and others has mounted up into the hundreds of thousands, according to fairly good authority. Whether this estimate is an exaggerated one or not, it is true that since the demand was made for reforms in Armenia, and even since the fleets of the powers have been garrisoned in the Levant, thousands of men, women and children have been murdered with Turkish collusion and indifference aiding the murderers, and for gross, murderous and heinous crimes which seem to confirm the charge. If it should be true that such has been the Turkish purpose, the powers are in a large degree responsible for its execution, so far as it has gone.

From time to time discussions take place in the Berlin Reichstag which serve to recall the forgotten fact that the title of emperor par bore Williams of Hohenzollern is more honorary than real, and that his actual rule does not extend beyond the frontiers of the kingdom of Prussia. The other states of the confederation known as the German empire are jealous of his position, and are anxious to see him dispossessed of his throne. The Berlin government is to be congratulated for its position in this regard. The Berlin government is to be congratulated for its position in this regard. The Berlin government is to be congratulated for its position in this regard.

Baron Gautsch, the Austrian minister of public instruction, has the courage of his convictions. In discussing the question of the higher education of women before the budget committee the other day he said that, in his opinion, the most worthy task which could be performed by a woman was the proper care of her children. Nevertheless, he recognized that the existing provisions for the education of women in Austria were scarcely adequate. No reasonable objection could be advanced to the plan of permitting a certain number of approved pupils to attend the lectures and courses held by the philosophical faculty at the university. But Gautsch went on to say that he considered the ever-increasing desire of women to earn an independent living a danger to the economic well-being of the community, for the experience showed female competition, in whatsoever walk of life, to be accompanied by a concomitant reduction of wages. At the same time it served to destroy the ideal of family life and the position occupied by the husband in his capacity of breadwinner. He added that during the past decade only twelve women had been matriculated in Austria, and of that number only three had elected to attend the courses of the medical faculty. The conditions prevailing in the male high schools and colleges could not, in his opinion, be introduced advantageously into establishments intended solely for the education of women. Furthermore, he ventured to think that, from a general point of view, women were unsuited for college life.

MIRTH IN RHYME.

"Shall I sing, Ben Bolt?" she asked him. "It happened his name was Ben. He never stopped to answer. But bolted there and then."

She shuts her eyes whenever we kiss, The maid so sweet and good, And from my inmost heart I wish Her mother also would."

Oh, August is the month for me— I prize it more than all that I meet— That is, just now, when summer comes, Oh, then I like December best."

Some put her little hand in mine— Some have thought me thought her bold— And yet there was no romance, for 'She's hardly two years old."

When the coal combine can go no higher, And settled is the electric fire, And no buy promises sound for one The course of true love smooth must run."

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. As true, would I ween, a dozen said; But just to make the sentiment complete, A rose by any other name would cost as much."

He had the ninth sent from the aisle, And he wore a dark gown all the while— A strange thing to be, For two weeks he had been in the aisle, He was fearfully anxious to smile."

I saw a lovely Briton, Quoth I, "Are you Durrant?" And he answered, "No, not yet."

RECKING HAYARD.

Washington Star (Ind. rep.): Representative Barrett of Massachusetts is a little bit early with his resolution for the impeachment of Ambassador Hayward. The fact, however, that he once represented a newspaper in this city may account for a certain enthusiasm in scoring a "scoop."

Chicago Times-Herald (Ind. rep.): The country will not approve impeachment proceedings. The less we have of impeachment the better. But the country would approve direct action by President Cleveland in the removal of Ambassador Hayward, which is in no way derogatory to the honor of the American representative in a foreign country.

Chicago Express (rep.): Let those who criticize the resolution concerning Hayward, and what would have been the probable course of the English government if the British ambassador to the United States had gone about his country making speeches attacking his own country's customs policy? Would he have been allowed to remain at his post and his offense have been unnoticed?

St. Louis Republic (dem.): In trying to impeach the minister Hayward for selling the truth in forcible English, the republicans will only succeed in making him stronger in the eyes of the people. He has merely expressed what the people of the United States put in more effective form through the use of the ballot when congressmen were elected charged with the duty of making the McKinley law. St. Paul Globe (dem.): If the party must be silly enough to insist upon placing a martyr's crown on the head of Ambassador Hayward, it would be the greatest mistake it could make. There is honor and profit in being gibed because you have protested against the infamies that the principle of protection introduces in our public affairs, and tends to impress upon private character."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): Still, impeachment and trial before the senate which it would be a penalty which would be out of all proportion to the culpability of the offender in this case. There is evidence that the constitutional prohibition against "crucial and unusual punishment" being invoked here. The house was wise in striking out the impeachment part of the resolution. A stern vote of censure would be enough in this case.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): But the gross impropriety of Mr. Hayward's remarks should be censured by a stern vote of censure, which has made in his long and careful scientific study of the sun.

St. Louis Swell Wedding: Detailed description of a wedding ceremony which has made in his long and careful scientific study of the sun.

Play House with a Record: Story of the famous, Elmo theater which has made in his long and careful scientific study of the sun.

In Woman's Domain: New and modish skating suits for keeping the skater warm and dry while skimming along over the ice—Christmas cushions as appropriate holiday gifts—Artificially perfumed flowers—Some costly slippers—Notes in wedding gowns—Fashion ornaments—Gossip about new women.

The Coming Generation: "In Holm's Wood," a tale of the German legend of Kris Kringle—Interesting reading for the little folks—Prattle of the youngsters.

Dominant Seventies: Mr. Thomas J. Kelly commences a new department in The Bee, devoted to a review of local musical events, with comment and criticism—A feature bound to be enthusiastically received in Omaha musical circles.

Social Gaities of the Week: Aftermath of the Society Circus—Weddings continue features of the season—Reception of local musical events, with many more in prospect—Out of town visitors—Movement of the society people.

Close of the Cycling Season: A few echoes of the wheel now receding before winter—inventions designed to increase speed possibilities—Statesmen "catching" the wheeling fever—League of American "wholesome membership" being formed to look out for the wheel club.

The World of Sport: Review of the sporting events of the week in both amateur and professional fields—Gun and rod still in evidence despite the approach of winter—Doings of the local sports.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

BUY IT! READ IT!

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Chicago Post: A little boy, A little child, A little joy, When first it's tried. A man, a slip— It's smooth as glass— A sled, a trip, A tick, a snarl. He wavers, reels, And shows all there A pair of heels High in the air. In sorry plight, December week, He's seen to light Upon his neck. A jovous cry, Of boyish glee, From one close by, And then—a me!

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Omaha Sunday Bee.

A WOMAN INTERVENES: Continuation of Robert Barr's fascinating serial story that has been running in The Sunday Bee for several weeks past and has found such favor with its readers. Illustrated with reproductions of specially prepared drawings.

JAY TREATY CENTENNIAL: December 18th selected as the date on which to celebrate the centennial of the ratification of the Jay treaty in 1794. A time discussion of the foundation of the present commerce of the United States, and the celebration is to be the form of a notable banquet in New York, to be attended by a large number of the most prominent men in politics, art, literature and affairs generally. The article explains this rapidly growing trade, and the circumstances leading to it, and gives some description of the Jay treaty, furnished by Colonel William Jay.

LESSONS OF IRRIGATION: A carefully studied paper on irrigation, going into the history of irrigating projects and surveying the possibilities of irrigation in the state of Nebraska. Attracting particular attention at this moment is the most prominent irrigation of the State Irrigation association at Sidney this week.

MYSTERY OF THE MISTLETOE: G. J. Adair Fitzgerald contributes an interesting article on the favorite Christmas song, "The Mistletoe Bough," explaining the puzzling mystery connected with it.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SUN: Frank G. Carpenter narrates a chat with Prof. Stephen G. Langley, concerning the wonderful discoveries which he has made in his long and careful scientific study of the sun.

ST. LOUIS SWELL WEDDING: Detailed description of a wedding ceremony which has made in his long and careful scientific study of the sun.

PLAY HOUSE WITH A RECORD: Story of the famous, Elmo theater which has made in his long and careful scientific study of the sun.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN: New and modish skating suits for keeping the skater warm and dry while skimming along over the ice—Christmas cushions as appropriate holiday gifts—Artificially perfumed flowers—Some costly slippers—Notes in wedding gowns—Fashion ornaments—Gossip about new women.

THE COMING GENERATION: "In Holm's Wood," a tale of the German legend of Kris Kringle—Interesting reading for the little folks—Prattle of the youngsters.

DOMINANT SEVENTIES: Mr. Thomas J. Kelly commences a new department in The Bee, devoted to a review of local musical events, with comment and criticism—A feature bound to be enthusiastically received in Omaha musical circles.

SOCIAL GAITIES OF THE WEEK: Aftermath of the Society Circus—Weddings continue features of the season—Reception of local musical events, with many more in prospect—Out of town visitors—Movement of the society people.

CLOSE OF THE CYCLING SEASON: A few echoes of the wheel now receding before winter—inventions designed to increase speed possibilities—Statesmen "catching" the wheeling fever—League of American "wholesome membership" being formed to look out for the wheel club.

THE WORLD OF SPORT: Review of the sporting events of the week in both amateur and professional fields—Gun and rod still in evidence despite the approach of winter—Doings of the local sports.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

BUY IT! READ IT!

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. featuring "Only One" and "Highest of all in Leavening Power." Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and a child, and text describing their products like "Royal Powder" and "Absolute Pure" flour.