NEARING SELF-GOVERNMENT

Condition of Affairs in Cuba Detailed by Governor General Wood.

GREAT EPOCH IN THE ISLAND'S HISTORY

Meeting of the Constitutional Con vention-Progress in Education, Commerce, Agriculture, Sanitation and in Other Lines.

An epochal event in the history of Cuba's progress toward self-government is the meeting of the constitutional convention on Monday pext to draft the charter of the young republic. In view of the significance of this convention the following article, prepared by Governor General Wood for Colher's Weekly, is timely and instructive. It is a plain, straightforward statement of present conditions by one fully acquainted

Cuba has been through two general elections. The first, held on June 15 of the present year, for the election of municipal officers and municipal judges. On September 15 a general election was held to elect members to the constitutional convention. At this election thirty-one delegates were elected, together with their substitutes. This election, while delveloping much stronger political passions than the former, nevertheless passed off without disturbance or dis-Out of the entire number of delegates elected only six or seven contested elections resulted. These will be settled by the members of the convention themseives, it being the purpose of the military government to avoid any interference whatever either in the election of candidates or for the settlement of disputed elections.

At each of the elections the voting places were under the control of representatives of the different parties and no American officer, soldjer or civil official was present at any voting place in the island. The people as a whole are looking forward with deep interest to the work to be done by the constitutional convention and while anxious to have the work proceed as rapidly as possible, are nevertheless patient. They realize that it is a work of vast importance, that it must be done carefully and that ample time must be taken to properly consider the various important features to be embodied in the new constitution.

The principal political parties in the island at present are the national, the republican and the union democratic. The general object of all these parties is the same, all desiring the establishment of a constitutional government. One of the great questions to be fought out in the convention is as to whether Cuba shall be formed into one or more states. This is a question of great importance to Cubans and there are strong opinions for and against it.

The personnel of the constitutional convention, as elected, represents fairly all the different political parties and subdivisions thereof. The same is true of the substitutes elected. There is every indication that the convention will take up its task with a great deal of enthusiasm. There will, of course, be a considerable amount of work necessary in determining the contested election cases. After these have been disposed of the regular duties of the convention will be taken up. Many of the members are at present investigating and studying the constitutions of various countries. The general opinion is that the constitution adopted will be in its general features similar to the constitution of the United States. The personnel of the convention includes a number of very able members of the judiciary as well as members of other learned professions. The civil governors of four of the six provinces have been elected, two members of the supreme court and others, distinguished the island. There is no reason to believe that this convention will be other than successful. Prior to the municipal elections it was freely predicted that general disturbances would follow an attempt to hold general elections. They passed off without a single breach of the peace. The same dubious expressions were heard immediately preceding the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, but this election also passed off without the slight-

Educational Matters.

The greatest advance in Cuba has perhaps been in public instruction. The old system consisted of a university, located in Havana, under the direct control of the state and supported largely by state funds. There was also an institute or school for higher instruction in each province, also under the control of the state. These, with the public schools, which under Spanish rule were limited in number and very inefficiently conducted, constituted the machinery of public instruction.

The university has been thoroughly reorganized. Many of the old professors have been retired and placed on a moderate pension. The institutes have also been reorganized and in many instances reequipped with material and apparatus. The changes in these institutions, however, are insignificant in comparison with the work done in the public schools. Here an entire reorganization has been made. Over 3,100 schools have been established, 3,600 teachers employed and 150,000 children are in school. The number of pupils will be increased to 200,000 and probably 250,000 during the next six months. The expenditures for public education for the present school year will be not less than \$4,000,000. During the past six months school material. books, desks, etc., for 100,000 children have been purchased, brought to Cuba and put in schools. This order called for an expenditure of \$750,000 and is probably larger than any single order for school material ever given in the United States. Thirteen hundred and odd teachers were sent to the summer school at Harvard university, taken to a number of cities and brought back to Cuba without the loss of a single individual and without any serious accident. This expedition was under the practical charge of Mr. Frye and was ably conducted. The beneficial results of this trip are already apparent, as shown by a recent tour of inspection throughout the island. The interest in public schools is sincere. A new school law has been promulgated and is becoming daily more efficient. The whole island has been divided into school districts and the law provides in the greatest detail for the proper conduct and efficiency of the schools. The salaries paid the teachers in the public schools are higher than those paid teachers in any portion of the United States for teachers of a corresponding grade, with the exception of three of our large cities.

Charities and Hospitals.

From the eastern to the western end of Cuba the institutions of beneficence and the hospitals have been carefully and systematically reorganized, and in many instances renovated and re-equipped. Indusbeen established, and a new law governing rapidly becoming very prosperous the administration of charities and promade it possible for relatives and friends live participation in civil affairs. The reto take the children once more into their lations between the soldiers and people are. There was really a very interesting discusfamilies and provide for their support.

Modern plumbing and modern instruments have been put into the larger hos- small disputes of a personal character.

pitals and today the larger cities of Cuba and most of the larger towns are supplied with efficient and well-equipped institu

ions of this character. Every energy and all available money possible has been devoted to public works. The reconstruction of bridges and repair of old highways and the construction of new ones have been a special feature of this work. Roadmaking in Cuba is expensive. The work has to be of the most substantial character on account of the enormous rainfall. Six hundred and twentytwo miles of road have been built and repaired within the last year, and surveys and detailed estimates have been made for

over 1,200 miles more. Several new lighthouses have been con structed and a complete lighthouse board organized, which has under its control the care of lighthouses and the proper buoying

of harbors, etc. Under public works of a sanitary character an enormous amount of work has been done in all the larger cities and towns. Santiago has been virtually reconstructed so far as its streets are concerend Its water front has been dredged out and for the first time in the memory of man a summer has passed without a case of yellow fever.

Water systems costing hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contaructed for the supply of towns hitherto dependent upon an impure water supply. In short, under sanitation, Cuba has had a real awakening and the people are beginning to realize the conditions rendered possible by the efficient conduct of sanitary work.

In Havana a very great deal has been done in every way. The renovation of buildings has been a feature in this line. Systematic and careful disinfection of many thousands of houses has been made; street repairing has been extensive, the water front and the parks cleaned up and rebuilt and at this time Havana is making great contract for the entire repaving and sewering of the city. The result is shown in sanitary conditions which are today, everything considered, better than

ever before known in Havana. With the exception of one or two disricts. Cuba may be said to be fairly well reconstructed agriculturally and on the igh road to prosperity.

The tobacco crop of last year was very large, one of the largest in the history of he island, and this year's crop will equal f not exceed it. The sugar crop in the present year will be in the neighborhood of 550,000 tons, and if the present price of sugar continues the amount of money realized will equal that received from the

great crops of years gone by. The cultivation of coffee is being resumed in the eastern provinces, as is also the extensive cultivation of cocoa.

Mining industries, especially in the two eastern provinces, are rapidly developing. This section of Cuba has an unlimited supply of very high grade iron ore, as well as large quantities of copper and oxide of manganese; also there are deposits of zinc and a low grade of asbestos. In the province of Santiago there is still an enor-

mous amount of very valuable timber. The commerce of the island is growing, as shown by the import duties. There is a great demand for labor from one end of Cuba to the other. Large plantations are being reconstructed, some of them costing \$1,500,000 for machinery and equipment alone. Land in the eastern provinces is cheap and of the best possible quality. When it is remembered that probably not over 10 per cent of Cuba was ever under cultivation at one time, the possibilities of its future development can be appreciated. Credit is good throughout the island, but investment by outside capital is slow on account of the political uncertainty of the

I know of no land where young men of noderate capital and industry have a better chance than in Cuba. The possibilities in the way of fruit-growing have never been even appreciated. Oranges of the finest Of course, after long years of practical flavor grow in the greatest abundance and without any care. With proper cultivation the possibilities in this line are apparently limitless. Frosts are unknown and there is a sufficient amount of rainfall to do away with need of irrigation. What is lutely honest and efficient administration. said of oranges is probably also true of lemons and olives. Potatoes, onions and all kinds of garden truck grow with the greatest rapidity and in great abundance. The raising of cattle and horses can also be conducted very profitably in the island. The grazing is excellent, the grass being always in condition from one year's end to the other.

Many important enterprises are under consideration. Immigrants are pouring into the island, especially from Spain. These immigrants are mostly from the northern provinces and are a hardy, industrious race of people and will make good citizens.

Progress in Other Lines.

As to the climatic conditions existing in Juba, it may be safely said that one can ive there with as much comfort as in any of our southern states, and it is believed that as the reconstruction and development of the island progress the prevalent diseases will largely disappear.

Yellow fever, of which so much is said s not, after all, so much to be feared as s popularly supposed, and we have every eason to hope that in a few years, with once, nor is its removal the work of a sin-

mmunes.

The customs service has been thoroughly has been absolutely no effort to force ; corganized under the able management record for economy at the expense of the of Colonel Bliss and is at present conducted in the most satisfactory manner. All the by the salary reductions probably better ports are well supplied with the necessary than anything else. Take, for instance, launches and boats. A revenue or coast the elevator man. He was getting \$990 patrol fleet has been constructed, consist- year, whereas no business house in Baltiing of five small new vessels and one more was paying over \$600 or \$700 a year.

former Spanish gunboat. The quarantine service is under the imprevent improper or unlawful detention. Americans and suspicion of the intentions

The American army, through its officers viding for the care of orphans, indigents has been one of the greatest factors in the and insane persons has been put into op- reconstruction of the country, and in the at the exorbitant rate of \$127 per light. This work has been done by re-establishment of the present civil gov-Colonel Greble, with the very able assist- ernment the officers bave taken up nearly ance of Mr. Homer Folkes of the New York | every line of work with singular ability and Board of Charities. In the last few months unselfishness. The history of their work between fifty and sixty of the smaller asy- in Cuba is free from scandal and will allums have been broken up, improved condi- ways stand to their credit. At present the tions existing throughout the island having army is practically removed from any ac-

friendly and disorders are extremely in-

frequent, and such as do occur are only monopoly knew perfectly well that it would

HOW TO MANAGE CITY AFFAIRS

Striking Evidence of Effect of Business Methods Diligently Applied.

BALTIMORE GIVES A SHINING EXAMPLE

Three-Quarters of a Million Dollars Saved the Taxpayers in Ten Months-Paying Investment in Municipal Reform.

The question of remodeling the charter of Omaha will doubtless receive the earnest attention of our people at an early day. The nature of the changes to be made are as yet conjectural and suggestions tending to improve the management of the city's expanding interests are to be welcomed. Thomas G. Hayes, mayor of Baltimore, contributes to the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia an instructive article showing what has been accomplished in that city in one short year by enforcing business methods under a model municipal charter. Mayor Hayes writes as follows:

In March of the present year I contributed to the Saturday Evening Post an article on "Putting a City On a Business Basis," and in it I offered to send to all those who wished it a copy of the new charter of the city of Baltimore, which I sest and most effective instrument of its kind in existence. As I had been mayor and what I thought should and could be accomplished. Now, after an experience of the editor to tell how it has been done.

personal and that must be an excuse for eral thousand dollars to the taxpayers. city for four years and had come into inti- city librarian prepared specifications for mate association and acquaintanceship with the books, stationery and printing required all the departments of the city government. by the different departments and subministration, making a special study of the I went over them very carefully and saw new charters, both in this country and in certain defects. The Board of Awards took Europe. When a commission was selected my view of the case and we drew up new to draft a new charter for the city of Balti- specifications and readvertised them. more I was honored by an appointment have now a letter from the librarian whose upon it without either any wish for it or specifications were discarded, frankly adany solicitation from myself. It so hap- mitting that our action had saved for the fell upon me and with the exception of the sections which refer to public education, gratulated for the firm stand you have taken and which were written by President Gil- in the matter." man of the Johns Hopkins university, I wrote all of the charter and revised Dr. points which I have mentioned that I feel

Gilman's contribution. The changes made in the local adminisformer article. When the selection of the the general supervision of the administranew mayor came up the nomination of one tion. I was very fortunate to secure at the of the parties was offered to me. I found head of the department a man who had good out afterward that five names had been pre- judgment, and who was genuinely interested one of the leading citizens and that they business administration. His method was had been asked to express their prefer- simplicity itself. He went to the root of ences. Ninety-five per cent favored my matters, saw what needed to be done, found nomination as mayor. I did not want the the men who could do it, and lopped off honor, as it meant a large financial sacri- those who were not returning full value in fice, but it was urged so forcibly and my their work. The result was a saving of pride in the new charter was so great that there was no other course but acceptance. service today is better than it has ever bethe experiences which follow. I am a thorough party man, firm in my convictions and rather set in my partisanship, but so cash. far as conducting the business of a city is concerned I am a simple business man,

together have not swerved me one lota from the purpose of giving the people an abso-

Now, as to the facts. I selected the best men I could find, irrespective of factions, and when they were appointed we had a meeting and I told them frankly and earnestly that under my administration there should not only be no commissions or rakeoffs, or anything of that kind in the matter of purchases by the city, but that if I found out that any such thing had been attempted I would bring the whole legal machinery of the city in force to land the guilty party in the penitentiary. There was no special threat or play in this, but I simply wanted the men of my administration to know that the promises made were o be carried out, and that we were trying o give to this country an example of what

might be done by honesty and earnestness in administering the affairs of a munici-Saving Huge Sums by Economy. The new charter gave us the machinery, and with the right men to handle it we began the work. The previous administra tion had submitted to the city council the ordinance of estimates for the fiscal year 1900. A bonded indebtedness of \$39,793, careful attention to sanitation and careful \$82.95, consuming annually an interes isolation of the diseased, that Cuba can be charge of \$1,500,000, rested upon the city. made as safe for the European as Jamaica and the tax rate had reached \$1.98 on the is today. It cannot be stamped out at hundred. I determined, at once, to see if could not do something to reduce these burdens. I investigated every item in this The presence of yellow fever this year ordinance of estimates, and the conse in Cuba, and especially in Havana, is due quence was that with the co-operation of a almost entirely to the number of Spanish majority of the city council we were en immigrants who are arriving on every abled to save in this one matter \$290,195.61, steamer, nearly all of them being non- and this included \$66,676 in salaries. I want to make it perfectly clear that there public service, and this may be illustrated Or, take the water board. By simply investigating and reducing the operations of nediate control of our own marine hospital the department to a business basis it was surgeons, who are at present attached to found that an entire bureau could be dishe island government. Associated with pensed with without the slightest injury hem are many Cubans. This service is to the service. This point I want espe highly efficient and great credit is due for cially to emphasize—that with all the he manner in which the work is conducted. cutting down of salaries and the saving, in In the administration of justice much has this, of over \$1,000 a week to the taxpayers, been done to simplify and facilitate trials there has been a distinct improvement in and criminal cases. Correctional courts, the public service, and the rate of comon the order of our police courts, have been pensation to those who are in the employ satablished in the larger cities and towns. ment of the city is still higher today than Trial by jury has been established in cer- it is in the business houses. Thus it is tain classes of criminal cases and the writ seen that simply through investigation. of habers corpus will go into operation in which is the first point in an economical Changes in the law are not re- administration, over \$1,000 for every workquired, but the procedure needs medifica- ing day of the year has been saved to the tion. Thorough and frequent inspection in people of Baltimore. After investigation, all the prisons in the island is made to the next point was, and should always be, competition. This is best illustrated by an The reports of discontent, hatred of actual case which has a certain humorous interest with all its importance. I found of the American government, which are so that the people of Baltimore were paying often seen in the press, are absolutely in- entirely too much for electric lights. Aptrial and manual training institutions have correct. Cuba is profoundly tranquil and parently there was no recourse, because here was no competition. ontrolled the situation and dictated to the city what it should pay. They assessed us To get around this difficulty required finesse, and I confess that I am rather proud of the results. I appointed a municipal lighting commission and had a pre-

iminary report from it advocating a mu-

nicipal plant. This suggestion of a mu-

nicipal plant was then exploited somewhat

voluminously in the local newspapers.

sion of the whole matter. Of course, the

take some years to establish such a plant.

and as the time for the submitting of bids was approaching it felt sure of its ground and of its high charges. Then I got the men who drew up the specifications for bids for lighting the city to make them broad enough to cover Illumination by gas. There are, as all know, several gas inventions which make practically as good a light as electricity. The municipal plant cussion disturbed the monopoly,

the new specifications caused imitate the example of oon when David Crockett went hunting. It came down, and the consequence is that on the new contract we have saved to the people of Baltimore over \$200,000.

In competition I include the largest publicity. I mean by this that everything the city uses shall be advertised for and that it shall be purchased absolutely at the lowst cost. Under our charter, on contracts for \$500 and over, we take away from the department the power of purchase and put the matter entirely in the hands of the Board of Awards, which is composed of the mayor, the president of the second branch of the city council, the comptroller, the city solicitor and the city register, three being elected by the people, one appointed by the mayor and the other elected by joint action of the city council

Better Fire Service at Less Expense. Take the fire department as another illustration of real competition and of the largest publicity. Without going into details, I need simply state that the department has not yet speat one-half of its apbelieved then and still believe to be the proprietion and it will end its fiscal year with a surplus of 33 per cent on an original appropriation that was reduced from under this new charter only a few months, the first estimates. The other day the could only outline what I expected to do question of hose came up and we suspected. whether wrongly or not I do not care to state, that influences were at work in faten mouths, in which the new administra- vor of certain bidders. The hose usually tion has saved for the taxpayers of Balti- heretofore bought cost \$1. We-I mean by more the sum of \$771,502.59, I am asked by that the Board of Awards-took the matter away from the fire department and got Naturally, the account will be rather as good an article for 67 cents, saving sevreely writing in the first person. I had I would like to give another illustration of

been the head of the law department of the the benefits of competition. The former I had taken deep interest in municipal ad- departments of the municipal government. pened that the main work of the charter people \$7,863.12 for the year, and adding: "In my judgment you are to be con-

There are so many facts to illustrate the constrained to add more. The water department of the city had been independent ration of Baltimore were explained in my for years and had not considered itself under sented to the business men of the city by in the cause of good government and a direct something like \$218,000 in a year and the I mention this in order to make more plain fore been in the whole history of Baltimore The first point was investigation, the second was competition and the third was

The following, taken from official sources,

. \$771,502.59 The items in the first reduction by de-

partments in the ordinance of estimates were as follows: ire department..... ity collector's Dept..... City engineer's Dept.... Appeal tax court..... Liquor license commis-2,400.00 Superintendent of public ewerage commission.... 2,025.00 25,500.00 9,250.00

..\$66,676.00 \$290,195 61 Totals ... The total appropriation for the year was

TABLE AND KITCHEN. Practical Suggestions About Food and the Preparations of It.

BREAKFAST. Fruit. Cream.
Fried Apples.
Maple Syrup, Cereal. Coffee

Daily Meuus

LUNCH. of Dried Beef, Baking Powder Biscuit. DINNER Potato Chowder. Potato Croquettes.

Macedonia Salad. Orange Fritters. Coffee, Fruit Sauce. FRIDAY. BREAKFAST.

Fruit. Cream. Eggs a la Suisse. Toast. Grilled Sardines on Toast.
Tomato with Mayonnaise.
Cocoa.

DINNER. Bisque of Oysters. Creamed Potatoes Escalloped Tomatoes.
Celery Mayonnaise.
Apple Custard. Coffee.

SATURDAY. BREAKFAST. Stewed Figs. Fried Eggs. Bacon. French Fried Potatoes. Coffee. Muffins LUNCH. Hamburg Steaks.

Potato Salad. Ten. DINNER. Tomato Soup.

Pork and Baked Beans.

Tomato Catsup. Egg Salad.

Apricot Taploca Pudding.

Coffee. SUNDAY

BREAKFAST. Fruit. Cream. Cold Catsup. Fried Oysters. Creamed Potatoes Waffles. Maple Syrup. Coffee DINNER.

Coffee.

Cream of Onion Soup.
Braised Prairie Hens. Brown Sauce.
Green Grape Jelly.
Mashed Potatoes. Stewed Cabbage.
Sweet Potato Croquettes.
Apple and Celery Salad.
Cranberry Jelly. Coffee. Cream Cake. THE A. GETTELMAN BREWING CO. A. J. SHORT. Manager Omaha Branch, 624-28 South 16th Street. Telephone 1124.

SUPPER. Pickled Oysters.

Cheese Sandwiches. Coffee.

GOLDEN BUCK-Beat one egg, place in a saucepan with five ounces of soft, grated cheese, a level tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of mustard, quarter of a teaspoonful salt, a pinch of paprika or cayenne and five tablespoonfuls milk. Toast five slices of bread and place where they will keep warm. Now set the cheese mixture over boiling water and stir until it is almost like cream. Place where it will keep hot, but not cook any more while you peach five eggs, one for each slice of toast. Spread the cheese over toust, then place an egg on top; dust with salt and paprika and

PUMPKIN PUDDING-Rub a pint of stewed pumpkin through a coarse sieve; add a pint of hot cream or rich milk, half a cup of butter, half a cup of granulated ugar, a teaspoonful of ground mace and innamon mixed, a grating of nutmeg and a gill of brandy. Mix well. Beat eight eggs very light and add to the mixture and beat all thoroughly. Bake in a well-buttered pudding dish in a moderately hot oven three-quarters of an hour.

EGGS A LA SUISSE-Spread four level tablespoonfuls of fresh butter in bottom of a baking dish; cover with grated cheese; break carefully over the cheese eight egga; season with salt and white pepper; barely cover the eggs with cream and sprinkle over the top of all two tablespoonfuls grated cheese. Bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes. If using a gas stove, place the dish in broiling oven a few

minutes to brown the top. PRESSED NUT LOAF BROILED-One cup of nut meal, three-fourths of a cup of water, two and three-quarter pounds of protose, half a level teaspoonful salt and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of mixed herbs, sage and bay leaf. Break the protose into pieces with a fork and add salt and herbs, and then the nut meal, which has been cooked a few minutes in water; press this firmly and smoothly into a buttered tin and put on a weight and stand away in ice box for several hours. Cut into slices and broil over a clear fire until a nice brown; serve with a brown sauce made with nut stock, butter and browned

So much is written for the guidance of the hostess in affairs pertaining to the entertainment of her guests. The subject is of such vital interest and importance that it has created, as necessities always do, the need of a special guide and teacher to instruct in "company manners." To wellbred people this is superfluous and absurd.

To be natural in all things is desirable if it does not partake of the nature of the savage. Studied manners lack the cordiality and gental warmth that will make the poorest meal an enjoyable feast where the atmosphere breathes rest and comfort Creamery and the many chambers seem full of welcomeness." The sweet and gracious courtesy that dispenses a wholesome air and genial light upon all and gives its owner passport round the globe, cannot be acquired in a few brief lessons. It must be as natural to one as the act of breathing.

That favorable surroundings have much to do with developing the finer qualities in man cannot be questioned. The soul is very susceptible to its environments. The refining influences of a people or indivdual be gins first in their eating. Mothers should keep this fact ever in view in beginning the training of their children. These little creatures do not naturally possess a birdike daintiness in eating. But precept upon precept and, more than all else, example using the best business methods to return to the taxpayers the largest value for their money.

To put it in another way, you cannot keep your oath of office and also listen to politicians whose hope is to plunder the people. Commissioner of Street Cleaning. 218,000.00 toward the family members as are consideration at City librarian. 259,700 thought or occasion for nervous tremors when the necessity of entertaining or being when the necesity of the necessity of the necessity of the necessity of the nec entertained might subject you to criticism. If dainty and careful service requires a little longer time at the table, so much better 14.485.55 tie longer time at the table, so much better 3.000.00 for all; it will not take more time than should be given to eating properly. The mother should impress it upon her family that the table is not a mere feeding place and eating simply a part of the unavoidable daily routine to be gone through with as

expeditiously as possible. Such ideas are foolish as well as unwise and the very poorest sort of economy. The dinner hour, at least, should be welcomed by all the family circle as a time of reaction for mind and body and should be held in the light of a family institution, where food for mind and body comes in pleasant and wholesome form amid cheerful and happy surroundings.

No danger of the young people trained amid such harmonious conditions being guilty of any faux pas, when subject to the glaring light of public opinion. If manners make the man, it is certainly true that table manners play a very important part in the

Far Better Than Tonat. The characteristic quality of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Foods is the cooking or dextrinization of the farinaceous elements. It is this thorough cooking which renders toast more digestible than ordinary bread. This crude method, improved upon, has produced a series of health foods which ere more digestible and nutritious than any others found upon the market. The chief of these is Granela, which is unequaled for brain and nerve-building qualities. It has a rich, nutty flavor that is so much enjoyed by the athlete and invalid and can be assimilated by the stomach of the dyspeptic as well as the robust. The genuine Granola bears a picture of the Sanitarium on the package. Sold in pound

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The appellate division of the supreme court today decided to allow the alternate writ of prohibition asked by Charles Morse, president of the American Ice company, to restrain the attorney general from compelling the company's directors and officers to appear before the referee appointed to take testimony as to the allegation that the company constituted a trust in violation of the state law. Sustains the Ice Trust.

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MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SOUTH CES BANK

AND THE TENE WAS A TO THE TENE AND THE TENE Your Fund of Knowledge

is not complete. No man, however studious, however great his attainments, however extensive his infor-

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R. D. Blackmore, the English Novelist: "The Standard Dictionary is most comprehensive and correct." William Black, the Scotch Novelist:

Admirably comprehensive and exact." A Conan Doyle, the Eminent English Novellet, London: "It has become quite a joke with us that we cannot trip up this dictionary. would, but have always failed." Sir Edwin Arneld: "A noble piece

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