

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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JULY CIRCULATION. 53,977

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of July, 1915, was 53,977.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23 day of August, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day. I've often noticed that great success is mixed with trouble more or less. And it's the man who does the best. Who gets more kicks than all the rest. —James Whitcomb Riley.

Cheer up! The sun is shining somewhere. Texas is the storm center of the nation in more ways than one.

Possibly the Russians are trying to break into the sporting pages with a speed record.

A wet season plainly has no depressing effect on the crop of early budding political ambitions.

If we get a Missouri Pacific reconnection, will it hasten or retard that overdue Dodge street viaduct?

No matter in what manner mob law is executed, it demonstrates the cowardice of overwhelming numbers.

As all weather machinery is out of gear, it is not surprising that the equinoctial slipped a cog and advanced its date.

Large as the American dollar appears on the foreign exchange counter, its swell front fails to impress the home butcher or grocer.

Lawyers Taft and Walsh are exchanging compliments. When lawyers fall out it behooves the innocent client to "hit the trail."

Just to illustrate how contagious habit is, another Georgia mob lynched a negro the next day. Of course, there will be an investigation.

Yes, of course, it is a downright shame to let a federal judgeship salary go to waste because of no one to draw it, when so many are willing.

The sins of the railroad looter checkmate legitimate railroad development and should be punished as a crime against honesty and progress.

The School board tax levy is needlessly inflated at least \$100,000—which is going some after changing control of the board on the strength of the extravagance of the old one.

As a new regulation, near-side stopping necessarily causes confusion. It will require some days to make the custom as smooth as the near side-stepping of the jitneys when an ordinance appears in the distance.

Rival war powers, in their negotiations with the Balkan states, give a good exhibition of the senseless activity of political state-makers at a convention. The Balkan states appear determined to drive as hard a bargain as an American third party holding the balance of power. The highest bid takes the goods.

First estimates of storm damage in Erie shrank about 50 per cent when checked up, and similar shrinkage is to be expected in the estimates of gulf storm losses. Our experience with our own tornado havoc taught us that the tendency almost always is to exaggerate destruction by the elements.

What Will Georgia Do About It? With the whole country aghast at the mob murder of Leo M. Frank, the all absorbing question is, What will Georgia do about it?

No one can read the account of the deliberately planned and unimpeded lynching without being forced to the conclusion that the authorities were either cognizant of, if not in complicity with, the blood-thirsty outlaws, or wilfully and recklessly negligent of their duty to protect Frank, knowing full well the danger with which he was constantly threatened.

Secretary Daniels rushes into print to give expression to his indignation, coupling with it the statement, "I have no doubt the governor of Georgia will employ every possible agency to discover the mob murderers and to bring them to trial and punishment."

For The Bee, we regret to say that we entertain a whole lot of doubts, and believe we reflect the general sentiment of a multitude of doubters. Members of the Georgia prison board have already begun exculpating the prison officials, and the governor, instead of immediately acting, waited to be called upon to do something by the sheriff of the county in which the crime was committed. Of course, Georgia will go through the forms of investigation, and may even return a few indictments, but Georgia will have to do more than merely make motions to regain any measure of outside confidence in its purpose to protect life there and to do justice.

The Looting of the Rock Island. The astounding disclosures made by the Interstate Commerce commission as a result of its investigation of Rock Island affairs have been laid before the Department of Justice, as well as the public. It is now to be determined if any process of law is capable of reaching the men who have been guilty of the unscrupulous juggling of other people's money, as shown in this case. The report of the investigators shows the loss of many millions of dollars, due to the wrong handling of the business of the company, charges misrepresentation to stockholders and other forms of deception, and points out that the stock of the company, selling at over \$200 a share twelve years ago, has been brought to \$20 as a result of the mismanagement of those in control. This wrecking of a prosperous corporation through aims of ambitious financiers is another significant signpost on the way of business, and its lesson cannot be mistaken.

It is peculiarly illuminating to find in the report that large sums were paid to individuals and other agencies, whose clamorous advocacy of truth and righteousness in all things might lead casual observers to look upon them as sleepless sentinels at the temple of justice. One of these is C. H. Verner, who has so persistently attacked the credit of Omaha, and another is a Denver newspaper, whose boast is that it has a "heart and soul." It evidently has some of the other things that make up physical and spiritual perfection.

As for the Rock Island railroad, it should soon be rehabilitated and restored to its high place among the traffic bearers of the world. It traverses a prosperous region, serves an industrious and thrifty people and no good reason for its being long in the hands of a receiver can be noted just now.

Why Japan Quit Fighting. The case between Japan and Russia has several times been referred to late, and quite recently has been cited as evidencing the power of the United States in the settlement of great wars. In most instances the facts have been misstated, especially as to the part the United States had in the settlement. It is true that President Roosevelt did negotiate the armistice, and the good offices of this country in the preliminaries to the Portsmouth conference were accepted. Whatever of influence this country had in inducing Japan to accept a peace that did not carry with it all the mikado's government might have sought must be considered in connection with some other very important factors. One of these is that Japan was bankrupt. It was costing that country a million a day to keep its armies in the field, and the last hundred days of the war, leading up to and including the decisive battle of Mukden, were financed practically by funds obtained in the United States. Japan sought to float an unsecured loan of \$100,000,000 in Europe, and was refused; this loan was underwritten by a syndicate of American bankers and it was on this money that Japan was able to prosecute its share of the war until mediation was proposed by President Roosevelt. Victorious, but penniless, Japan was ready to conclude a peace on any terms that did not carry abandonment of everything gained by fighting, and Von Wittke knew what he was doing when he answered, "Not a kopeck!" to the Japanese demand for indemnity. And Japan knew it, too, and did not press the point.

These facts should also be recalled whenever talk of Japanese attack on the United States is heard. The little brown brother is active and ambitious, but not altogether without common sense or realization of his own limitations.

Like Satan Rebuking Sin. It certainly takes gall for our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, to "call" Judge Sutton for asserting that "for years the brewers and liquor dealers elected the majority of our city officials, and joined with the law-breakers to control our elections." Judge Sutton's wild assertion needs to be "called," but for the World-Herald to do it is like Satan rebuking sin, for where can an offender be found who has done as much as the World-Herald to spread that very impression? For years the World-Herald has rung the changes in every campaign about the delivery of the "red light" district, about booze-bought votes and about combination brewery-corporation slates. Of course, it has always tried to pin its imaginary conspiracies onto the wicked republicans, but it is nonetheless responsible in large part for the flagrant misconceptions which Judge Sutton is only echoing. If the World-Herald has gotten to the point now where it sees the error of its mendacious ways, we congratulate that newspaper as well as the people of Omaha.

The futile struggles of the bullmoose to shake off George W. Perkins goes to show that Cheyenne has no monopoly of broncho-busting riders. The bullmoose knows whence its fodder comes and lets George do it.

Bohemia in the Dual Empire

Wenceslas Tenisoff in Munnsey's Bohemian. The Bohemians and the Magyars, as the only two considerable nationalities wholly within the boundaries of the Austro-Hungarian empire, deserve special mention in any account of the past and present of the dual monarchy.

Prague, the capital of the Czechs, is one of the oldest centers of civilization in central Europe. The golden period of Bohemia came in the reigns of Ottokar, the rival of Rudolf of Hapsburg, and of Ottokar's son, Wenceslas II, who was king of Poland and of Moravia, as well as of Bohemia. The memory of Wenceslas is cherished by Czechs as an ideal of national unity.

The Czech nation took a pioneer part in the vast intellectual and religious movement known as the Reformation. John Huss, the Bohemian apostle of non-conformity, preceded Martin Luther by a good half century, and was the first great continental leader of thought to respond to the teachings of John Wycliff of England.

The Hussite protest against the existing ecclesiastical order took on a distinctly national character. Summoned to Rome by Pope Alexander V (1439) to explain his Wycliffite doctrines, Huss declined to obey the summons. His defiance of the papacy produced a profound impression, not only in Bohemia, but in Poland as well, and he was greeted as a Slavic leader.

Placed under the ban of heresy, Huss in 1414 repaired to Constance to defend himself before the ecumenical council convened there. Although he had safe-conducts granted by Wenceslas IV of Bohemia and by Sigismund, German emperor and king of Hungary, and was escorted by a powerful suite of Bohemian and Polish nobles, he was publicly burned, with his writings, and his ashes were cast into the Rhine. The five hundredth anniversary of his death was observed in Bohemia and in many Protestant countries this year as an event that marked an epoch in the history of religious liberalism.

In the war that followed the tragedy of Constance, Sigismund was eventually victorious, but the impetus which Huss and his aid, Jerome of Prague, had given to the national awakening was too great to be suppressed. The Germanization of Bohemia was definitely halted.

The University of Prague, founded in 1268 on the model of the University of Paris by the Emperor Charles IV, for many years served as a battlefield in the struggle between the nationalities. Finally, in 1526 having found it impossible to give to the ancient institution a distinctly Slavic character, the Czech professors and students, under the patronage of the Emperor Francis Joseph, succeeded in establishing a separate university as an offshoot of the one founded by Charles IV.

The relations between the older institution and the younger present a curious duality. The Bohemians avail themselves freely of their right to the use of the exceptionally rich library of the German university, but mingle not at all with the German students—a state of affairs which adds to the flavor of academic life in the splendid old Czech capital. That center of Slavic culture has served within the last fifty years as a source of light and leading for the so-called younger Slavic nationalities, such as the Serbians, the Bulgarians, and the Montenegrins. The University of Sofia, for instance, is in some sense the daughter of the University of Prague, as many of the teachers in the Bulgarian institution either were Bohemians or were educated in Prague. The first minister of education in Bulgaria after its liberation in 1878 was Dr. Constantin Ilievski, the eminent historian and archeologist of Prague.

In the fine arts, in science, in industry and commerce, the Bohemians are regarded by Slavs the world over as the premier Slavic nation. Ledetsky, the Austrian general whose name is a tradition in the dual monarchy, and who was the great military figure of Europe in the middle of the nineteenth century, was a Bohemian. Dvorak, the composer, whose name is well known in America; Smetana, writer of operas; Mrs. Janaschek, who delighted and inspired American playwrights a generation ago; Kubelick, the violinist; Masarik, the philosopher, are exponents of Czech culture. The marvelous collection of glass flowers in the Agassiz museum at Harvard university, the handicraft of the Czech Blaschka, is a monument not only to the skill of the maker but also to the scientific thoroughness of the designer.

Twice Told Tales

Quick Thinking. The Chief of Police of Cincinnati tells this one: "A German shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night, and upon arising in the morning struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion and the shoemaker was blown out through the door, almost to the middle of the street."

"A policeman rushed to his assistance, and after helping him to arise, inquired if he was injured. The Teuton sneezed into his place of business, which was now burning quite briskly, and said: "No, I ain't hurt. But I got out shunt in time, eh?"

Get Satisfaction, All Right. A motorist was stopped by a policeman for speeding, whereupon he became angry and called the policeman an ass. After he had paid his fine, the judge reproved him for what he had said to the officer.

"Then I mustn't call a policeman an ass?" he said. "Certainly not," said the judge. "You must not insult the police."

"But you wouldn't mind if I called an ass a policeman, would you?"

"Why, no, if it gives you any satisfaction," answered his honor with a smile.

The motorist turned to the man who had arrested him. "Good day, policeman," he said, and immediately left the room.—Boston Transcript.

Neighborhood Diplomacy. "My neighbor, in the most urbane way, has notified me to keep my chickens out of his garden."

"And you?"

"With the utmost courtesy I have informed him that my chickens may go where they please."

"You must have been reading up on diplomatic matters."

"Yes, it all illustrates current progress. A year ago, over the same episode, we would have been scrapping."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

People and Events

During a storm at Plattsburgh, N. Y., a lightning bolt struck a woman and melted the earrings from her ears. Moral: Don't wear earrings.

A New York lawyer who died recently left an estate valued at \$2,288,739, which knocks the assertion that an honest man cannot earn \$1,000,000 in a lifetime.

Five-cent jitneys are no longer a factor in transportation in St. Louis. Most of the remaining jitneys have projected themselves into the taxi class, with a minimum rate of 10 cents for passengers inclined to kick.

It is stated by union officials in New York that 10,000 American machinists have gone to England in the last ten weeks, most of them on a six months' contract at \$5.50 per day, with bonuses and transportation.

The chief of police of Abington, Pa., is much perturbed because a report that he was dead brought him a fine bunch of appreciative obituaries and floral tributes. He regarded the hint, altogether too plain, and got "all bet up."

The state zoologist of Pennsylvania offers \$100 for satisfactory proof that there is such a thing as a boopsnake. It is doubtful if the money will be claimed. The boopsnake breed was exterminated in the days of the bicycle when their hides were converted into emergency tires.

An immature society man at Pittman, N. J., with a hobby for secondhand socks, has been rounded up by the police for raiding clotheslines decorated with feminine silk hose. Two barrels of the goods were discovered in his possession. The police, realizing that his upper story needed a message, turned vocal hose on him and let him go on promising to be good.

The Bee's Letter Box

On the Steady Line.

OMAHA, Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a matter of information, will not some one volunteer an explanation whether a business conducted on the gambling house basis, although perhaps enough different to elude such a "shad-ow" classification, is entirely legitimate and under the sanction of the authorities of Omaha? To make a long story short, we have within the city of Omaha a smooth talking auctioneer, loudly and craftily describing a polished up piece of jewelry of the pawn shop class, and a small group of mothers' sons done up in sublime ignorance drinking in every phrase, answering the whole dope without even making a nasty face. But, for fear the prospective "customer" may get a chill before the book gets wholly down, and in order to insure the safe transfer of the coin of the realm from the loose pockets of the purchaser to the tight till of the sharper's register, a couple of well trained "soldiers" are floated out into the arena to guard the safety of the public. One of them stows himself away for future reference by looking on with clasped hands in wide-eyed, open-mouthed wonder, while the other "falls" for the watch that is being passed out over the case by the auctioneer. Eying it keenly, and with businesslike caution, Mr. No. 2 pronounces the watch a "Elmer's watch, a-terral wonder," and placing it gently back on the case, heaves a sigh and casts a longing, lingering look upon it. By this time the auctioneer's spiel is just right, and Mr. No. 1 clinches all chance of losing such a bargain by placing a \$5 bid on the treasure. Not to be cheated out of his price, Mr. 2 sets the figure up to \$6. But these chances are all spoiled, for just at this time our country cousin, who has been worked up to the boiling point, steps over and bids \$7 just before the hammer (flat) drops.

It is very possible that purchasers patronizing these establishments are getting honest value for their money—but, in my opinion, there is a great deal larger chance that they are not. Will they bear investigation? Has the Commercial club of Omaha and the Associated Retailers of Omaha looked into the way this business is conducted? If so, is the stamp of approval of these organizations placed upon it?

GILBERT W. UHLER, 122 South Twenty-eighth Street.

A Worthy Man Gone. SOUTH SIDE, Omaha, Neb., Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the death of Joseph O. Eastman another gallant union soldier has passed away to meet the rapidly increasing numbers on the other side. The brave man who rallied to the support of the national union when it was assailed by the hands of traitors and who, after four years of struggle, preserved our nation from destruction, will soon be only a memory. But their deeds of valor will live long after them and call them blessed so long as our nation shall stand.

It behooves us to honor the few remaining old heroes in every way we can to make their remaining days, days of pleasant and ease.

Mr. Eastman was one of the noblemen of earth and the world is the better for his having lived in it for the last seventy years. His influence was ever for the good of mankind and the sweet income of his high character will savor the earth for long numbers of years to come. I felt proud to be able to consider the quiet and unassuming Joseph O. Eastman one of my most intimate friends. We who knew this man of small stature but of great character will miss his genial presence so long as we may live. Could we all leave the luminous memory behind us that he has left we would not fear what others might say of us when we have passed to the great beyond. It is with both sorrow and gladness that I pay this small tribute to a valorous old soldier, a worthy citizen and a true friend. F. A. AGNEW.

Stebbins Concludes the Debate. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Time is too short to particularize on matters religious. Religion is the prime factor in social and political organization—authoritative from God by a priest to control the minds of the common people. It co-operates with government to get results, which are wealth and power for the priestly and governing class, and poverty and servitude to the common people. As the people become intelligent they become less religious and more democratic.

All the despots that have ruled this world, from the most ancient to the present time, had their religion, and priests who taught the common people to obey the despot. The king of England answers in his soldier's with a Bible in their hands to fight for their God and king. The czar of Russia claims that he is the representative of God, and that God is fighting for him for the fatherland. The emperor of Germany, speaking to his soldiers, declared that God was fighting with him to establish a German Roman empire to govern the world.

When church and state go to war for power and place as these four principal governments did in this European war, minor activities are of little moment, and small interests get ground up in the general contention. Here is where the objection to imperial wealth, religion and power comes in—they tried up everything in their interest. Religion and royalty never change. In Europe they are opposed to the representative democracy of France; the letter of the German emperor to the Benedictine priests discloses the whole scheme—"the altar and the throne must stand together" to suppress modern democracy in Europe. That is what this war is about, say as they keep it, and there is plenty of the same sentiment here in the United States.

With the greatest regard for the common people of Europe, they are the slaves of their religion compelled to fight for their oppressors to baptize their countries with their blood, and fertilize it with their ashes. And for what? To perpetuate imperial wealth and religion—a tyrant's power. Religion held the chattel slave to his master; it drives victims to slaughter regardless of the "why." It has burned and beheaded the world's bravest and best. Religion is now on trial at the bar of civilization; its record is written in the innocent blood of its hapless victims; it is contaminated with mother's childbed pangs and the cries of orphan children. The supercilious nonsense of "Billy" Sunday and "Billy" Bryan cannot adjourn the court. EUGEN STEBBINS.

Note—To stop an interminable discussion of religion, this letter will have to close the present debate.

SAID IN FUN.

Milly—I rode all the way up to Harlem in the same subway car with you the other day.

Billy—That's strange, I didn't see you. Milly—Oh, I don't know. You had a seat and I was standing.—Jules.

She—Dancing is fine for people, don't you think?

He—Yes, it exhausted Smith's wife so that she's gone into a sanitarium for a year.—Life.

"The provisions of nature are wonderful. The giraffe is peculiarly built up as to reach the foliage on a tall tree."

"And I suppose the tree grows so tall in an effort to keep its foliage out of the giraffe's way."—Washington Star.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday school.

"Did he tell you about the 'poor heathen' father inquired at the dinner table."

"Yes, sir," answered Mary. "He said that they were often hungry and when they beat on their tum-tum it could be heard for miles."—New York Evening Post.

"Why did she throw over that young man?"

"Seems he was an efficiency expert."

"Well?"

"And he tried to tell her she didn't know how to kiss."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Miss Sweetleigh—Me marry you? Why, you're old enough to be my father!

Mr. Giddim—Far from it! But I'll admit that you seem young enough to be my daughter.—Chicago News.

"Where're you living now, Podgers?"

"Nowhere. Boarding at the same old place."—Browning's Magazine.

"Well, how did you come out with your jury duty?"

"I don't like it," confessed Mrs. Woun-

bat. "When the lawyer for the plaintiff got through, was sure he was right. When the attorney for the defendant finished I felt certain he was right. When the judge got through I didn't know who was right."—Pittsburgh Post.

AUGUST TWELFTH SPECIAL.

A dancing sky, a perfect sky. Tall hemlocks crowding up the cliff. A swarm of bathers on the beach. A clanging bell, a halt, a crowd. And here and there a muffled sneeze.

A whistle shriek, a hum, a roar! White smoke a-trailing over the trees! A clanging bell, a halt, a crowd. And here and there a muffled sneeze.

In the crowd are noses of all types—The dainty nose with upward lip. Also the Roman and the snub. The northbound flyer leaves behind.

There one may see black eyes and brown. And grey and all the varying blues. But, like the poles in the bog. They're in a chronic state of ooze.

A snuffing sudden-kerchiefed throng. A constant chorus of "Aa-choo!" The northbound flyer leaves behind. When it flies onward from Bay View.

(Next Morn.) A dripping sky, a sodden bay. Mist-kerchiefs blotting out the blue! A stubborn gale that blows and blows—Has the weather got bay fever, too? Bay View, Mich. BAYOLL NE TRELE.

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LUXUS MERCANTILE COMPANY, Distributors

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

The Loyel L. Smith stock of goods was finally sold by order of the district court for \$75,000 to a bid bid in by W. M. Leonard, who is referred to as "the mysterious purchaser."

A party of young gentlemen, Nels Creary, Charles Demel, Will Hamilton, Ware Foster, Clem Chase and E. J. Corah, went over to the Bluffs to attend a moonlight picnic given by some of the fair Bluffites.

On account of ill health County Clerk Leavitt has submitted his resignation to the county board.

A runaway horse attached to a hayrack created considerable excitement at the corner of Fifteenth and Dodge.

Mrs. Mackey, 172 Cass street, entertained a number of friends in honor of Miss Minnie Deval, who is visiting here from Detroit.

Workmen tearing down a barn belonging to John A. Christian found in one of the corners about a dozen cartridges, a dirk and several fishhooks and bait.

The official count of the state census last made by Superintendent Lane gives Omaha 61,830 and Lincoln 50,044. Headings Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, Chadron and Grand Island are the only other Nebraska towns with over 1,000.