

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

AUGUST CIRCULATION. 56,554. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of August, 1914, was 56,554.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested. It's a pinch Ak-Sar-Ben will fly higher this year than ever.

Any other headlines Judge Sears would like to write for the newspapers? Election is now only a month off. This is the time for another water rate reduction.

The first frost and the last robin seem to be again playing hide-and-seek this autumn. The allies would feel better about it if the Kaiser's cold were in his feet instead of his head.

Scratch a fake reformer after he has gotten into office, and find a fee-grabbing grafter. And Omaha, of course, is on the main highway leading to the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915.

Judging from the prices exacted, Mr. Ultimate Consumer is paying the war tax before it is levied. It seems that the blackmailers struck the wrong passenger when they picked "Jim" Hill for a mark.

It begins to look as if, despite England's supremacy on the sea, Germany has them all beat under the waters. Neither safety first nor sanity first can have gained much headway in Europe, or the present war would not be on.

It may yet become necessary to detach the first part of the name, dreadnaught, and prefix it to the torpedo destroyer. Come gentle fall, ethereal coolness come—Baltimore Sun. Ah, stop your tickling, Joe.

But when that democratic patronage pie is really opened, there is going to be a lot of disappointed birds in no mood to sing. Allowing fully for the president's sincere motives in squelching the premature New Jersey second-term boomlet, it was also mighty good politics.

The decision against fee grabbing in the Broadwell case seems to have hit District Court Clerk Robert Smith like a bomb dropped from a Zeppelin in the night.

The Marconi company, which said to Secretary Daniels, "You can't shut up our station," seems simply to have been wrong in its syntax, for the station is shut up as tight as a clam.

"Who knows what may be slumbering in the background of time," said Schiller. And could he have penetrated the veil to the enlightened twentieth century and seen his own and the other great European nations at war with one another, what would he have thought?

Yes, but suppose the Board of County Commissioners had yielded to the pressure of the newspapers howling about the expense of impaneling a jury and had let up on their fight against Sheriff McShane's jail feeding graft? Think of the thousands of dollars the taxpayers of Douglas county would have been out of pocket.

The "pork barrel bill," which republican filibusters cut in the senate from \$53,000,000 to \$20,000,000, goes back to the house with a bandage generating as much pain as the original operation. The appropriation is a lump sum to be expended upon the recommendation of the chief of army engineers, not among specified projects, but "for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such project heretofore authorized as may be desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation." Can the "patriotic economists" of the democratic house be made to stand for it?

The recommendation of the committee representing the various civic organizations favor the submission of an Auditorium bond proposition calling for \$160,000, and no more. The \$160,000 would meet the purchase price, but would not supply one cent for the betterments which we were before told were absolutely necessary to adapt the building to the desired use. Whatever is done, this point should be understood so that we may have no comeback later.

Francis Colton, one of the pioneers of Omaha, is in the city, and greatly pleased with the city's growth. He has spent the winter in Washington, D. C. The Misses Emma and Laura Hoagland left for Cincinnati, to attend school there.

Chris Hartman and family will spend the winter in New Orleans. The mayor appointed the registration officers for the city as follows: First ward, Isaac Rubin; Second ward, E. F. Morarty and Charles Thomas; Third ward, Henry Meyers; Fourth ward, John Lichtenberger; Fifth ward, Schuyler Wakefield and John Quinn; Sixth ward, Charles Wilkins.

The powder house of Collins, Gordon & Kay was burglarized and \$100 worth of powder stolen. John A. Monroe, assistant general freight agent of the Union Pacific, has been promoted, and will in a few days move to Kansas City, to take charge of the Kansas Division.

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Rebuilding After the War.

American lumber interests are already anticipating enormous European demands that will be made upon them as a result of the war. And perhaps every other building material interest is doing the same thing, for when the war ends and the work of reconstruction begins, the demands will fall tremendously upon all alike. It will be utterly impossible for the desolated countries to supply the needs of building material without coming to us. The paralyzing effect of war perhaps will be felt nowhere more than in this line of business. It stands to reason that the end of the war will bring an insistent cry for as quick recovery as possible along all lines, but the prime need of all, next to food and clothing, will be that of rebuilding. Homes, houses of business, pleasure and culture have been and will yet be destroyed in numbers and areas staggering to our comprehension. Surveying as best we can this awful sweep of desolation suggests some idea of the work of rehabilitation, which will take lots of time as well as money and material.

Naturally, this demand will be reflected in further flurries of domestic prices for building materials, the same as other commodities. We of the United States, therefore, who, experts agree, are to share extensively in the resultant advantages of a quickened commerce and industry, must also prepare ourselves for some such disadvantages as will come in advanced prices along these lines. The net result, however, will undoubtedly be in our favor. And, sentimentally, as the war has given us the distinction of being the great neutral nation and purveyor of peace proposals, so it will afford us the opportunity for this other tangible work of construction.

New York's First Primary.

Governor Glynn's overwhelming renomination against the anti-Tammany candidate, John A. Hennessey, and District Attorney Whitman's easy defeat of both Hinman and Hedges for the republican nomination for governor show that New York's first state-wide primary election is decidedly in favor of the organization forces. This is further emphasized by the marked victory of James W. Gerard over Franklin D. Roosevelt for the democratic senatorial nomination, for Gerard had the backing of the Tammany crowd. Evidently, while "the old order changeth" many things, Tammany can adapt itself to the exigencies of the direct primary as well as its enemies. Mr. Hennessey, an able and vigorous fighter, made sweeping claims of what he proposed doing to the old gang and back of his claims was the record of six Tammany indictments and six Tammany convictions and imprisonments for official graft, yet the democrats of New York elect to reward Tammany instead of its prosecutor.

Interest in the Gerard-Roosevelt race centered in the fact that both are attaches of the Wilson administration, the former the ambassador to Germany, the other assistant secretary of the navy, one supported and the other opposed by Boss Murphy. Mr. Whitman's great victory will serve to recall the fierce attack made upon him by Colonel Roosevelt. Suizer's close race for the progressive gubernatorial nomination is only another illustration of his success in cashing in political buncombe at the polls. Just what special popular triumph has been achieved in this initial state-wide primary for New York remains to be seen.

A Fighting Church.

"The church does not know how to fight to win," declares the Rev. Harry G. Rogers, D. D., a prominent Kansas City preacher. "It does not shoot to hit. If the church would fight with the same spirit and the same desperate methods as the soldier who last week saved a fieldpiece when all his comrades were dead around him, by loading it onto his shoulder and walking back into his own lines—if the church would fight that way it would be fighting to win and would win."

It promises much for the church's success, however, to have alert leaders on the firing line as conscious of its faults as its virtues. One essential to the success of an army, coupled with able leadership, is adequate equipment. Large forces without proper munitions will do little. Doubtless Dr. Rogers and other ministers would agree that the same thing applies to the church, and that its equipment must be "the whole armor of God," in which the soldier, Paul, fought so valiantly. Eloquent preaching, impressive music, well-phrased professions, pink-tea socials, even costly and imposing edifices and great conferences and assemblies, though good in their places, will not of themselves put the punch in the church. This old "ambassador in bonds," who spoke boldly "the mystery of the gospel," risked nothing short of his "loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; above all taking the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God."

Lack of preparation is said to have humbled the mighty czar before little Japan. It has cost other nations much in war. It is a terrible thing for an enemy to be able to pick out the weak and vulnerable spots in the opposing ranks. Unpreparedness within the ranks resulting from indifference, timidity or unfaithfulness, is doubtless what troubles these alert leaders of the church.

The "pork barrel bill," which republican filibusters cut in the senate from \$53,000,000 to \$20,000,000, goes back to the house with a bandage generating as much pain as the original operation. The appropriation is a lump sum to be expended upon the recommendation of the chief of army engineers, not among specified projects, but "for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such project heretofore authorized as may be desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation." Can the "patriotic economists" of the democratic house be made to stand for it?

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Champions Germany's Cause.

OMAHA, Sept. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent edition of The Bee one D. C. John writes: "No time to pray for peace." No time to pray for peace? Evidently he wants more war, more slaying of his fellow men of whatever nationality, more destruction, more "hell on earth." However, his wish, apparently, is for the destruction of Germany and Germans only; and he says, "the sympathy of the world is with the allies against the Kaiser." Yes, sympathy, but manufactured sympathy. The truth will be known and will be recorded by the future historian. I am not a friend of monarchical government, nor were my ancestors before me, but truth is truth, and the truth is, that no monarch, living or dead, has come anywhere near having the great qualities of the German Kaiser. He has been a great leader of the German people for twenty-six years of peace. His greatest wish, time and time again expressed, has been for peace. Then why this perversion of the truth? Why always the German Kaiser when it is the Germanic nations that are at war?

Many letters from Germany convince me that this war was not sought nor expected by Germany, and if facts will prove anything the fact that two of its fastest men-of-war, and the fastest in the world, were bottled up in the Mediterranean sea, the emperor upon a vacation on the coast of Norway, ja convincing. If these same men-of-war were upon the Atlantic no other would be safe, for they could take their time and opportunity with the merchantmen and with inferior men-of-war, and from the more powerful they could run away. This would be a captain of industry or any other man away from home when he expected that his neighbors would set his store or house on fire, and most surely he would be at home if he knew it beforehand, as is charged against the German emperor. Truly facts do not bear out this dastardly charge. The allies may be able to starve, but they will never conquer Germany.

Sympathy and Condemnation.

OMAHA, Sept. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Nobody blames the Germans in America for taking sides with the Kaiser and the military party of the fatherland during the present crisis. Mr. Meyer may sympathize with Iodland or Prussia, just as he prefers, and we Americans do not oppose him, but when the Germans in America attempt to denigrate any and all who do not sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary, they are inviting criticism.

To begin with, the Germans in America are the loudest in expressing themselves. Their newspapers—the German press—are even digging up scandals that took place years ago right here in America—political eruptions and graft cases that we Americans condemned. They are making little of our country. They are discourteous to the land that has given them bread. They are willfully ignoring President Wilson's proclamation of neutrality. The "Illinois Staats Zeitung," a German sheet published in Chicago, has stirred up a hornet's nest by slurring America and such tactics as these can only increase the anti-German feeling that has swept America from coast to coast.

We Americans don't sympathize with anyone—excepting, perhaps, Belgium, because the case of Belgium stands out as a heroic example of a people fighting for home and freedom. We will be invited to take a hand in settling matters when the war is over and we certainly will see to it that Belgium is recompensed. The same goes for the case of Serbia. The assault on Belgium was like a thief in the night striking down the victim he intended to rob. A referendum of any of the nations now engaged in the war would find the common people in favor of peace and against the war. We Americans are neutral, but when the Germans in America start throwing mud we will make our sympathy known, and the Spaders and Meyers in Germany and America will be unable to change. We Americans sympathize with the German people, although we can only condemn the system that has been their undoing.

ROBERT JULIAN FITZPATRICK, 2474 Harney Street.

Wants to Muzzle Spader.

OMAHA, Sept. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to an article in your paper by Matt Spader, under date of September 27, permit me to say, as I did a few days ago, but which letter you have refused to print, that a muzzle should be put on this man Spader, and the sooner the better. He is not at all slow about calling D. C. John and others who have contributed articles to your letter box, darn fools for no reason except that they have stated their opinion about Germany and his beloved Kaiser. As they do not coincide with his views, consequently they must be darn fools. However, after reading all such articles printed since this war started, Spader's articles have been the only ones which sounded to me as if a darn fool was the author. The trouble with Spader is, instead of fighting for his country, and he is a German, for he admits same, when he says, "My Germans don't blame France, etc.," he stays here and writes his rotten stuff, and you appear to uphold him in doing so, as any number of good articles are sent you, but which you refuse to print, but you have no hesitation at all in printing Spader's junk.

Note: If the author of this would identify himself with his address his numerous contributions might command more consideration.

Political Tips

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: It seems that Mr. Roosevelt never lets an endorsement get away from him without holding on to one end of the rubber band. Washington Star: The country has displayed a remarkable lack of interest in the ticket nominated by Colonel Roosevelt for 1916 the other day at New Orleans. Boston Transcript: President Wilson is so neutral that we expect any day to hear that he has implored his fellow countrymen not to take sides with the Braves or Giants. Washington Herald: But you can't blame the newspapers for failure to print Governor Bleeker's comment on his defeat. There are limits to even the yellowest of newspapers.

Leaders of Russian Army

Charles Johnston in Collier's. "The Kitchener of Russia."

How come it that the Russian army, in many ways so weak, so ineffective, slow, badly led in the war against Japan, is now able, in an incredibly short space of time, to mobilize so many million men and to carry them with splendid vigor across the frontiers deep into Prussia and Galicia?

The miracle has been possible because Russia really took to heart the bitter lessons of the Japanese war, and because from the emperor down to the last recruit they set themselves diligently to conquer their faults. General Vladimir Sukhominoff, whom the czar chose in 1905 to supersede the stately incompetent at the St. Petersburg war office, has done marvels because he possesses three splendid qualities. First, because he is a thoroughly practical soldier—a cavalry commander, straight as a lance, who, in the stations all along the border of Germany, has seen with his own eyes the problems to be solved; second, because he has had the courage to look the facts in the face and the energy to burn up the lumber in the Russian army system; and third, because he has a genius for organization that makes them call him "the Kitchener of Russia."

Shaking Up an Army.

Minister of War Sukhominoff began his house-cleaning at the top, with a thorough shake-up of the Russian generals. The fat old apples tumbled from the branches and gave the promising young fruit a chance. First, by increasing the pensions for the old men, and so inducing them to retire quietly, and second, through a competent committee on promotions, who follow up the doings of the younger men, watching especially how they handle their troops at maneuvers, he has set the blood circulating through to woe body of Russian officers. He has put a premium on vigor, energy and genius. Having got his officers going, he has next insured that they shall have a high technical knowledge of their profession.

In the old days "before the war," the staff academy gave a special training to a small, picked body of men belonging to the general staff. Sukhominoff threw its doors open to all officers, whether they belonged to the staff or not, and then he made its courses more definitely practical. He added a new experimental laboratory, where explosives, war material, guns, equipment, can be tried out practically by experts.

Early in the day he heard the hum of airplanes and gave ear to it, with the result that for the last four or five years Russia has been manufacturing her own aeroplanes and training a large staff of officers to use them. At the siege of Lemberg, we saw the result. The Russian aeroplanes, admirably handled, hovered over the fortresses and guided Russia's guns against the Austrian batteries. Sukhominoff has also developed a special company of military automobiles and a school of railroads to tackle and master the mobilization problem. (It is in these particulars that Germany excels.) And that is one reason why the Russians were able to get across the frontier three or four weeks before the Germans were ready for them.

From the generals, Sukhominoff turned to the privates, the men in the ranks—those stalwart Russian soldiers who bear all things and dare all things with equal valor and devotion. The problem was, with a population of 150,000,000 to draw on, how to turn the greatest number into soldiers in the shortest time. Sukhominoff reduced the term of service to three years. Thus there are in time of peace 1,500,000 men with the colors going through a three years' training—fine, stalwart young fellows from 20 to 25—who, from sleeping peasants are turned into athletes, working together like splendid, animated machine, and full of soldierly discipline and ambition.

The Tiger of Cavalry.

One of the best of these is General Paul Rennenkampff, like a war minister a general of cavalry, and who, it may be remembered, put such terror into the hearts of the Boxers in 1900 that they called him "the Russian Tiger." In the war with Japan, five years later, one may say that many Russian generals went out to Manchuria for wool and came back shorn. General Kourapatkin, war minister when the contest began, was one of them. "Grandpa" Linevitch was another. To General Rennenkampff belongs the honor—not shared by many high officers in the Russian army—of carrying a great reputation out to Manchuria—and bringing a greater reputation back. Any one who is curious about the details of his actions may read them in a vigorous little book by General Rennenkampff himself, entitled, "My Eight Days' Fight at Mukden," published at Vilna in 1908. Lieutenant Baron Tettau, the historian of the war, translated it into German; and this typical Prussian officer cannot find praise high enough for General Rennenkampff, who, he openly hints, might have turned defeat into victory if his superiors had allowed him. General Rennenkampff in his book never tires of singing the praises of the Russian private, who has shown power under attack and a vigorous bayonet thrust when attacking that it would be hard to equal in any army in the world.

At the outbreak of the present war, General Rennenkampff was in command of the military station of Vilna, about ninety miles by rail from the Prussian frontier, and about 190 miles from Königsberg, Vilna being the post of the third army corps.

Russia's Fortifications.

Vilna is one of a series of military stations all along the German and Austrian frontiers, in which by far the greater part of the European army of Russia is concentrated. Riga, Vilna, Grodno, Warsaw, Brest-Litovsk, Lublin, Ivan-Gorod, Rovno, Vinnitsa, Kieff—this is the front line of Russia's outposts against the Germans. Of this aggressive army, four or five corps—those at Rovno, Vinnitsa, and Kieff, with Odessa, Kharkoff, and Semtropol as a second line, are the natural nucleus of the army, who have invaded Austria, or rather the Rumanian-Polish province of Galicia, which is in race and natural character, a continuous part of the Russian plain. The Russian generals in command of the Gallician army of invasion are brilliant. Like the present War Minister Sukhominoff, General Brusiloff was one of a small group of supremely competent men who were not sent to Manchuria because they were even more needed at home—to guard the western frontier of Russia from an attack by the German emperor. General Brusiloff is in warm sympathy with Minister Sukhominoff's reorganization of the army, and he has himself almost extreme ideals of soldierly effectiveness. For example, he has the reputation of dragging his command out for exercise or maneuvers in the worst imaginable weather—storm or snow or both, preferably by night or in the small hours before the dawn.

People and Events

A hard summer for Mr. Carnegie. Back home again, he finds that his \$10,000,000 peace campaign has scarcely begun and that it is blanketed until further notice. Mr. Carnegie's hopeful spirit, however, is undiminished. Word comes from Milwaukee that a local heiress is saddened by coming into possession of \$148,000. She doesn't want to quit work, and if she keeps on working she can't have a good time with the money. Put the puzzle up to a nice young man and watch the sunshine drift in. Charles S. Crane of Haverhill, who passed a week at his boyhood home in Montpelier, Vt., after forty-nine years' absence, kept a list of names of all those he met who lived there when he died. There were forty-nine men and two women, and their ages ranged from 80 to 90 years. The famous home of the New York Sun, a lingering landmark of Newspaper Row, is being torn down to make room for a larger building. Forty years ago when Charles A. Dana entered New York journalism the four-story Sun building was fairly imposing, but the Tribune and World buildings long since overshadowed it.

Jesting at Scars

Boston Transcript: Senator Burton spoke for twelve hours, but no married man would ever have got the training to do it. New York World: The "unconquerable army" seems to be going the way of the unseizable ship. New York World: Perhaps it is too soon to be figuring up those indemnities for the Kaiser to pay. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The French are agreed that allies are a handy thing to have around occasionally. Philadelphia Record: About all we can do with the complaints of brutality from Europe is to give the complainants leave to print. Indianapolis News: Every once in a while Spain gives evidence of having joined the Wise Guy club. It now declares that it will remain neutral. Kansas City Journal: Sometimes, in reading the war news, we are almost tempted to believe that the official London correspondent is a bit prejudiced. Boston Transcript: Kaiser Wilhelm has conferred the Order of Merit on Franz Josef, but we suspect that his hot water bottle would have been more appreciated. Philadelphia Inquirer: Well, why shouldn't the Krupps give a million marks to the Red Cross funds? The armies in the field are using a lot of their stuff these days. Louisville Courier-Journal: The various European government press agencies have failed to deliver crushing blows, but such has blown enough to exasperate the enemy to the point of warm retort. Chicago Post: "Civilized warfare" is the paradox of the age. The acts of savagery and vandalism committed since its beginning show how little human nature has been changed when its worst passions have once been aroused by the lust of blood.

JABS FROM JUDGE.

Test—Why were you weeping in the picture show? Jess—It was a moving picture. Mrs. Crawford—So you find that the best way to manage your husband is to always ask his advice? Mrs. Grubbs—Yes, dear. He's pleased to have me ask him, and I'm pleased because I never follow it. "Why is a man's skull made in sections, instead of all in one piece?" asked Johnny, who had just taken up physiology. "So that it will stretch at the seams and not burst when he gets the 'swell-head,'" answered father. May—Bob has developed into a very successful story-teller. "Pay—I should think he had! Sunday he told me I was the only girl he cared for, and today I saw him at the races with the Widow Bornhagen.

INES TO MAUDE.

One glorious day I saw thy form All snowy white upon thy pedestal; Again I looked, and lo! it was no more! And I'm feeling all distressed and sore, And wondering from twilight till dawn Where has Maude gone? I marked thy undulating back The rhythmic rise and fall inspired verse; And much I pondered and it roused my ire That it did not call forth a song from David's lyre; And my staunch pen jumped up from its short rest To do its best. The breeze stah all day; So lonely is the place where thou hast been Standing in such serene reflection. Say, hast thou joined the Byron Reed collection? Where monicled art critics may discuss at ease Thy shapely knees? Come back into the garden, Maude, Until the great Ak-Sar-Ben knight has Let the art critics drape in red and green And yellow all thy curves, till none can be seen; But even so, merely to have you here Our hearts would cheer. Omaha. —RAYOLLE NE TRELE.

RESINOL SOAP FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Resinol Soap clears pimply skins. Batho your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and hot water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Wash off with Resinol Soap and more hot water. Finish with a dash of cold water to close the pores. Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety. Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists. For sample form, write to Dept. 6-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

TO CHICAGO AND EAST. A Quick and Pleasant Journey East on the "Pacific Limited". The distinction of this splendid train—its superb steel equipment—its numerous comfort features—its directness of route—its fast schedule—make it the Premier train to Chicago. Leaves Omaha daily at 7:50 p. m., arrives Chicago 9:15 a. m., via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Three Other Daily Trains to Chicago. TICKETS: 1317 Farnam Street, Omaha. W. E. BOCK, City Passenger Agent.

GREAT SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW CUSTOMERS ONLY. HAYNER BOTTLED-IN-BOND WHISKEY. Full Quart—Only 80 Cents—Express Paid. WE want every man in America who has never tried Hayner Whiskey to try it NOW. Cut out this ad—mail it with your order and 80 cents in stamps or coin—and the full quart bottle of Hayner Private Stock Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey will be sent in sealed case—express charges paid. It's fine—a Bottled-in-Bond whiskey of the choicest kind—sealed with the Government's Green Stamp over the cork—your assurance it is fully aged, full 100% proof, full measure—as good and pure as can be produced. It's sure to please you—sure to win your future trade. You take no chances—we are responsible—been in business 48 years—capital \$500,000.00 fully paid. Don't put this off—order right now—order MORE than one quart if you like—and goods will go forward by first express. NOTE: Orders from N. Mex., Colo., Wyo., Mont., and all states west thereof must call for 10% for tax and express—order 90-C. (All future orders must be for FOUR 8 quart or more). Address our nearest office. THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., Dept. A-105. Dayton, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Boston, Mass., Washington, D. C., New Orleans, La., Toledo, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Jacksonville, Fla.

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