

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee without Sunday, One Year \$6.00...

OFFICE. Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twentieth and N Streets. Chicago: 1661 Fifty-Ninth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tzschichow, of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning Bee...

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, and Total. Rows 1-16 showing circulation data for various dates.

Net total sales \$79,878. Net daily average \$28,092. GEORGE B. TZSCHICHOW, Notary Public.

Wake up and put your shoulder to the wheel for the auditorium.

In making your fall purchases don't forget to patronize home industry.

The people hope to learn in January where that \$200,000 of idle school money is deposited.

Now that the smoke of conflict has settled down it is discovered that Bryan carried Texas.

Some enterprising department store manager might get up a wreck sale of paramount issues.

Several other cities besides St. Joseph had their census populations badly punctured by the election figures.

The report that Grover Cleveland voted for McKinley may or may not be true, but somebody in New Jersey did.

The democratic party is now in good condition to be reorganized. All the water was squeezed out of the stock in the last election.

The organ of the late defeated is amusing itself building cabinets for the successful candidate. That is the only amusement left to it now.

Omaha has more buyers after its newly authorized bond issue than ever before. People who want safe investments know a good thing when they hear of it.

The news of the republican landslide has not yet percolated up to Alaska, but when it does the warm time sure to follow will save coal bills for the miners.

No one has heard of any competition for Speaker Henderson in the next house of representatives. The present speaker will hold his place by right, as well as by precedent.

Governor Poynter has one consolation. He will not be bothered during the next two years over the refusal of populist officials to get out of warm places in which he has installed them.

It is a little early for Nebraska democrats to nominate Bryan for governor in 1902. In the first place, Bryan may not want it, and, in the second place, he might not be able to get it if he should want it.

The popocratic organ has arrived at the point where it can concede the election of Dietrich and the remainder of the republican state ticket. Secretary Jewell will probably be convinced only when his salary stops in January.

The new party which Senator Pettigrew is to organize is to be composed of men "who are disappointed with the elements of politics." If the senator is considered one of the "elements of politics" this definition might admit the majority of South Dakota voters to membership.

A bunch of Hawaiian land speculators have been knocked out of the box by the ruling of the attorney general that no government grants or leases were valid without the president's approval during the period between annexation and congressional legislation. The land-grabbers will get little sympathy.

One week from election day the World-Herald finally discovers that Governor Poynter is defeated and Charles H. Dietrich, the republican candidate for governor, elected. The Bee informed its readers of this fact the second day after the election. When it comes to correct election figures the people have to rely on The Bee.

The great Paris exposition flickered out in a cold, drizzling rainfall, which put a decided damper on the enthusiasm. The windup of the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha was more favored in every respect and therefore still holds the record for the most hilarious finish of any great exposition since the Chicago World's fair.

NOW FOR BUSINESS

The financial affairs of the country are secure for four years more. The fiscal policy will not be disturbed for at least five years. Whatever a republican congress and administration shall deem it wise and necessary to do in order to promote the industries and commerce of the nation will be done. Capital hesitated before the election. There is no reason for hesitation now. Manufacturing experienced a check from the withholding of orders. The apprehension that induced mercantile caution there is now no excuse for.

Such being the case the watchword of all should be, "Now for business." The next four years should be a period of great prosperity and material progress for the American people as the last three years have been and there is every reason to expect it will be if the energy and enterprise of our people are properly exerted. We shall undoubtedly very greatly enlarge our foreign commerce, which means the further development of our industries and the fuller employment of labor. This will make a better home market for our agricultural products and further improvement in the condition of the farmers.

There is nothing in the immediate future that is not encouraging. The industrial and commercial outlook has never been brighter. The opportunities for enterprise and for the safe and profitable investment of capital have never been better. We do not expect a business "boom," nor is it to be desired, but we do look for a steady forward movement, which will add very largely during the next few years to the national wealth, enlarge the development of our resources and enhance materially the well-being of every class of our people.

WANT THE "OPEN DOOR"

Southern cotton mill operators have signed a petition to Secretary of State Hay in reference to the Chinese policy of the government. They approve what has been done in protecting American interests in China and express the hope that this position may be maintained, particularly as to Manchuria, to which section of the Chinese empire a large portion of the production of the cotton mills and sheeting manufactured in the southern states are exported. The petition says that this trade has increased in recent years to such an extent that the prohibition or interference in China by any European government would tend to seriously injure not only the cotton manufacturing industries, but other important products of the United States which are being shipped to China.

The petitioners therefore ask that for the protection and perpetuity of these commercial relations the administration will take such action as may be proper under existing conditions. "It is not only the manufacturers of cotton goods," says the petition, "that would be seriously affected, but the southern planter and cotton grower, who finds a ready cash sale of his product at his very door, and also the thousands of employees and laboring classes who are engaged in the cotton mills and depend on the success of these manufacturing industries for a livelihood."

It is not apparent that the government can do more than it has already done to protect our commercial interests in China, but if anything more is necessary the administration can be depended upon to make every possible or practicable effort for its attainment. The United States has obtained from all the powers having interests in China an understanding that the "open door" policy shall be maintained and there is no reason to doubt that this agreement will be respected. Certainly our government will insist upon its being observed and this, it would seem, is all that it can do under existing conditions.

INSTRUCTIVE FACTS AND FIGURES.

People who are not in the habit of reading statistics will find in the facts set forth in the annual report of the treasurer of the United States a simple statement that is exceedingly instructive. In the first place they will find, as a striking evidence of national prosperity, that for the fiscal year ended last June the revenues of the government were the largest in the history of the country. With the exception of a single month, the first in the fiscal year, the receipts of the government exceeded the expenditures.

Another interesting fact in this report is that the aggregate amount of money in circulation on October 1, 1900, was larger by more than \$180,000,000 than fifteen months before, the per capita having grown in that period from \$25.31 to \$27.10, \$10.60 of which was in gold—a greater amount, says the report, than that of all the currency in 1892, while the total of gold is greater than all the circulation at any time previous to July, 1879. This is a fact which practical men will do well to think of. The increase in the gold supply has had a stimulating effect upon prices, which seems to justify the quantitative theory of money and is held so to do by the free silver advocates, but would the adoption of the free silver policy have had a like effect in the absence of an enlarged gold supply? Gold being the money of the civilized world, an increase in its supply operates to lift prices and to maintain a higher average. It is a natural and not an artificial process. Free silver, however, if adopted by the United States alone, while it might raise prices measured in silver, would create an artificial condition, which is not the case under the increase in the supply of gold. The quantitative theory of money, therefore, while apparently finding vindication in the effect of the augmented gold supply, must be considered with reference to the quality of the money.

There has been a decided increase in the silver circulation during the past year, the treasurer stating that the provision made by congress for increasing the subsidiary coinage having been a great convenience to the de-

THE NATION HAS NO MORE GALLANT OR POPULAR OFFICERS IN ITS SERVICE

The nation has no more gallant or popular officer in its service than the man whom military and civil circles in the southwest would accord a heroic welcome.

Abolition of War Stamps.

If the surplus falls below that of the last fiscal year there will still be room for tax reduction, and the first taxes go abroad by the stamp on postage stamps, bills of lading and telegrams. These are the rates that most directly affect the people and which cause the greatest inconvenience.

Beauty of Forgetting.

General Buller is now the lion of the banquet table, and the man who did not know the Tulecia river and his still bloodier reverse at Spionkop are forgotten and forgiven. It must be admitted that the British people are not over-exacting in their standards of military glory.

Dimensions of a Fable.

The reparations alliance between Russia, France, Japan and the United States to counterbalance the Anglo-German understanding is obviously absurd. Under certain conditions it is possible to conceive of the United States and Russia acting together, but the attempt to question to credit Japan with pro-Russian sentiments. Every interest of Japan is directly opposed to the Russian policy in China. It may be added that the United States has no motive for opposing England and Germany in the Orient. The whole story is a palpable fable.

Two Stray Islands Taken In.

A Spanish-American convention has been signed in Washington, by which two small islands, bearing the names of Cayagan and Cibutu, are ceded to the United States by Spain for \$100,000. These islands lie at the entrance of the Philippine archipelago, being the tail end of the Sulu group. Cayagan lies in the passage from the China sea into the Sulu sea, and Cibutu lies between the Sulu and Celebes seas. Both properly belong to the Philippine archipelago and were supposed to be ceded to the United States by the Paris treaty. But the limits of the cession were designated by geographical lines and two little islands were afterwards found to lie outside the boundary named in the treaty, though incorrectly on the maps, to be within them. They were of no use to Spain, but that government had the right to demand an extra compensation before turning them over to the United States. For the full price of the archipelago in money may now be said to have been \$20,000,000. The mistake of the commissioners has cost the extra amount, but the government has acted wisely in purchasing the stray islands and keeping the archipelago intact.

ORGANIZERS OF VICTORY.

Lanterns of Triumph Distributed Among Newcomers and Veterans. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Of course the brunt of all effective campaign work is borne by the newspapers. Their educational work is not confined to their own neighborhoods. It is carried on all the time, every day in the year in all the years intervening between one presidential election and another. Their arguments upon all the leading questions of the day and the facts they present are read by the millions of voters who are every reading citizen, and they form the chief agency in molding public opinion, or rather in furnishing the voters with the materials from which to mold their own opinions. But it is the campaign work done by the national committee and the state and local organizations, especially in sending out speakers to every locality to present the arguments face to face with the voters, which arouses the latent force of public opinion into activity with many who would otherwise be passive and indifferent.

The remarkable activity displayed by the national committee in organizing and directing the educational forces of the campaign is chiefly due to the splendid leadership of Mark Hanna, who has proved himself to be in 1900 as in 1896, an "organizer of victory." For four years the Bryanites have been pelting Hanna with mud in the endeavor to create a popular prejudice against him. And they had succeeded in doing so, had not some republicans doubted the policy of putting him again at the head of the national committee. They even made "Hannaism" one of the most prominent issues of the campaign. Mr. Hanna's personal greatness as a campaigner for himself by his means in completely disorganizing the prejudices against him which had been industriously fostered by the opposition. For the first time he took a personal part in the speaking of the campaign, and although he makes no pretensions to be an orator, his speeches had such directness and force, striking right at the vital issues of the campaign, that they completely carried his audiences with them. And when the people once find out that the man who has been so long and so loudly denigrated is really the man who has done the most for the country, it is not surprising that he should be the hero with all the school teachers.

Returning Omaha people who have been visiting in the east tell of the noticeable rise in Nebraska stock, due to the redemption of the state from populism and calamity. "No state occupies a higher position in the nation's affairs" is the way a well known railroad man puts it. You may be sure, moreover, that the benefits will increase rather than decrease as time passes.

The special session of the Kentucky legislature fixed up the election law in such a manner that it accomplishes its purpose expeditiously. The republicans are confident they carried the state, but see no use of entering upon a contest in which the case is prejudged against them. What would not the Nebraska popocrats give for such a system in the hour of their extremity?

Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, expresses the opinion that, as a result of the sanitary measures adopted by Americans, when the works are completed and the city kept clean Havana will suffer no more from yellow fever. If the United States had done nothing more for that city than this it would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of its people.

Make the Service Attractive.

If the navy is shortened and enlistments are desired the service must be made more attractive to the common sailor. That seems to be the solution. It is not much use enlisting sailors and then making them want to run away.

Giving Poor Loaves Some Pointers.

The Cherokee of Indian territory have been robbed of nearly \$200,000 by their auditor. Until the white men arrived and showed them how, the Cherokees never did such things. Next time we hear will be that they have elected aldermen.

Coming of General Lee.

The Department of the Missouri is to be congratulated upon the fact that General Fitzhugh Lee has been placed in command of that grand division of the national army.

THE RESULT IN NEBRASKA.

Washington Post: The latest returns indicate that Mr. Bryan's friends are to be spared an embarrassment over those Nebraska senatorial seats.

Kansas City Star: It looks now as if the rail had gone with the tide in Nebraska. The latest news from that state indicates the election of the republican candidate for governor.

New York World: The eight electoral votes of Nebraska will go to McKinley by a majority of from 7,500 to 8,000. The republicans have elected the state ticket. The legislature, which will choose two United States senators, is very close—perhaps a tie. No state result has been so complete a surprise to those who did not look below the surface of the campaign. Nebraska has been carried by the democrats or fusionists at every previous election since 1894. Mr. Bryan's plurality in 1896 was 13,576 and last year, when a special effort was made by the republicans to carry the state, Mr. Bryan threw himself into the contest and the fusion candidate for judge was elected by a majority of 15,107. This year a complete fusion of the three anti-republican parties was effected under Mr. Bryan's personal supervision and his campaign for the presidency began and ended in his own state. Its loss, in the circumstances, must be the bitterest drop in his cup of disappointment, as it is doubtless the severest blow to his personal prestige.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The republican victory in Nebraska is a crushing rebuke to Bryan. The democrats, populists and the fusion of the two parties have been carrying that state for so many years that they are confident of winning it in 1906. None of the republicans have ever claimed Nebraska in any of their pre-election estimates. The fact that it was the state of Bryan's residence, reinforcing the other circumstances, seemed to make this state sure to be the one that would be carried by the democrats this year. * * * The republican victory in Nebraska will end the hoodoo which that state has been under for many years. It will attract settlers and capital as a consequence of its change of political base. The moral question (the one which has been raised against it on account of its affiliation with Bryanism and identification with his fortunes) will now be removed. There is no reason aside from its bad politics why the large gains in population which it made from 1880 to 1890 should be followed by a practically stationary condition in the decade between 1890 and 1900. Its inhabitants have grasped this fact. The abandonment of Bryan by his own state is the most signal rebuke which that personage has received in the memorable canvass which has just ended.

Clark's vaudeville campaign in Montana appears to have been a success politically. A New York court holds as good law that a deposit of personal property in a seat in a railway car entitles the owner of the property to the seat when he claims it.

A citizen of Sabetha, Kan., is about to petition the legislature for a change of name. At present it is Andrew Hruslar, but his neighbors do not attempt to pronounce it—he is simply Andy to them.

Funds are now being raised to place at the disposal of Dr. Edgar James Banks, former United States consul at Bagdad, who is to act as director of the expedition to excavate Muegher, which is supposed to be in the location of where Abraham and Sarah were born.

Oliver Iselin has yielded to the urgings of New York clubmen and will manage the yacht Columbia in trial races against the new defender of the America's cup. Mr. Iselin had announced his retirement from yachting life, but was induced to reconsider his determination.

Charles Hacker Pinkham, president and manager of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine company, died last Saturday morning at his home in Lynn, Mass. He was the son of Lydia E. Pinkham, the founder and promoter of the great business which bears his name, and was born in Lynn December 8, 1844.

A tablet marking the site of the house in which Samuel F. B. Morse made his home for many years and died has been set in the middle of a ten-story business block on Thirty-second street, New York. It was formerly on the Morse residence itself, which was torn down to make way for the larger building.

The losses by fire in this country and Canada were less in October than in the same month of last year or 1898, and were below the monthly average of 1899. The total loss for the year is \$143,000,000, which is \$12,000,000 greater than in 1899 and \$47,000,000 more than in 1898.

A VERY EXCITING SEASON.

Sample Instances of Gaiety Among Big Game Hunters. Washington Post.

The past summer has been remarkable in many ways, but in none more strikingly so than in the number of "bushwhackers" who have exploited their deadly and homicidal imbecility in a fashion calculated to shock the whole country.

We need not say, of course, that all this bungling bloodshed and mutilation has been caused by the very oldest and most select city people, who look down with scorn upon "provincials" and find in the contemplation of simple rustics nothing but a shudder.

They invade the educated fastnesses of New York—the Adirondacks, and so on—attired in the most correct costumes, armed with weapons beyond price, and lift their sinuous and gaudy legs over the most formidable obstacles, such as bushes and protruding timber. They wear clothes which are doubtless charming in the tailor's elegant parlors. They are tricked out in such delicious raiment as to make the chipmunk smile again. But, all the same, they have been shooting each other with interesting frequency, and even their simple-minded guides have had to pay dearly for the wages they obtained.

We freely admit that we have not kept an accurate account. A sporting dentist filled with No. 6 shot has not appealed to us—on national grounds—as forcibly as the eging of one politician. The spectacle of a New York person mistaken for a duck impressed us as a sad, but not especially significant event. The episode of the playful city youth, who put on the hat of his "lady friend" and was shortly shot for a rabbit by some thoughtful and judicious hunter from the metropolis, of course, seemed to be quite in the nature of things. We never for a moment lost our poise—so to speak—until a member of the very highest set in the whole United States recently shot and dangerously wounded his guide, under the impression that the latter was a stag of great merit and quarrelsome disposition. It seemed to us then that the hunting of big game by the benighted dudes of the smart set had reached the limit. The only consolation which occurred to us lay in the thought that people that dressed themselves up as if to suggest ducks, rabbits and stags and in such costumes fooled about in the carefully trained wilds of New York state, could easily be spared. We sincerely regret the accident to the honest and hard-working guide. At the same time we realize the fact that he should have known better.

Upon the whole, however, it has been a season of great excitement. The country at large will, in our opinion, approve and really enjoy a long succession of such adventures—even though the casualties should increase upon a rising scale. We are a trifle overstocked with idiots about this time.

SOLACE FOR THE SORROWING.

Washington Post: Perhaps there won't be a far flying time when Don Dickson goes into the case to "reorganize" Mr. Altgeld.

Washington Star: Debs indulges in some inflated prophecies of what will happen under this administration. Debs is one of the people who never will get over "feeling things."

Baltimore American: Naturally, Kentucky's vote is to be contested. Kentucky without a fight is a more dismal spectacle than "Hamlet" with the melancholy Dane left out.

Boston Transcript: Senator Pettigrew says a new party will be formed with himself as one of the leaders. Well, it's about time for the South Dakota to start a party. He joined the silver republicans and this year he appeared as a delegate to and an officer of the populist national convention.

Brooklyn Eagle: Bryan wants to enter the ministry, and he also has an offer of \$10,000 for his services as nominal editor of a paper. Let's see, he has been an actor, a lawyer, farmer, legislator. Suppose, now, in order to give to him such variety and experience as he seems to enjoy, he be allowed to retire from his position as personal candidate for the presidency.

New York Sun: Colonel Moses Wetmore of St. Louis is still the only democrat who can solve and has solved the trust problem. As Abel Sinkensinger sings or says: "That Octopus tentacular is in his dying throes. Spread in a mode spectacular. By Old Missouri's throat."

For president of the next anti-trust conference: Colonel Moses Charlemagne Wetmore.

AN EPISODE IN ELECTRICITY.

Warm Competition for Large Contracts in London. New York World.

London's underground railroad is to be converted from a steam to an electric system at a cost of \$25,000,000. The management of the road has called for bids for this great electrical engineering contract from the electrical companies of all nations. German, French and American firms are bidding in competition with British firms. The great majority of the bids are quite hopeful of securing this large order.

Sir William Preece, consulting engineer of the London underground system, says his company has not hampered the bidders with specifications of any kind, and it expects to be tendered a scheme for the best system of electric traction which modern ingenuity is capable of devising. Speaking of the anticipated American competition, he compliments this country by saying: "It is the pioneer of all that is good and great in electrical science and in the application of it she is not to be surpassed."

This recalls the fact that American contractors built the London central railway tube road and the Metropolitan tunnel road in Paris. Our Westinghouse company has nearly completed an immense electrical plant at Manchester, which will employ 5,000 men, and our Thomson-Houston company has just completed constructing another huge establishment at Rugby.

British electrical firms will, of course, grumble if American or French firms get this big contract away from them. But there is no sign that the British nation is in the least inclined to abandon its well-settled commercial policy of buying whatever it needs in whatever market it can get the most and the best for its money.

FACTORIES AS CIVILIZERS.

Their Influence in the Social Life of Communities. Indianapolis Journal.

A convention has just been held at Washington composed of the highest authority in all placid, plutocrats, monopolists, enemies of labor, etc. It was a convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association, and the 100 members present represented capital amounting to nearly \$50,000,000 invested in the great textile manufacturing establishments of New England. Many if not most of these concerns are incorporated and therefore come under Mr. Bryan's denunciation of all corporations. Of course, everybody who owns intelligence knows that the proprietors and managers of these great establishments represent brains, capital, labor, industry, thrift and all the best elements of American citizenship and are not public enemies, as Mr. Bryan paints them. At the meeting in Washington, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, member in Social Life," in which he advanced some interesting views. Mr. Wright, it may be remarked, has made a study of social and economic conditions for thirty years, and is the highest authority in the country on such questions. The central idea of his paper was that great industrial establishments, instead of exercising a deteriorating influence on communities and people, as is commonly supposed, operate exactly the other way and are really agents of advancement and civilization, lifting up the social life of the people. The establishment of the textile factory in the south, he said, led to the employment of a body of native people, born and bred in the south, popularly known as native whites, who had lived a precarious existence, always in antagonism to the colored people, looking upon work as degrading, because of the peculiar institutions of the south. Today, these people are furnished with the textile factories of the south with a class of operatives not surpassed in any part of the country. The experience of the south was simply that of other localities. The factory meant education, enlightenment and an intellectual development in utterly impossible otherwise to a class of people who could not reach these things in any other way. It was an element in social life, and was, by its educational influences, constantly lifting the people from a lower to a higher grade.

PLEASANTLY PUT.

Somerville Journal: The loneliness place in the world for a man is in the middle of a rash of customers in a big department store.

Chicago Record: The manager and the orchestra leader had a row. "What about it?" "He played 'Tie up a Little Padded Pillow'."

Philadelphia Press: Clerk Perhaps you'd like to look at some goods a little more expensive than these. "No, thank you. I would like to look at some of better quality."

Chicago Tribune: "Dear father," wrote the young man who had gone to Arizona to hunt for the great wealthy game. "I have done it. You told me when I left home that I ought to lay by a portion of my salary every month for a rainy day, but I haven't done it, because it never rains here. Please send me \$25."

Brooklyn Life: Morgan—"They say he can't find time to get a divorce." "Wright—Come! Hun. They drove him out." "New York Journal: Walter—Haven't you forgotten something, sir?" "Glad to hear of it. So I have. I forgot to post that letter my wife gave me this morning."

Washington Star: "Tain't de loss of money dat hurts when you pays a 'lection, but de loss of de respect dat comes with it. You better believe he was so much smarter and 'an 'perduen' de deputation to prove it."

Detroit Journal: It seems very difficult to get a crisis to stand still long enough for us to confront it, to say nothing of anything resembling the verge of it.

Baltimore American: Bobbs—Nobbs found the great majority this morning. "Nobbs—Poor fellow, I am shocked to learn of his death." "Bobbs—Oh, he didn't die. He voted for McKinley."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "See that fellow there with the pretty side whiskers?" "Well, he got up and left the audience the other night. When the orator said he wanted to talk to the plain people."

Chicago Post: "He is considered a great man by his college classmates, I understand, rather. Why, there's no one who ranks higher." "We have a great scholar, I suppose." "Oh, dear, no! He invented the college yell that gives his alma mater the intercollegiate standing that it has."

WILHELMINA'S WOOING.

S. E. Kiser in the Times-Herald. So, fair little Wilhelmina, you have picked him out, they say. You have picked the prince over and you've sent them all away—All his other, who fondly lingers, with a smile upon his face. And a sort of buoyant feeling that he's needed round the place.

Tell us, little Wilhelmina, how the happy trick was done. Did he gently stand, or did you have to tell him on the run? Tell us what words thrilled him—was it early, was it late? Did he happen in the parlor or beside the palace gate?

Did you call the stars to witness that you loved him more than life? Did you humbly kneel there, begging him to let you be his wife? Did he buck or did he tremble? Did he tell you to first "see papa" and find out what he would say?

Did he cry: "This is so sudden!" Did he ask for time to think? Or accept the proposition in the space it takes to wink? Did he say: "If you could keep him in the style he'd always known?" Did he say: "I'll pay for doing chores around the throne?"

Happy little Wilhelmina! Fortune smiled upon your birth. Give glad the bulge on all the other maidens here on earth! You had but to look them over—size them up and choose the best—and then make your own selection—and he couldn't answer no!

Common Property.

Public Praise is Public Property—Omaha People May Profit by Local Experience.

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good. Omaha citizens praise Doan's Kidney Pills. Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ill. Read what this citizen says: Mr. Fred E. Hall, 608 North 32nd street, employed at the railroad bridge, two miles from the city, says: "I had a bad back for about a year and in the winter of 1898 it became very severe. When lying down it was very difficult to get up and on stooping sharp pains caught me in the small of the back and my kidneys were weak. It was for this that I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Kuhn & Co's drug store. Since using them I have had no occasion to complain of my back or kidneys and I have told friends my high opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and will personally corroborate the above at any time."

Sold for 50c per box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

This Weather CALLS FOR GLOVES—We have 'em—50c to \$5.00. MUFFLERS—We have 'em—50c to \$4.00. SWEATERS—We have 'em—FLANNEL SHIRTS—We have 'em—UNDERWEAR—We have it—50c to \$3.75. HOSIERY—We have it—25c to \$1.00. ARE YOU PREPARED? Not a store in town is better equipped with cold weather furnishings, than ours—and we would suggest coming here first. Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.