

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tzschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Paid, Total. Rows 1-16 showing circulation data for various days.

Less unsold and returned copies, 8,450

Net total, 1,114,840

Daily average, 35,982

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1908.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN

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

The simplified spelling board has endorsed Mr. Dooley's style.

"Let the women talk," says Colonel Watterson. Submit to the inevitable, in other words.

It is just possible that Chancellor Day would rather talk that way than work for a living.

"A handful of renegades." Are they going to swallow that without retaliation or apology?

It turns out that J. Barleycorn is the feudist to get the drop on the Hargis clan in Kentucky.

Prof. Starr says America is becoming a nation of jesters. Starr is a great joker—or a great joke.

A Bryan-Berry ticket was launched at a dinner at Philadelphia. There have already been two Bryan-Berry tickets.

"Senator Foraker, we fear, saw his shadow," says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. It is more probable that he saw Mr. Taft's shadow.

Just as a return for past courtesies, Governor Hughes will probably let the Philippine delegation go to Secretary Taft without a contest.

It seems like adding insult to injury when congressmen food Georgia districts with the government publication, "What is Whisky?"

Under skillful management it may be done for a little while, but the Jacksonians and the Dahlmans cannot be driven in double harness for long.

The prince of Monaco has repudiated his son Louis and refused to pay his debts. That ought to put Louis on the eligible list for some American heiress.

The census bureau reports that the mule is worth more than the horse. Politicians will be more interested in the comparative value of the mule and the elephant.

Reports from Matewan show that Harry Thaw is allowed to use a knife and fork. He never had any trouble until he discarded the knife and fork for the revolver.

It now transpires that the adoption by the Nebraska delegation at Washington of a code of pie-counter rules still leaves the question open as to who is to get the pie.

The report that President Roosevelt is planning to enter the United States senate from New York is good news to about everybody except "Tom" Platt and "Tim" Woodruff.

According to the city directory makers, Omaha has a population exceeding 150,000. For our part we would rather place no bets till the federal census takers get down to work.

Miss Ida Tarbell declares that American women were responsible for the recent panic. Trade statistics show that France sent \$7,000,000 worth of women's hats, \$2,000,000 worth of lace, \$1,000,000 worth of gloves and \$3,000,000 worth of millinery and lingerie to this country last year.

DOUGLAS COUNTY REPUBLICANS

The only counties where it is definitely known that no primaries will be held to ascertain the presidential preference of republicans are Douglas, Stanton, Combs and Wayne—Lincoln News.

This information is not at all correct so far as Douglas county republicans are concerned. Douglas county republicans have an opportunity under the call made by the county committee not only to vote their preference for presidential candidates, but also to vote their preference for national convention delegates and at the same time to choose by direct vote the delegates to represent them in state and congressional conventions.

It is true that Douglas county republicans have not seen fit to ask the state committee to supply the printed ballots with which to take a presidential preference vote. But they have ordered ballots of their own prepared to which the doors are open to every candidate on the same terms. No one here in Douglas county has assumed to put on the ballot any names for which no votes will be cast, but every presidential candidate for whom 204 republicans, being the number equal to the representation of Douglas county in state and congressional conventions, will apply to go on the ballot is entitled to a place there. No presidential candidate who cannot muster, in a county which should cast 30,000 votes in the coming election, more than 200 supporters willing to serve as convention delegates in his interest, has any right to have his name lumbering up the primary ballot.

As a matter of fact, while a delegation is to be filed, headed for Taft for president, no move has been made in Douglas county, so far as anyone knows, in behalf of any other aspirant for the republican presidential nomination. If no other names are filed for the Douglas county primary all the votes cast here, whether few or many, will be cast for Taft as the preferred presidential candidate, and that expression will truly represent the wishes of Douglas county republicans.

If the followers of the different presidential candidates were required throughout the state to petition to have their names put upon the primary ballots in the same manner that the names of candidates for nominations for state offices are filed, the chances are that the name of Taft would be the only one on the ballot in seventy-five out of the ninety Nebraska counties.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING SCANDAL

The difficulty in securing economy in federal expenditures is being strikingly illustrated by the congressional investigation, now in progress, of the affairs of the government printing office at Washington. This is the biggest printing establishment in the world and its operation has been the subject of many past investigations, attendant by some scandals and exposures.

Two years ago the congress committee on printing, after a careful inquiry into the cost of government printing, recommended a change in methods. In complying with the recommendations, President Roosevelt appointed Charles A. Stillings of Boston to be public printer, and notice was served upon all department heads to reduce the amount of printing matter, in the interests of economy. It develops now that printing expenses have been increased from 10 to 200 per cent, while the product is less than it has been for years. As a result, Public Printer Stillings has been suspended, pending investigation of his management of the office.

While the recent revelations have shown Mr. Stillings unequal to the task of properly directing the affairs of the government printing office, with its 3,000 employees and manifold interests, the remedy will not be found merely in his removal and the appointment of a successor. The real seat of the trouble is the fact that the public printer reports direct to congress, instead of to some cabinet officer. As a consequence, the public printer has about 400 bosses, instead of one, and the government printing office, in spite of civil service rules, is about the last remaining department of government that recognizes congressional "influence." The remedy for the existing state of affairs is to make the government printing office a bureau under one of the departments, with a cabinet officer responsible for the conduct of its affairs.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY'S TIP

The announcement that the Pullman company had distributed \$174,550 among its employees who had been particularly faithful would be more impressive if it were not for the fact that the accompanying figures furnish a clue to the company's wage schedule. The company's statement is that the \$174,550 has been distributed in the form of a bonus amounting to one month's wages for each of 3,770 employees whose records for the year 1907 were without "demerits." This would indicate that the average pay of these employees is \$46 a month. Conductors probably get more than this amount, while the porters doubtless receive less.

The showing is not complimentary to the Pullman company. It is an admission that the company, while paying fancy dividends on an enormous capital stock, has expected its patrons to contribute to the payment of the porters and other car service employees. The company does not expect its employees to live on the wages allowed them and to this end becomes a party to the system of relieving the traveling public of extra quarters, half-dollars and dollars to secure a service

and attention for which they have already paid the company.

While the average Pullman patron may cheerfully give a tip to a porter or dining car waiter for prompt and efficient service, he knows he is paying for a service that should be paid for by the company. The system of the company is fair neither to the public nor to the Pullman employees, and the company's decision to distribute a portion of its profits among its employees does not relieve it of blame for the objectionable method employed in accumulating this surplus at the expense of its patrons.

STOCK BUYING AND GAMBLING

Much diversity of opinion exists among men learned in constitutional law and the powers of legislative bodies as to the right or power of congress to enact an effective law against speculative trading in stocks. President Roosevelt's suggestion, in his latest message to congress, that some action be taken in this direction, has served to renew the discussion. Bills have been offered in congress prohibiting speculative trading in commodities and pressure is being brought to secure the enactment of legislation of some form, calculated to eliminate, or at least minimize, the evils of stock gambling.

Supporters of the present system contend that to prohibit the buying of stocks on margin, or selling them "short," would result practically in closing the stock exchanges in the large cities and, as the New York Journal of Commerce puts it, "close the market for public and corporate securities." It is contended that the market is "of vastly more importance to investors than to speculators" and is essential to the success of organization of successful enterprises. The strife of speculative trader, to gain by the rise and fall of prices makes the constant market for securities and fixes the prices as near to a normal level as any human agency can. In theory, perhaps, this argument is attractive and it might have more weight if it were not faced with so many striking illustrations of the robbery of investors by the manipulation of stocks for speculative purposes. Charles W. Morse, the ice king, now dodging the courts of New York, floated a dozen companies like the Steamship trust, the ice trust and other highly watered concerns, boosted the stock quotations sky high, then sold out and allowed his companies to go into the hands of receivers, with the investors holding the bag. Scores of similar schemes for loading the public have been successfully floated in Wall street in the last few years, to the enrichment of their promoters and the impoverishment of the investors through what the president terms "deceitful publicity" and "criminal manipulation."

The difficulty lies in drawing the line between legitimate dealings in stocks and the abuses of speculation. Germany has tried the plan of prohibiting dealing in futures of agricultural products and has placed certain restrictions on the sale and transfer of industrial stocks. It is a matter of record that the farmers were the first to petition for repeal, contending that they were the losers by its enforcement. While it is not doubted that a law may be passed and enforced against "bucket shop" methods of making the fool pay the penalty of his folly, there is still a question whether speculation in stocks may or can be legally prohibited.

It is significant that the largest operators on Wall street are expressing a desire to co-operate with the federal authorities to eliminate the abuses of speculation, which are numerous and cause great harm to the country. They contend, perhaps properly, that the best cure for these abuses is an all-embracing publicity through a national incorporation law and publication of all facts concerning the amount and value of stocks of concerns engaged in interstate commerce. Such a plan would enable investors to become fully posted and more effectively prevent the manipulation of stocks for gambling and speculative purposes. Out of the discussion comes a prospect for more serious consideration of the president's recommendation of a national incorporation law and its attendant checks upon stock gambling.

The senate may have passed the bill for government participation in the Alaska-Yukon exposition, notwithstanding Senator Burkett's speech objecting to further subsidies to local shows out of the national treasury, but Senator Burkett has the popular end of the proposition, just the same.

Lincoln newspapers are having a hot debate over the suggestion that Nebraska follow the example of Kansas and install a state printing establishment. The legislature does not meet until next year, January, by which time it is hoped the combatants will have cooled off a little.

Two Iowa congressmen who have been serving successive terms at Washington have announced that they will not stand for re-election. No signs, however, of this contagion spreading to the Nebraska side of the Missouri river.

South Omaha voters can get a better class of men to officer their city government if they will see to it that proper discriminations are made in the make-up of the tickets to be nominated at the coming municipal primary.

Mayor "Jim" is modest if nothing else. Although if he saw fit to enforce his rights he might have one of

the seats allotted to the Nebraska delegation to the Denver convention, he will content himself with occupying one of the leather-cushioned chairs reserved for themselves by the members of the democratic national committee.

John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil company says there will be no industrial peace in this country until we have a national incorporation law. Many and varied are the trust methods of defeating the president's recommendations.

The Pullman company has decided to give its porters a bonus of one month's wages. The traveling public will continue to pay the porters salaries for the full twelve months of each year.

Senator Foraker complains of the muck rakers in "the 10-cent magazines." The senator has perhaps been too busy to notice that 15 cents is now charged for nearly all the 10-cent magazines.

Charles W. Morse has been fined \$100 for failure to report for jury duty in New York. There are indications that Morse has more than \$100 worth of reasons for not getting into relations with juries.

A New York paper asserts that Countess Szechenyi is not a beauty and not even good looking. She may not be good looking but, with a private fortune of \$10,000,000, she naturally looks good to the count.

It is pretty certain that W. J. C. Beckham will fall of election to the United States senate from Kentucky. His opponents want to cinch his defeat by inducing Colonel Bryan to make another speech in his behalf.

Most of us, we believe, will be willing to accept that testimonial of good treatment signed by inmates of the Emergency hospital without trying to verify it by personal investigation.

Hats Off and Salute

A very handsome thing has been done by a corporation in Massachusetts, which has reduced the rents of the houses it lets to its operatives one-half because it can give them employment only forty hours a week. Wherever operatives live in company houses the rents ought to be reduced when wages or working hours are reduced.

An Insurance of Kingship

Brooklyn Eagle.

Assassination is self-defeating. It may kill its victims, but it tends to defeat its own cause. Of this, miserable Serbia, as well as greater kingdoms, has given proof. The dynastic principle around the world has been consolidated by assassination, and its abstract defenders might welcome the assassination of kings as an insurance of kingship.

Peering Through Glazed Glasses

Springfield-Republican.

This is a somewhat sweeping assertion which comes from the president of the Northern Pacific company, to the effect that there is not a single drop of water in any of the railroad stocks of the country. If he will look over the stock list he can find frequent evidence of good market conditions, but the railroad stocks represent little else except water.

POLITICAL DRIFT

The important acts passed by the Philippine assembly include one for the increase of the salaries of members. The Filipinos are fitting themselves rapidly for self-government.

Governor Folk of Missouri may be nominated for president while he is not looking for his chance from the president's platform. In choosing his platform, Mr. Folk appears to be actuated by a most commendable desire to remove as far as possible the handicap attaching to a very bad name.

W. H. Hearne of Wheeling, W. Va., whose campaign for the republican nomination for governor has gained widespread notice because the story was circulated and denied that Mr. Hearne is aspiring to the governorship merely to gratify the ambitions of his young wife, has adopted another innovation. He is now distributing liberally throughout the state belt buckles containing his picture. The buckles are of silver in ornamental design, with Hearne's picture in the center. It is said the idea was adopted by Mr. Hearne, who is 49 years of age, at the suggestion of his wife, who is 35.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

King Manuel II, projected on the throne of Portugal by assassins butlers at the age of 13, undertakes a burden that would best stronger shoulders. The country is tax-ridden and impoverished to an astonishing degree. Portugal, exclusive of its colonies, has a population of 5,000,000, who endeavor to subsist on a territorial area of 35,000 square miles, or less than half the area of Nebraska. Forty per cent of the land is reckoned as waste and from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres of cultivable land is practically unused. On top of this limited productive territory monarchy has piled a debt of \$60,000,000, requiring an annual interest charge of \$2,000,000. Public revenue approximates \$60,000,000 a year, a sum rarely equal to public expenditures. A high liver, a sport and junketeer, what little of his time the dead king took from royal pleasures, was devoted to devising new sources of taxation. When direct taxation reached the limit of the people's ability to pay, the government created a tobacco monopoly and still further squeezed consumers of the weed by means of high prices for an inferior article. Extravagance pervaded the court and graft honeycombed all branches of the government. To avert or check the growing storm of discontent, Premier Franco was installed as dictator, with the result of more oppression, martial law, riots and suppression of newspapers. These conditions winged the bullets of assassins and linked cause with effect. Evidently the boy king has good advisers. Premier Franco has been dismissed and exiled as an olive branch to the discontented, and the summoning of the Cortes indicates a purpose to secure the co-operation of the people's representatives in devising measures of reform and relief.

Substantial evidence of the growth of protection in free trade England is furnished by the results in two recent elections, particularly in the Mid-Devon division, a week ago. In both divisions the protectionist candidate won out in each. As several other bye-elections are pending it is believed that the prestige of the recent victories will bring further success to the protectionists, and add to the embarrassments of the ministry.

When Mr. Chamberlain first expounded his doctrine of preferential tariffs and fiscal reform it was understood that it meant certain defeat for his party. The defeat came as expected, and was probably even more drastic than had been looked for. But the fight was continued with increased vigor and system, with encouraging results. The fiscal reform proposed by Mr. Chamberlain does not contemplate a high protection tariff similar to that existing in this country, but the placing of a moderate duty on foreign imports, which can be recouped by preferences in the case of the colonies, thus encouraging commercial relations between the colonies and the mother country. In addition to the preferential tariffs a system of retaliatory tariffs is also proposed, intended to check the importations of foreign manufactures from such countries as impose prohibitive tariffs on British goods. The progress of the revolution in Great Britain's fiscal system will be keenly watched in the United States.

The extent and value of the trade of France with the United States was the theme of a late address by Consul General Frank H. Mason at the French capital. Despite the depression of the last two months of the year 1907, Mr. Mason showed that French exports to this country surpassed exports from Paris to the United States during the calendar year of 1907 was \$41,552,108; in 1908 it fell to \$39,944,875; in 1904 it was \$40,910,478; in 1905 to \$41,841,587; in 1906 it made a big advance to \$50,066,978. This record was broken by 1907 with a total of \$59,227,000—an increase over the preceding year of \$11,212,000.

The detailed figures given by the consul general bear out fully the popular conception of Paris as the market place of the world's luxuries. Almost \$7,000,000 worth of millinery, for example, was sent to the United States last year. Gloves, lace and hosiery are other important items. "But it should be remembered," said the consul general "that even these imposing figures do not express by any means the entire amount which our countrymen—especially our countrywomen—contributed to the purchase of Parisian luxuries and manufactures during the year. Outside of the vast aggregate of goods regularly invoiced and shipped by merchants, there were many million dollars' worth of costumes, furs, lace, jewelry and other articles of luxury and elegance, which were either taken to America as personal effects, or shipped in packages less than \$100 in value—in either case without consular invoice—so that they do not appear in consular statistics as exports.

A writer in the Contemporary Review was in London against minimizing the danger of the growing color line in South Africa, a condition resembling the race problem in the south. He says the Zulus are "a fine fighting race; six feet in average height, among men; they are bright, good-natured fellows, and the white settlers recognize their excellent qualities and respect them. At the same time it must be remembered that many of them have already emerged from a semi-barbarous state; their wives are still chafes; civilized labor is unwelcome to them and the love of battle is not dead. In Durban the Zulus outnumber the whites ten to one, and without firearms the Natal settlers would stand no chance in a rising. These Zulus are in every house in Durban, serving as house boys, nurses, gardeners or porters, but all the time they are subject to their tribal chief. His word is law and they have been encouraged to obey him implicitly by the government at Pietermaritzburg, which recognizes the chief and a massacre the Zulus will massacre; if he prohibits it they abstain, if he calls them to the kraal they obey, leaving their work and their belongings in the town without a word of notice. If they disobey their wives are killed and their position in the tribe is lost. The chiefs are often brandy drinkers, quarrelsome fellows, unjust, actuated by personal motives, greedy of power and money and opposed to all efforts to raise their people for fear of their authority being undermined. Their administration of justice is incompetent and even venal. It is all very fine for those who are far away to laugh at the sudden mobilization of white troops and the execution taken by the Natal ministry. You might just as well laugh at John Bull for building so large a navy in time of peace. The danger is exaggerated in both cases, perhaps, but in Natal, as here, the elevator tells you that prevention is better than cure."

Two of a Kind

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Vice President Fairbanks and Governor Hughes are classed as men without enthusiasm. This is suggestive of creating a national ticket without the formality of holding a convention. These candidates would exemplify the idea that, under a guiding and controlling constitution, the government ought to run itself. Governor Hughes might be inclined to "brace up" occasionally, but Mr. Fairbanks would not disturb a self-propelling machine. One of the current complaints is that we are "governed too much." Fairbanks and Hughes would simply wind up the apparatus and let it go.

Advertisement for ROYAL Baking Powder. Text: 'To the woman who bakes, Royal is the greatest of time and labor savers. Makes home baking easy, a pleasure and a profit. ROYAL Baking Powder. The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. With minimum trouble and cost biscuit, cake and pastry are made fresh, clean and greatly superior to the ready-made, dry, found-in-the-shop variety.'

HOW THE TRUTH SAVED THE DAY

Credit for Checking Panic Awarded The American Press.

There was no real basis for a panic, and yet the public mind seemed to demand panic. How then was the terrifying situation ameliorated and the country saved from a financial wreck of tremendous proportions? Not by a knowledge of the conditions, for the public had that and threw it to the winds. A simple declaration of fear on the part of a score of denouncers was enough to start a run on any bank. Institutions were toppling on every hand, not because of unsoundness, but because of the inability of any bank to liquidate all its liabilities on a moment's notice. And yet where millions talked of ruin, and fought madly for deposits in October and November, the same millions in December spoke lightly of the late financial flurry. How was the salvation worked? Simply by the iteration and reiteration of the true conditions, in the light of which a panic was unwarranted. And by whom was the truth drummed home? By the American press.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Yes, ma'am," said the convict, "I'm here just for tryin' to flatter a rich man."

"The idea!" exclaimed the prison visitor.

"Yes, ma'am; I just tried to imitate his signature on a check."—Philadelphia Press.

"Is he well to do?"

"Not exactly. His affairs are what I should describe as being at the lonesome stage. He is neither rich enough to be sought after nor poor enough to have to hustle."—Washington Star.

Cheops had carved his name on every thing that was big.

"Now," boasted he, "posterity will know me to be the real thing in Egyptian kings."

"Maybe not, sire," said the court jester. "Maybe they'll take you for our leading 5-cent cigar."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I know of at least one board of investigation which has a clean record of results."

"What is that?"

"The family washboard."—Baltimore American.

De Style—What makes you think Gotrox has almost finished the cigars his wife got for Christmas?

"Gunsbusta—Why, I met him today and he said he was almost at the end of his rope."

San Francisco was about to issue a large amount of bonds.

"We have to name a big sum," the citizens explained, "so that our officers and men get out of jail there'll be some left for public use."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Sleeping Beauty had just awakened. "I wouldn't open my eyes till the prince built the fire," she explained.

With this exhibition of tact they naturally lived happily ever after.—New York Sun.

THE WHOOP OF GOLD

New York World.

Whoop, and the world whoops with you. Don't, and the world falls asleep.

For many's the one who goes on the run.

For nothing except to keep in line with the long procession.

Of the strenuous things of earth That pass for the gold of pleasure.

And stands for the gems of mirth.

Whoop, and the world whoops with you. Yet what is a whoop but a sigh?

To the restless mind.

For what it can't find, Though to have all the money to buy The music, the wine and the women

Which count in the lurid glare Of the lamps of the merry minstrel.

That whirls mankind in despair?

Whoop, and the world whoops with you. There is joy in that for a while.

To the thrifty soul.

Afloat on their bonny By the side of their furling picture.

And carries no heavy thought Of the crimson-hot carousing.

Their easy money has bought.

Whoop, and the world whoops with you. But pause now and then and think Of the roses and rapture of drink.

What is there to be in the future To take the place of the past

When Pittsburghers cease from pittingburging And the rust is over at last?

ERRORS CORRECTED



Ninety per cent of all the headaches in the world is directly due to eye strain. It will cost you nothing to find out the exact cause of your trouble.

SPECTACLES AS LOW AS \$1.00

HUTESON OPTICAL COMPANY

213 South 15th St.

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. Text: 'Browning, King & Co. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS. Take Advantage. Four 20 per cent discount sale on winter clothing. This means a big discount when applied to such clothing as that made by Browning, King & Co. Our stock is pretty well broken up but your size is still here, and it will pay you to buy even if you do not need them now. They will be just as good next year. We are showing some rare bargains in our furnishing department. \$5.00 and \$6.00 Lounging Robes... \$3.50 \$4.00 and \$5.00 Fancy Vests... \$3.50 \$1.25 Outing Flannel Pyjamas... 85c \$1.00 Outing Flannel Night Robes... 75c \$3.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts... \$2.35 \$2.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts... \$1.65 \$2.00 Stiff Bosom Shirts... \$1.35 \$1.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts... 95c \$1.00 Stiff Bosom Shirts... 65c \$1.50 White Full Dress Shirts... 95c \$1.00 White Stiff Bosom Shirts... 85c 25c Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose [B. K. & Co. Special] for 20c 75c and \$1.00 Boys' Negligee Shirts... 55c \$1.50 Boys' Negligee Shirts... \$1.15 15th and Douglas Streets R. S. WILCOX, Mgr. 15th and Douglas Streets'

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion. Text: 'Dog's Cold Nose. A sign of health, but warm waxiness. Dog's Emulsion. A dog by his nose and a man by his hands. Folks with cold hands need Scott's Emulsion. Cold hands often mean thin blood, low vitality and poor feeding. SCOTT'S EMULSION has warmth and vitality and feeding power in it. In consumption and other wasting diseases it feeds the blood and gives the power to produce flesh. All Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.'