

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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MARCH CIRCULATION. 51,641

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, hereby depose and say that average daily circulation for the month of March, 1914, was 51,641.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of APRIL, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Alderman Fratzel of Chicago by rights belongs in Cincinnati.

But before radium becomes the "salvator" of man, Uncle Sam must save the radium.

When we have votes for women perhaps they will, of course, pay for their own Easter hats.

That lid law sleuth has also been "exonerated" and "vindicated," with admonition not to do it again.

So far as appears, just twelve cities in the country are satisfied with the location of the regional banks.

No punishment is provided, however, for anyone who starts in without waiting for the official clean-up day.

As usual, the lawyers will get their first out of the seven-for-a-quarter ordinance now put up to the courts.

Now the question is asked, "What is the Monroe Doctrine?" And Uncle Sam replies by implication, "Search me."

Sarah Bernhardt is coming for another farewell. Faring so well on these annual collection tours no one can blame her for continuing them.

Over in Iowa seventy-five bull moosers in session as a self-appointed state committee have made nominations for every office on the state ticket. Let the people rule.

By going to Council Bluffs our election commissioner could count on an attentive audience ready to hear him tell all about "pure elections" and how to get them.

The only wonder is that the Water board boss does not have the water turned off on all "our enemies" until they sign up an agreement to obey his orders.

Commerce and not religion is the real issue in Ulster, an American newspaper correspondent tells us. Well, in the name of tolerance, let us at least hope so.

The colonel is to give three weeks of his time to help elect his "unfriendly" friend, Gifford Pinchot, senator from Pennsylvania. But why, if Pinchot has the fight won now, as his press boosters say?

Remember that the Albert law is a state statute whose enforcement is specially devolved upon the county attorney. If the Albert law is a dead letter anywhere, the blame should be put where it belongs.

"How did little Dallas come to land a regional bank?" someone inquires. Look and see how near Dallas the Hon. Henry of Texas resides; also Mr. Postmaster General Burleson; likewise the former home of Secretary Houston.

Although itself in this respect the worst known offender, our amiable hyphenated contemporary calls the New York World and the New York American for making "outrageous attacks on the characters and motives of public men." But it is always the inhabitants of glass houses who throw stones.

Omaha has on the new federal grand and petit jury list included: Enoch Martin, L. H. Tower, G. W. Linsinger, Tom Peterson, J. Tyler, B. F. Madsen, G. L. Dennis and George Lindy.

For the benefit of those contemplating attending the party to be given at the residence of J. N. H. Patrick at his residence at Happy Hollow, it might be mentioned that the Farnam street road is better than any other thoroughfare leading to the place.

Jim Stephenson was out in the road in front of his barn, shovel in hand, cleaning the pavement of the mud, which had evidently become an eyesore to him.

Resolutions adopted by Typographical union No. 16 on the death of Charles E. Fiske were drafted by a committee consisting of John C. Lewis, John E. Emblem and E. H. Fiske.

Miss Carrie Kellner is home after a five months visit to her brother at Jaramie.

United States Senator Charles H. Van Wyck is quartered at the Paxton.

Miss Dora Hennings is to be the soloist at the forthcoming Omaha Glebe club concert.

The interior of Drexel & Malt's place on Farnam street is being improved by carpenters and painters, and when finished will look as inviting as an undertaking establishment can look.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Ella Dunham of this city and W. E. Riggs, who works for Mr. Pullman as a conductor.

No Liquor Issue in Nebraska.

Nebraska may rejoice over the prospect that it will not be rent by the liquor question in the coming campaign except as incidentally involved in the suffrage amendment and the personalities of competing candidates. This, we believe, is the fair inference to be drawn from the announced abandonment by the Anti-Saloon league of its already inaugurated movement for a two-mile initiative law.

The measure for which the anti-saloonists had started to get petition signatures would bar the granting of licenses within two miles of any state, educational or reformatory institution, and thus dry up large areas of at present wet territory by edict of the state regardless of the wishes of the people of the cities and towns affected. The Nebraska license system is, and has been for more than thirty years, a system of local municipal option. The last time the league went before the people its fight was for local county option, whereas the proposed two-mile law would eliminate the local option and home rule altogether.

It is just possible that failure to arouse spontaneous popular enthusiasm for the proposed measure assisted to the conclusion, that a state contest on these laws would divide interest with the newest plan to secure national prohibition through submission of an amendment to the federal constitution.

The Seven-for-a-Quarter Litigation.

The people of Omaha voted for the seven-for-a-quarter ordinance in the recent special election fully advised that it meant buying a lawsuit. The appeal of the street railway company to the courts to nullify the ordinance as confiscatory is, therefore, not unexpected. The company sets up an additional plea of exemption from local regulation on the ground that it is subject to exclusive jurisdiction of the State Railway commission. Should the courts hold with the company on this legal proposition, presumably they will not go into the sufficiency of the payment of a quarter, for seven rides. But both of these questions are bound to come up to us sooner or later, and as The Bee has already said, they may as well be determined now so we may know whether the city has the right to regulate the fares, and, if so, what, if any, reduction in charges we are entitled to.

Results of the New Tariff.

It would be interesting to know whether President Wilson, Chairman Underwood and other sponsors for the new democratic tariff are satisfied with the results to date. Among the benefits promised were larger customs receipts and exports. Both are smaller at the end of the first half year's operation of the law than they were for a corresponding period under the old tariff. In fact, the government reports showed on April 3, which marked the end of the first six months of the new tariff, that customs revenues had diminished more than \$25,000,000.

It was promised that the new act would stimulate domestic manufacture by importing raw material free, yet for five months such imports amounted only to \$253,000,000, as compared with \$380,000,000 for the same months of the year preceding. The value of imports of partially completed manufactures fell from \$149,000,000 to \$122,000,000.

As to exports of finished products, we sent abroad in the five months ending with February, 1914, \$295,000,000 worth, as against \$315,000,000 for seven months of the year previous. According to a compilation sent out from Washington, the only increase under the new tariff is in completed manufactures, which compete directly with American industries. As the New York Mail points out, "every one of these makes a direct blow at the American workman." Importation of manufactured goods rose in value from \$133,000,000 under the old tariff to \$138,000,000 under the new democratic tariff.

If there is anything encouraging to democracy or helpful to the country in that showing, it would be interesting to know it.

Coddling Prisoners.

Some folks have gone so far with the supposition that the way to treat penitentiary guests is to pet and pamper them as if they were convicts of the prison entitled to extra favors and considerations, as to become impatient at anyone who frowns on this system and insists on sterner methods. For such there is a lesson in the fatal attempted jail break of thirteen convicts in the Folsom (Cal.) state prison, in which four of them were killed and one seriously wounded. "It all comes of too much coddling of prisoners," says Prison Director Sonntag, himself author of the new parole system there. "The convicts don't appreciate favors; they think that any kindness is merely an indication of weakness. As a matter of fact, I have been expecting something like this for months. We have been too careless in trying to show kindnesses to prisoners. It does no good to let them have base ball games, vaudeville shows and concerts. A man is sent to the penitentiary to be reformed, not petted."

This confession of a veteran prison official ought to have a widespread effect. California is one of several states that have been going to extreme lengths in coddling hardened convicts. At this very prison a well-ordered base ball field is said to be maintained, together with other means of entertainment and pleasure of the prisoners. Sad experience, however, seems to be forcing a reformation.

Folsom has sowed to the wind and reaped the whirlwind. "It is a hard thing, a very hard thing to kill human beings," the warden is quoted as saying. Which, if Director Sonntag is correct in his analysis of the case, only goes to emphasize the responsibility of prison officials in maintaining the proper discipline even by severe measures when needed.

The administration may not feel called on to give any reason for naming Dallas, Richmond and Atlanta as regional bank centers while excluding the great metropolis southern seaport, New Orleans. Well, why explain when everyone knows how the Louisiana senators disordered the president's orders on the new tariff law? No politics, though.

It used to be that any kind of a bond proposition was certain to carry with a whoop, and it was supposed the non-taxpaying voters would never hesitate to plaster bond mortgages on the property of taxpayers. From the way bonds are voted down nowadays either that explanation is wrong or times have changed.



Church Attendance. OMAHA, April 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: A great deal has been said about non-church attendance. Last night it was my privilege to attend a Wednesday evening prayer meeting at the Christian Science church, Twenty-fourth and St. Mary's avenue. In looking over that vast audience of perhaps 1,000 persons, I was smiling, happy and contented, and could not help but marvel at the contrast to the prayer meetings which so many of us have attended of perhaps two, three, a dozen or twenty-five persons. And in listening to the testimonials of healing given in such a sincere manner your conclusion is that the age of miracles is still with us. I am glad to hear this. A CHURCHMAN.

"Do Not Give Up the Canal." PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: The president has asked Americans to cast away the old freedom won by George Washington, which embodied the independence of the United States, and accept a "new freedom," which is merely another name for English suzerainty. It means freedom in United States territory for everybody but Americans and leaves us to bear the cost of it all.

The American people are in no humor to submit to dictation, the mass of young voters are thoroughly aroused, and it would be well for the administration to heed the handwriting on the wall. There are plenty of farmers who have been released from toll by the impounding of agricultural products since the new tariff went into effect. They will have ample time to think and vote; if a second Lexington and Concord is not necessary, they will stand in embattled line at the polls, and in this vicinity the sentiment is, "Do not give up the canal." Whether we have free tolls or double tolls is nobody's business but our own; the United States wears no other nation's collar. JOSEPHINE SMITH.

Defiance to the Briton. SILVER CREEK, Neb., April 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: Fifty years ago presidents and governors were commonly referred to as being public servants, and the term "ruler" was never applied to them. But in this progressive age the president has come to be a "ruler," and if things continue to progress we who were formerly averagers will come to be known as his subjects. In fact, so far as public discussion is concerned, this, among democrats in congress and out of it, is largely true today. If a public man, as a private citizen, the same being a democrat, dares to differ with the president on any public question or to criticize him, some other democrat, who has more of partisanship than of patriotism, bobs up and charges him with being "disloyal" to the president. But it is not proper to say of a citizen that he is disloyal to his hired man. A citizen should be loyal first to himself and then to his country, and he cannot better show such loyalty than by opposing and denouncing a president who is disloyal to the constitution.

Just now President Wilson is in a fight with congress to secure the repeal of free tolls as to the Panama canal. But he has no business to be in any such fight. When he had made his recommendations to congress and given his reasons why he thought free tolls should be repealed, that was as far as he could constitutionally go. But as is well known and freely admitted by his supporters, the president has been using and is using the whole power of his administration to force unwilling congressmen and senators into line for the repeal bill. Without such pressure on the part of the president the bill would not have passed in the house and would stand no show of passing in the senate. It follows then that the progress of repeal thus far has been owing to the work of the executive and is not properly the work of the legislative department of the government. And further, to speak the plain God's truth, because of such work Woodrow Wilson in Washington is essentially just as much a usurper and dictator as is Victoriano Huerta in Mexico. And every congressman and every senator, who so tamely submits to such presidential dictation is a coward and traitor to his country and should be ignominiously defeated should he dare to come up for reelection.

I am of the opinion that the Panama canal should be just as absolutely under the control of the United States as is the Erie canal under the control of the state of New York, and that if there was in existence any ancient treaty that would appear to interfere with such control, steps should have been taken to terminate it. We stole the site of the Panama canal and have been building the canal at enormous expense, and it is ours and not England's, and when our American Caesar, who with an imperial air, could undertake to lord it over Huerta and then nervously make haste to cringe to John Bull, not only recommended, but demanded, the repeal of free tolls, congress should have promptly answered with an appropriation for battleships that would have kept every navy yard in the United States at work for years to come.

And here I wish to extend to Champ Clark and the democrats, who stood with him against the repeal and to re-enact in the halls of congress Concord and Bunker Hill, my congratulations and felicitations. Although I am past 70 years of age, I am not too old to take my gun and march with the continentals as I am now proud to do. I have a very lively recollection of standing with my comrades about our winter campfires during the darkest days of the civil war and discussing the news from the north that England was about to recognize the confederacy. In the gloom of those days we were ready to fight England, and there are at least some of us left who will not bow to England now, even at the behest of our greatest American schoolmaster. CHARLES WOODSTER.

Organized Public Opinion. New York World. Judging from the petitions now pouring into congress from all parts of the country, the great issue is nothing more or less than a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic. There is no direction which "public opinion" may not take at any time under a proper degree of organized acceleration.

Martha's Wisdom. Boston Transcript. The suffragettes who propose to rewrite American history with women in the stellar roles must remember that Martha Washington had a chance to lead the revolution, but let George do it.

Spotlight Attractions

Historian of Creeds. In the rough, rancous and fitful life of Creede the late Cy Warman was an active participant, as well as his poet and prose painter. Twenty years ago the famous Colorado mining camp where N. C. Creede, "struck it rich," has its full share of gamblers, bunco men, bad men and women, who usually followed in the wake of a mining stampede. "It is all day in the daytime," Warman wrote; "there is no night in Creede." As long as a pilgrim or tenderfoot had any money there was no lack of hands to relieve him of his roll. Among the noted border characters in the camp in Warman's time was Hat Masterson, afterwards translated to New York to become deputy United States marshal during the Roosevelt era. One of the smoothest characters of the region was "Soapy Smith," an artist crook with cards, shells or sawed-off guns, who in the later days of the camp worked a fake "Cardiff Giant" sidewalk, according to a pot of money at H. A. Peep Smith died quite suddenly with his boots on at an Alaska camp. Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James, plunged into the rough and ready life of Creede shortly after his killing achievement and during one of his boastful moods provoked a gunplay which sent him "over the range." Of the feminine characters in the camp, "Slanting Annie" got more space in Warman's publication than any other outcast. Not because Annie had any of the graces or virtues of her kind. But she was the waltz queen of a dance hall and her main task was hustling partners up to the bar to buy the drinks at an old price. Woe to the dude or tenderfoot who violated this rule of Creede society. In nine cases out of ten "Slanting Annie" pulled a knife from her duds and cut a slice of the cuticle of her thoughtless partner. As a source of copy for Warman's paper, she outlasted anyone of the gang in this cauldron of human ruff-ruff, whose lawlessness submerged the activities of law-abiding prospectors. Cy Warman observed life in its contrasting phases and emerged from the experience unscathed by the pitch.

John Redmond, Irish Leader. Owing to the superabundance of kings in Ireland in bygone times it is a common practice of prominent Irishmen to claim descent from some royal potentate of one of the four provinces. If the claim is not set up by the individual, some admirer attaches the royal tag. A notable exception to the rule is John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalist party and a controlling power in the battle for home rule. Writing in the April Forum L. J. Redmond-Howard, nephew of the Irish leader, says the Redmond family descended from the conqueror of Ireland, the Norman Raymond Le Gros, lieutenant of Strongbow and winner of the battle of Baginbunna, in County Wexford. In comparing him with his brother, William, the writer says: "William is a Catholic first and an Irishman afterward; John Redmond is an Irishman first and a Catholic afterward." At the Vatican when welcomed by Pius X as "leader of the Catholic party," Redmond answered with dignity, "Pardon me, holy father, the Irish party is not Catholic, but nationalist, like their country; though Catholics do happen to form the greater part of its subjects."

A Sobbered Anarchist. The sobering influence of public responsibility thrust upon an agitator is no less marked than the soothing effect of a bunch of money. Each in its silent way puts the brakes on haste, imparts a degree of dignity and clips the ragged edges of thoughtless speech. Emma Goldman is the latest example of property's power in that line. The notorious feminine anarchist, now gallivanting around New York, thinks the world is greatly improved and is moving upward at a gratifying pace. Of course Emma takes credit for the change and is sprucing up as befits an achiever. Instead of the fire-eater and scrapper, indifferently torqued, the Goldman of 1914 is wondrously dolled up in tailored clothes and groomed fitly for a gathering of sober intellectuals. Even the claws with which she tore the hide of capital now are carefully manicured and the rasping voice is sugared with the blarney touch.

People and Events

Tolls or no tolls, the real menace to democratic harmony in the United States senate is the rainbow sash of Vice President Marshall's Persian rug vest, which put the martial splendors of J. Ham Lewis in the hand-me-down class. Ach, Lewis! Orville Wright turned a minimum royalty of \$2,000 from a concern which desired to manufacture his aeroplanes. Aviation comes high, whichever way you take it.

Ireland's legendary lore about the giants of ancient times takes on the semblance of fact by the discovery in County Louth of the remains of a man measuring ten feet in height. "Egorra, b'ys, you'll have to grow some to be like it." "General" Coxy's on-to-Washington army furnished considerable springtime gaiety, though a hot air myth. The latest scream in connection with it is an offer of a lieutenantcy in the "army" to Uncle Joe Cannon of Danville, Ill. Uncle Joe's answer was smothered by the whistle of the steamer bearing the party patriarch to Bermuda.

One of the remarkable old men of Westchester, is Colonel Henry E. Gray, who is over 90 years of age and until a few months ago was in active business life. He served in the civil and Indian wars and saw many hardships. His has been a variegated life of hard work, danger and exposure, but he is still active for one of his years.

By a simple twist of the legal wrist, which forbids insolvent banks receiving deposits, depositors on the last day of the Siegel department store bank in New York got their money back, while the rest of the crowd hold the sack.

Lieutenant George E. Goethals, whose work in the Panama Canal zone has been pronounced exceptional, is the son of Colonel Goethals, builder of the great waterway. Lieutenant Goethals has been engaged largely on the fortification of the zone.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's prize of \$100 offered for the best pieces of sculpture by American women at the American Art Students' club exhibition, has been divided between Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who contributed two small bronzes, and Mrs. Maud Neel, who exhibited two decorative heads and one child figure.

At 25 years of age James D. Mortimer of Milwaukee has been elected president of the North American Corporation, the \$50,000,000 holding company for some of the greatest electric power and traction corporations of the nation. Mr. Mortimer has had one of the most remarkable careers in American engineering history.

Twice Told Tales

Wrong Diagnosis. A man called upon a physician for advice. The physician diagnosed the case as one of nerves and prescribed accordingly. The fee was \$5 and the prescription \$2. The man had only \$5. He said to the physician: "Doc, \$5 is all I have. Lend me \$2 and I'll have the prescription filled." The physician gazed at the man for a moment, then said: "I have made a mistake in my diagnosis. Your nerve is all right. You are afflicted with an enlarged gall. There is no remedy for that."—Judge.

Art on Cash Basis. "The Panhandler Madonna" of Raphael has been purchased by P. A. B. Widener for \$700,000. Of this picture George B. Luks, the well-known artist told a story.

"A friend of mine is Washington Square," he said, "was showing his canvases to a lady from Wawa."

"And here, madam," says he, "is an exact copy of the Panhandler Raphael which Mr. Widener has just bought for \$700,000. And all I ask for it is a \$5 bill."

"What's the cause of the difference in price?" said the lady from Wawa. "Competitive madam," said the artist. "The business isn't what it used to be."—New York Globe.

As to Home Rule

New York World: It would be an odd sequel of the Ulster revolt if the elements in Great Britain that skirt treason and risk rebellion to fight home rule for Ireland were to find in it political salvation for the entire country. Springfield Republican: Does the statement of Sir E. Grey point toward a further consideration of this basis of compromise? If so, it is an issue upon which both parties should for the time being sink their differences, and try to work out a new constitution by joint action. A division of England would greatly reduce the difficulty of satisfying Ireland. Philadelphia Ledger: The scheme is novel to this extent, that all the great federations in the world's history have grown by the union of previously separated states, whereas this plan involves the division into self-governing units of a country long under central executive and legislative authority. While the problem promises to be difficult it is not beyond British statesmanship, and it bears the germ of a settlement of a controversy which has threatened civil war. New York Times: Of great permanent importance was the flat declaration of Sir Edward Grey that "if the difficulty was not solved by the introduction of a federal system, the country would go under through the sheer inability of Parliament to transact its business." The increasing helplessness of Parliament is due to two causes. One is the enormous growth in volume and in complexity of the work of government. The other is the extension of the suffrage to several classes that fifty years ago had no direct voice in the government. St. Louis Republic: England is the one corner of the earth where far-reaching changes in the activities of government are not accomplished by corresponding changes in the structure of governmental institutions. The proverbial woman of the comic papers drives tacks with the back of an ebony hairbrush and rips up waists with a razor—because these implements happen to lie near her hand. England does likewise in the governmental field. She is carrying on the

business of a vast empire with the modest machinery of a limited monarchy. She is trying experiments in advanced democracy with none of the checks and balances to which the popular will has elsewhere subjected itself.

LAUGHING GAS. "The social business is a queer one from a business point of view." "How is that?" "The more successful it is, the sooner it goes into the hands of receivers."—Baltimore American. "Do you regret having been retired from public life?" replied the serene statesman. "It's desirable to have a change now and then to show the dear public how much better we were than the other fellows."—Washington Star. Gibbs—I'd really like to know the secret of social success. Dibs—My boy, there are many secrets of social success, but one of the most important is to be able to pretend you are having a good time when you're not.—Boston Transcript. "What is the matter, my poor man, with your head that it is all bandaged up? Did you have a fall?" "Yes, lady, and it was a awful bad fall, too." "How did you fall, poor fellow?" "I fell off the water wagon, 'm'—in—dianapolis News. "When we went you to congress you said you were going to make some speeches that would wake 'em up," said the constituent. "Everybody there went to congress with the same intention," replied the new member. "How can you show it?" "She had had a photograph taken in more than six months."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



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Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. Includes historical text and a small illustration.