

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c...

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, 36,330. South Omaha—City Hall Building, Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss: Charles C. Rosewater, general manager...

Table with 3 columns: Circulation numbers for various months and years, ranging from 36,240 to 36,980.

Net total... 1,121,955. Daily average... 36,193.

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. M. B. HUNGATE, 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 public will not despair so long as the letter carriers refuse to strike.

Standard Oil stocks are now down to \$43 a share. How much have you lost?

Morocco doubtless would prefer to have its civilization administered in homeopathic doses.

Secretary Taft wants it made plain that he is not trying to steal any of Colonel Bryan's political clothes.

George Bernard Shaw thought he was drowning the other day, but, like most of Shaw's thoughts, it proved to be untrue.

Richard Harding Davis knocked down a man who called him an imitation Englishman. Davis wants to be taken for the real article.

The projection of another Fontanelle slate may make pertinent the old question, "Are you a republican, or are you a Fontanelle?"

Germany's claim of 41 per cent of the world's supply of wireless telegraphy cannot be accepted by this country so long as the strike lasts.

"Billy" Mason cannot be very sincere in his campaign for re-election to the United States senate from Illinois. He is making speeches every day.

Attorney General Bonaparte insists that he wants to put some trust magnate in jail. The magnates might shake dice or draw lots for the honor.

Coxey is to organize another "army of the discontented." He will have to look for his recruits in Wall street this time instead of on the western prairies.

The annual crop of newly organized political clubs is springing up in the usual profusion. The quotations on the market for endorsement will be posted shortly.

A Venezuelan court has fined the Asphalt trust in the sum of \$5,000,000. The name of the Kenesaw Mountain Lands of Venezuela is not given in the cables.

It should be distinctly understood that the announcement that "King Edward has the most remarkable collection of sticks in the world" does not refer to the House of Lords.

King Ak-Sar-Ben is said to be considering ways and means of infusing a little more ginger among the crowds who watch the annual street pageants. The way to enthuse is to enthuse.

Physicians have discovered a St. Louis boy who possesses only a tablespoonful of brains. Nothing but his youth keeps him from being a shining light in society of the Newport brand.

Eugene Schmitz wants to be re-elected mayor of San Francisco as a vindication. The trouble with the proposition is that it would then be necessary to do something to vindicate San Francisco.

The World-Herald is willing, for its part, to have the democratic candidate chosen by the democratic rank and file—World-Herald.

Always exempting when its editor votes the democratic nomination for congress.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM.

Napoleons of high finance and representatives of the speculative interests who have been clamoring for some official expression to allay the nervousness of Wall street, will get little consolation from what President Roosevelt said at Provincetown, Mass., on occasion of the anniversary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims. In response to these frantic appeals for some statement that would stamp out hysteria, the president makes it exceedingly plain that the administration can not abandon its policy, but must go ahead with its work of reform and law enforcement, to the end that the country may be rid of the flagrant abuses too long endured. At the same time, he gives assurance that it was the purpose of the administration fearlessly to defend property against all unjust attacks. "No individual, no corporation obeying the law," the president declares, "has anything to fear from this administration."

Reviewing the work and character of the Puritan pilgrims, the president notes principally the changed conditions of our national life and the necessity for change in our laws and governmental methods. For five years the administration has been pursuing a policy toward the defunct corporations deemed necessary to the future welfare of the nation. The president declares that experience has demonstrated the need of a far more efficient control than at present "over the business use of those vast fortunes, mostly corporate, which are used in interstate business." On that subject he uses these words:

There is no objection in the minds of this people to any man's earning any amount of money if he does it honestly and fairly, if he gets it as the result of special skill and enterprise, as a reward of ample service actually rendered. But there is a growing determination that no man shall amass a great fortune by special privilege, by chicanery and wrong-doing, so far as it is in the power of legislation to prevent; and that the fortune when amassed shall not have a business use that is anti-social.

As to his further program, the president declares in favor of a national incorporation law, giving the federal government a supervisory authority over all interstate corporations similar to that now exercised over national banks; laws permitting such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness after approval by the representatives of the government; laws to punish trust offenders by imprisonment as well as by fine; more liberal laws for the protection of employees, and laws giving federal authorities wider power over the public health.

While the president has offered no strikingly new additions to his program for future legislation, his address is significant as serving notice on the country that there is to be no halting and no turning back from the advance steps already taken. The administration, under President Roosevelt's direction, has worked an economic revolution, the effect of which must be felt for years to come. The establishment of publicity and fairer methods of competition, the destruction of the vicious system of rebates and discriminations by railroads and the enactment of laws for "a square deal" in the great business institutions of the country are the triumphs of the Roosevelt administration, and they have been achieved without real injury to legitimate property rights. No one wants to return to the old regime of rebates, discriminations, stock inflation and nonenforcement of the law. The work has been well accomplished and the country will approve the president's course in determining for a resolute continuance of his policies to their logical conclusion.

THE CALL OF THE INDUSTRIES. The call of the railroads for at least 1,000 men for immediate employment in the coal mines of Wyoming and Utah, with the certainty of a more or less pronounced shortage in the winter fuel supply if the call is not answered, serves to emphasize the abnormal condition of the labor supply of the country. For some months there has been almost a labor famine in the industrial centers of the east and, notwithstanding the unusually large immigration arriving at New York each day, the demand for workmen far exceeds the supply. The west is also beginning to feel the shortage of labor, which is really the only factor in sight that threatens to check its industrial expansion.

The largest steel plant in the world will be opened at Gary, Ind., next week, and the operation of the mills and the business of the city which has sprung up as the new plant has been built, will call for more than 20,000 workmen of all grades. Steel trust officials report greatest difficulty in securing the help needed. Cripple Creek has sent out a call for at least 1,000 miners, with assured wages ranging from \$3 to \$6 a day and steady employment. Attractive as this offer is, the mine owners have difficulty in retaining working miners on account of the more urgent call, with higher wages offered, from the gold fields of Nevada. From the Michigan copper mining region comes the complaint that men can not be had in sufficient numbers to meet orders for larger quantities of ore than it is possible to produce with the working forces obtainable.

With the farms, factories, mills, railroads and mines bidding against each other for workers, the wage-earner occupies an enviable position. While the immigration has been more than 1,000,000 a year for several years, exceeding 1,300,000 in 1906, every section of the country is still crying for more help. The farmers are producing more cereals and other products than ever before, the mineral output is breaking all records, the railroads are hauling more merchandise and every activity offers evidence as steady, if not increasing, business. As long as the "Help Wanted" sign is out the wheels of industry must be revolving.

It is hardly probable that anything The Bee may say on the subject will have any weight with the democratic mayor and council in their determination to ask the people to vote them authority to issue \$3,500,000 of bonds with which to purchase the local gas plant. The Bee is free to say that between the purchase of the present plant and the waste of several million dollars in constructing a duplicate plant for purposes of alleged competition, it would favor the purchase scheme. Aside from that, however, it seems to us that the democratic mayor and council would be putting the cart before the horse, even if they had the backing of a unanimous public sentiment in favor of the object to be attained.

Why should Omaha be asked to vote \$3,500,000 of bonds to buy the present gas plant? Does anyone know whether it can be bought within the limit of \$3,500,000, or whether \$3,500,000 is not a largely excessive figure? Some years ago we voted \$3,000,000 in bonds to buy the water works, but when the appraisement came in it was for more than \$6,000,000 and the bonds have never been issued. The outcome of the water works purchase proposition will be either the voting of more bonds or an extension of the contract with the water company on more favorable terms.

So far as purchasing the gas plant is concerned, Omaha is in exactly the same position that it was with respect to purchasing the water works. By express terms of the gas franchise ordinance the city has reserved the right to buy the plant at any time without paying for franchise value. It may buy either by appraisement, under the three-appraiser plan, or by exercise of the right of eminent domain. If the appraisement plan were chosen the city would name one appraiser, the gas company another and the two would select a third. If the right of eminent domain were relied upon the city would apply to the proper judicial tribunal, who would appoint all of the appraisers on the nomination of the city. In the first case the city would probably be bound by the appraisement. In the second place it might be free to approve or reject if the figures were not satisfactory.

GAS AGAIN.

Any ordinary business man, expecting to buy a piece of property, would find out what it was to cost before borrowing money to pay for it. If the city of Omaha wants to buy the local gas plant, why should we not make the appraisement first and find out whether a satisfactory price can be had before voting bonds in any sum that would be notice to the gas company of how much we were willing to pay?

One candidate for the republican nomination for county treasurer is reported to have already started out in speeches before improvement clubs to abuse The Bee and its editor, notwithstanding the fact that he has just made several pilgrimages to The Bee office begging for support. Inasmuch as he is not on the political map it is hardly worth while to tell the people the real foundation of his grievance.

The time limit for candidates to withdraw primary filings has expired without any rush at the counter. Some people think a \$5 filing fee cheap to find out with mathematical precision the difference between the number of friends who promise to vote for them and the number who actually deliver the goods.

It was to have been supposed that Brother-in-law "Tommy" Allen had learned enough not to write letters as chairman of the democratic state committee. The object lesson of last year, however, seems to have gone unheeded. Chairman Allen's strong point is in making deals with the railroad lobbyists.

The St. Gaudens designs for the new gold coins may not be accepted because the projection upon the coin is a bas relief which would prevent the coins from being stacked in a pile. The American people will not want to be bothered with gold coins that can not be stacked up as evenly and easily as poker chips.

In asking for bids for printing the official primary ballots the county and city clerks ought to request figures for printing with and without rotation. This would, at least, let the taxpayers know just how much in money the rotation foolishness is likely to cost them.

According to official reports fifty-four officers and ninety-five private soldiers were killed and forty-seven officers and fifty-two privates were wounded in "maintaining order" in Russia during the month of July. Russia must be as turbulent as New York City.

Secretary of State Junkin has gone to the trouble to make an official ruling to the effect that votes cast by democrats for candidates for republican nominees are not to be counted toward putting them on the republican ticket.

The prime object of nominating by direct vote is to make sure that the rank and file of each party choose the candidates to carry the party banner. It would be the height of absurdity for anyone to try to construe the new primary law into permitting democrats to make republican nominations or vice versa.

"Is there anything wrong in the president of the United States listening to the representatives of Wall street?" asks the Wall Street Journal. Nothing at all, except the standing admonition against wasting time.

An association of eastern barbers has decided to refuse to cut the hair of men who use safety razors. That's a big inducement for some genius to invent a machine with which a man can cut his own hair.

In closing his address at Columbus Secretary Taft said there were a number of minor issues which he did not have time to discuss. While he mentioned no names, Senator Foraker is probably one of them.

The Standard Oil company's dividends for the seven months of the year amount to but \$0 per cent. No telling what the company might have divided if it had not been harassed by federal courts.

Secretary Taft rather enjoys traveling, but he would be willing to stay at home for four years, beginning with March 4, 1909.

Sweating Oil. Baltimore American. The unfortunate oil octopus can hardly look in any direction, state or federal, without taking for the burden of its song the mournful refrain, "They're after me."

Why Some People Worry. Chicago Record-Herald. Attorney General Bonaparte says people who have not violated the laws have no cause to fear. The amount of confidence his statement has not restored indicates that the lawbreaking has been pretty general.

Serenity of the Farmer. Baltimore American. "Uncle Joe" Cannon holds views very much opposed to those of Mr. Rockefeller, who fears that the country is plunging headlong into business ruin. Uncle Joe says while he is trying to gore the bears and the bears are biting the bulls, the farmers are happy, which is all that is necessary, and that it won't hurt the nation to let others do the worrying.

Legal Means of Strike Settlement. Portland Oregonian. The public, which is paying the bills and is every day losing what little live it might have had for the corporations, or for some of them, would like to see the men secure all that the traffic will bear, but it would also welcome the enactment of legislation which would place the settlement of these disputes in other hands than those of disgruntled employees and overbearing employers.

Railroads and Standard Oil. Railway Age. The Standard Oil company has been a leech upon the railways of the United States for many years. By means of the tremendous pressure it has been enabled to bring to bear it has extorted vast sums from the carriers, both directly in the form of rebates and indirectly in other forms. There can be no question that if this great corporation shall finally be held to have broken the law and shall be heavily punished, the ultimate effect will be most salutary for both the public and the railways.

Mechanical Telegraphy. The Need of Automatic Printing Telegraphs. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The strike of the telegraph operators has doubtless suggested to many minds the advance that would be made by the introduction of automatic printing telegraph instruments. The process of transmitting information by telegraph might then be reduced by the elimination of two distinct steps, the sending of the Morse code and that of receiving it and translating it back again, both of which now require expert and practiced men. If such instruments were in general use today the country would not be at the mercy, as it is more or less, of these specially trained men whose places are difficult to fill. There would be one occupation less in the world, but it is unnecessary at this late hour to refute the false theory that society suffers any real hurt in such ways or that there is any real reduction of opportunity. The world progresses by the elimination of unnecessary labor. But it will probably come as a surprise to most people to learn that a practical printing telegraph instrument was invented and in actual use in this country over fifty years ago. This was House's printing telegraph which was largely used in the United States until about 1860. It was simple in principle though complicated in construction. The letters of the alphabet, a period and a blank, or twenty-eight spaces in all were engraved on the rim of a type-wheel, upon the shaft of which was a spider wheel of fourteen teeth. By means of a retracting spring and an electric magnet the type wheel could be revolved at will and any desired letter be presented by breaking and closing the electric circuit. But more successful instruments have been invented since then and the automatic printing telegraph or "ticker" which records the stock market quotations and which is in everyday use will instantly suggest itself. The "ticker" was originated in New York in 1867, has been improved by many inventors and is in use all over the world today, many hundreds or thousands of instruments being operated by a single instrument at the central exchange. But that House's automatic telegraph for ordinary messages went out of use most of course have been due to its not being able to compete with the speed achieved by expert senders and receivers using the Morse code. Since then, however, there has been a tremendous advance in electrical apparatus of every nature and it has been said that the only reason why automatic printing telegraph instruments have not already been put in general use in America has been the conservatism of vested and practically monopolistic interests. If this is true, today must be the day of revenge; the two big telegraph companies must be said for the inventors there are said to have smothered. At all events necessity is still the mother of invention and the present strike must hasten the coming of the perfected automatic machine which in its final form will probably require at the end no more of the ability to make the key, the type-writer, the other end of the wire it automatically records the message.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Beatrice Sun: King Kern never reared his head quite so high nor gave off so haughty a look as at present. This is the sort of weather that makes him smile.

Stanton Pickett: The railroads are not so cheerful in obeying the 3-cent law as they were in the one doing away with the passes.

Long Pine Journal: A shortage of rear admirals is reported by the Navy department. It won't be long before we can send them down a bunch of disappointed candidates for district judge, if that will help any.

Beatrice Times: It should steadily be borne in mind by the voters of Nebraska who insisted on the enactment of a primary election law for the nomination of public officials that they have the power to make it a success by turning out to the primaries, but that they will kill it too dead to skin if they should fail to do this.

Ord Quis: They ought to elect more editors and fewer lawyers to the legislature. Lacking a school in making things as blind as possible, to use as many words and convey as indefinite ideas as they can. On the other hand, editors are schooled in the art of saying things clearly and to the point with as little verbiage as possible and with no ambiguity. Nearly every law on the statute books is capable of sundry interpretations, whereas from the lawyer's later years will get his money back. Take, for instance, the new law relative to primary elections. It is full of ambiguities, absurdities and contradictions. Sentences are mixed and probably transposed, and a jumble generally is made of an effort to say something, but it is hard now to say what. It starts off to tell, in one place, how the county clerk shall prepare a written sample ballot to hang up in his office and winds up with an obscure description of how the ballots shall be printed, and it falls utterly to tell what shall be done in the makeup of the ballot. If ever a thing needed editing it is the new primary ballot.

Beatrice Express: The public does not feel very cheerful over the tripping of the new service of the country, and it is pointed out as true officers of the telegraphers' combination, operating for the American Press association, did not act within the bounds of reason in urging their grievance. They wired Melvin E. Stone, manager of the American Press association, that he would be given twenty-four hours in which to make a concession to higher wages and shorter hours. Stone had no authority to grant the request, and as the American Press association is not a money-making organization and carries no surplus, a plan of increasing wages would have to be adopted to meet the demands if they were conceded. Thus it was impossible, within the time allowed, to call together the fifteen members of the board of directors scattered in different parts of the country. The operators were already receiving for day work \$30 per week and 60 cents per hour for overtime, and for night work \$35 per week and 70 cents per hour for overtime. So they were not suffering from wretched lack of compensation, and could at least have delayed injury to the public until sufficient time had passed for their demands to be properly considered and acted upon.

Crete Democrat: The only way out of the everlasting grind which our public school teachers have been placed by the wild normal case sweeping over our country as a result of a desire on the part of the big headed superintendents to earn a salary during vacation, is for the colleges and universities to increase their facilities for instructing teachers or prospective teachers in matters covered by the aforesaid craze and thus relieve the public of the heavy expense, and permit the over-worked and tired teachers at the end of the school year to take a rest and recuperate strength for the next year. If we have a sufficient number of normal schools in different sections of the state to which teachers must go and spend most of their vacation listening to the peculiar ideas of the several wise superintendents who are engaged by some other wise guy to instruct the tired teachers during the hottest period of the year, in some new fangled methods of teaching, which some crank has evolved in his poorly balanced mind, that which a person needs in order to teach is, first, good home training; second, an education; third, good normal, neither of these can she or he get at the junior normals set up by a lot of cheap legislators at the behest of designing superintendents to make a show and earn some money. It costs the taxpayers many thousands and does them no good.

Central City Democrat: State Superintendent McFritten has been getting after some school districts of the state that have been suspected of padding their censuses, with rather astonishing results. In 1905, for instance, Hastings came to the front with a reported school population of 4,383. The enrollment of the schools showed only 3,928, which looked a little suspicious. Last year, being under fire, the census enumerators could find only 2,611 eligible to school privileges in all the city, and as the enrollment shows only 1,530, Fremont and Kearney have shown even greater discrepancies. As each name on the census register is worth some \$2 per year to the district, it can easily be seen why a district should make its list as large as possible, those mentioned apparently profiting by from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per year by their little deception. There is little chance for the smaller districts to pad their censuses to any appreciable degree, and the excess of the fraudulent districts get is thus taken from the smaller and weaker ones. It is an effort made to stop this kind of thing from the public treasury and hope it may be made entirely successful. As a means to that end it might be a good thing for the legislature to provide that any district guilty, through its census enumerator, of stuffing its census should have its state apportionment cut off for the next three years.

Nature Fake—On Wednesday morning P. W. Roland was attacked by a swarm of bees which approached him from the rear, covering himself and team almost in an instant. Both he and the horses were very warm and the bees stung furiously. Andy Guy happened to be near at hand and ran

across the road to his house, getting a dish pan with which he soon set up a din that attracted the bees and caused them to settle in the grass. This undoubtedly saved Mr. Roland's life, as he could not possibly have fought more than a few minutes in the intense heat. The horses simply rolled and stumbled about until the bees left them. Both man and beasts were literally covered with stingers. Dr. Pace happened to be available and the patient was made as easy as possible and it is thought will recover in good time.—Guide Rock Signal.

FLASHES OF FUN. "My son," said the aged trust magnate, "be young, upright and above all things be truthful. Never tell a lie." "I won't, father," answered the noble boy, with flashing eyes, dilated nostrils and glowing cheeks. "I'll refuse to answer."—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you regard yourself as a servant of the republic?" "Oh, yes," answered Senator Borah; "but the fact that I am a servant of the republic does not make me forget that I am the servant of my particular district."—Washington Star.

"Hasn't Kloseman proposed to Belle yet?" "No." "Yes, I'm sure he wants to marry her." "No, but he's not sure that the engagement ring he got back from May will fit Belle."—Washington Herald.

"Please send my bathing suit by mail. I forgot to pack it in my trunk," wrote the wife from the seashore. "Can't find it. You know you took my field glasses away with you," said the husband in his letter of reply.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Brains in woman should count for more than beauty." "Oh, but Miss Sweetly, your beauty is too strong an argument on the other side of the question."—Browning's Magazine.

Proprietor—Mr. Adam, the combination to our vault is exceedingly intricate, and I can't tell you it. Do you want to tackle it?" Assistant Bookkeeper—I think I can handle it. The vault was taken open a few months ago but I have an imp-p-pediment in my speech.—Chicago Tribune.

"You don't seem to display any interest in these theories that animals talk?" "Oh, but Miss Sweetly, your beauty is too strong an argument on the other side of the question."—Washington Star.

Perfect Womanhood. The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from some derangement of the feminine organs. Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their health, barely in time to save their lives. To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The great woman's remedy for woman's ills, made only of roots and herbs. It cures Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and All Organic Diseases, and is invaluable in the Change of Life. It dissolves and Expels Tumors at an early stage. Subdues Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and invigorates the whole female system. It is an excellent remedy for derangements of the Kidneys in either sex.

NEBRASKA FROM DAY TO DAY. Quaint and Curious Features of Life in a Rapidly Growing State. Early Bird—A young fellow in our town went to see his lady love the other night and must have had an interesting time, because when he said good-by, he discovered that her father had borrowed his bicycle to ride down to the butcher shop to get some meat for breakfast. Deciding to make the best of it, he accepted an invitation to break bread with the family, and promised, upon going, to come again when he could stay awhile.—Waverley Republican.

Girls in a Scrap—We learn that two young women in a vicinity several miles north from here got into a fight last Sunday. One of the girls had a buggy whip and the other used her fists. They were separated before they had done each other serious damage. The fight was over a case of eavesdropping on the telephone, of which one of the girls accused the other. The young woman was talking to her beau, and the conversation was overheard by the eavesdropper.—Columbus Telegraph.

Licensed to Call Names—Lawyers stand up in court houses before jurors, in the presence of large audiences, and denounce men as liars, scoundrels, thieves and perjured villains, and when court adjourns the men appear to harbor no ill will against them. But let a newspaper faintly intimate that a man's character isblemished and he has to confront a horse pistol, stand a libel suit or suffer what the people think to be the greatest of all mortifications—lose a subscriber.—Humphrey Democrat.

Job for W. F. A. M.—W. F. A. Melten-dorff on Tuesday came into possession of his bird dog, Souldard, which was kidnapped thirteen months ago by some member of the Sioux tribe. The pup was taken from its owner when but 4 months old, but came back in first class condition which, considering the item of a year's feed, is in favor of the owner, but it looks to us as though Mr. Melten-dorff will have to get busy and learn the Sioux language in order to get any work out of the dog this year.—Valentine Republican.

A Norfolk woman was immensely pleased the other night by a compliment which her husband paid her. The woman's neighbors have considered her a heavyweight and have said so. In taking a drive she and her husband came to a bridge over which hung a sign: "Unsafe for heavy loads." The man drove over without the slightest apparent fear of danger, and the woman naturally felt flattered.—Norfolk News.

In a Predicament—Zeb Cox informs us that the young liverman at the Diamond livery has run away with his wife. Zeb says this is not the first time that this fellow has kidnapped some other man's wife and there will be something serious happen to him if he doesn't get a woman of his own. The marshal is now looking for someone to wash dishes for him until his wife's return.—Long Pine Journal.

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A Great Roast! Over a ton of Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee is roasted at a time, in a large revolving cylinder, which drops the coffee through heat again and again until each bean is uniformly roasted. No other coffee is in sufficient demand to afford such scientific and perfect preparation. The sales of Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee exceed the sales of all other packaged coffees combined, and this scientific roasting, which no other coffee can afford, by its very magnitude, reduces our cost to a minimum, and enables us, with our other advantages, to give better value in Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee than is possible for any one else. Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee is the cheapest good coffee in the world, and the best of all for you. ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.