

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net total, 1,097,179. Daily average, 36,525. GEORGE H. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1908. ROBERT H. CENTER, 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.

Mr. Bryan wants instructions and is also willing to give them.

Omaha trade boosters are off again, and trade follows the boosters.

The next thing in order for Senator Platt will be to apply for membership in the "Let Us Alone" club.

Tom Johnson may not be giving Cleveland the best street car service in the world, but his riots are unsurpassed.

A washerwoman's union has been formed in New York for the purpose of wringing better wages out of the employers.

It is announced that Caruso will appear in a new role next season. His roll last season was \$2,500 for each performance.

If they desire restoration to popularity, the weather bureau officials should take a hint and join the Sunshine society.

The local weather man must be laboring under the delusion that the Methodist general conference is meeting in Omaha.

"I have never seen anybody who wasn't a liar," says Mark Twain, who has recently been the guest of a Standard Oil magnate.

Harry Thaw is pretty certain to be at liberty soon. He has declared that he will pay none of his lawyers until they get him out of the asylum.

Senator "Jeff" Davis ought to have a warm spot in his heart for the Washington base ball team. It gets licked every time it goes into a scrimmage.

The government has commenced suit in New York to put the Tobacco trust out of business. The Kentucky "Night Riders" are already on the job.

Congress has restored the "In God We Trust" inscription to the coins, but refuses to place any trust in either the Aldrich or the Vreeland brands of currency.

Congressman John Wesley Gaines says there is too much hot air in the house at Washington. Gaines refuses to remedy the evil by taking a vacation.

Not content with having libeled Mark Hanna villainously when he was alive, the democratic World-Herald persists in maliciously slandering him after his death.

The local democratic organ explains that the campaign contribution publicity bill is "intolerable to the south," but it does not explain why its editor, as the only democratic congressman from Nebraska, voted against it after shouting so loudly for it.

There seems to be more politics in the election of a Methodist bishop than in the making of a presidential nominee, in spite of the fact that there are to be ten new Methodist bishops as against only one standard bearer for each political party.

The first result of the judicial intervention in the appointment of park commissioners for Omaha is to give us a Park board of six instead of five members. Inasmuch as the Park board, unlike the Water board, draws no pay, the increase in membership need not burden us with financial loss.

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

Statistics presented at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York last week furnish an illuminating illustration of the strides that the United States has made in the last two decades in a field formerly almost monopolized by European countries. Reports made by officers of the association show that the United States is now doing more manufacturing than Great Britain and Germany combined and selling more goods to other countries than either of those great manufacturing nations. This represents the remarkable development of a little more than twenty years.

Soon after the civil war the first real impetus was given to American manufacturing enterprises by the operation of a protective tariff bill under a republican administration. At that time the factories of the nation were not producing manufactured articles sufficient to supply home needs, and it was not until in the early 80s that a surplus for export was produced in certain lines. We still bought a very large share of our manufactured products, particularly in steel and textiles, from foreign countries. There was a constant development of local manufacturing, although the foreign trade did not cut any material figure until after the adoption of the McKinley tariff law. Since that time the development of manufacturing has been marvellously rapid until America has invaded all the markets of the world with its manufactured wares and its exports of manufactured goods are now equal to its exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs. In fact, for some years there has been a decrease in the exports of foodstuffs, grains and agricultural products, due to the increased demand in those lines for home consumption, while the exports of manufactured articles have constantly and persistently increased.

The manufacturers of the United States now have a capital of \$15,000,000,000. They have an annual payroll to wage earners, in normal times, of more than \$3,500,000,000 and their yearly product is valued at about \$17,000,000,000. The growth of exports tells the history of manufacturing development. American exports of manufactures in 1880 aggregated \$121,000,000. These increased in 1890 to \$178,000,000 during democratic rule and subjected to tariff juggling. In 1900 the exports had grown to \$484,000,000, while in 1907 they amounted to \$740,000,000, or more than \$2,000,000 a day. In other words, our sales abroad have more than doubled in the last ten years, passing Germany and Great Britain and presenting a total in manufactured products greater than those countries combined.

The chief topic for consideration at the convention of the manufacturers in New York was the broadening of the foreign field, the opening of new territory for American factories and the readjustment of tariff schedules to give the American manufacturers wider opportunities in securing raw materials at terms that will enable them to compete in the markets of the world with the factories of all other nations. America has long been recognized as the granary of the world and it is becoming the world's workshop as well.

THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD.

American enterprise halts at no obstacle and the proposition for a Pan-American railway, extending from New York to Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentina, which was looked upon a few years ago as a chimerical dream, promises to materialize within a very few years. An elaborate report just made by Charles M. Pepper, a member of the Pan-American Railway commission, who has been traveling through South America for several years in the interests of the enterprise, will astonish most persons in its showing of the work already accomplished. In his report Mr. Pepper says:

The Pan-American route from New York to Buenos Ayres is 10,400 miles. From New York to the southern border of Mexico is 3,700 miles, and these points are now connected by rail. From the southern border of Mexico to Buenos Ayres is 6,600 miles of this distance 2,500 miles is of railroads over which trains are running, while there is an additional 400 miles under actual contract construction. This leaves a little more than 3,500 miles for the future.

Most encouraging is the enthusiasm shown by governments of the Central and South American countries in support of the project. They have been exceedingly liberal in making land grants and offering financial encouragement to foreign capital which has been induced to engage in railroad construction. The Argentina lines have been built 1,200 miles, from Buenos Ayres to the Bolivian border. Bolivia has put a large sum of money into railroad construction and will soon have some 700 miles of road ready for operation. Peru and Colombia have taken up the work and the Central American countries, since the recent peace agreement have united in plans to push their parts of the undertaking.

The trade benefits from the completion of this railroad are expected to accrue chiefly to this country and the South American nations. As a result of the work of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington and the special efforts of Secretary of State Root most harmonious diplomatic and commercial relations have been established between the United States and all Latin America. The trade of South and Central America has been almost monopolized for years by England, Spain and Germany, but the later tendency is toward wider commercial intercourse with the United States and great impetus will

surely be given by the completion of this all-rail route connecting the cities of two continents.

OPPOSITION TO FORESTRY.

American people aroused in the last few years to the wisdom of the forest preservation policy inaugurated in earnest by President Roosevelt will regret the failure of congress to help the administration in the prosecution of the work so well begun. It is surprising, also, that the opposition should have been so marked among members from western states, where the greatest riches, the natural forests, have been ruthlessly ravaged for the enrichment of lumber and land syndicates.

Opponents of the administration's forestry policy sought to repeal laws already passed looking to the general protection of existing forests and the reforestation of denuded areas, but were unsuccessful in this effort and had to content themselves with cutting down the appropriation for forestry work. The senate appropriated \$1,000,000 for the development of the forest reserves, doubling the amount originally carried in the house bill for the construction of roads in the forest reserves, the exercise of greater precautions against destructive fires and general administrative purposes. The house conference committee refused to concur and the appropriation was finally fixed at \$600,000.

The streak of economy appeared to have struck the western members just when a matter in which the future welfare of the entire country is involved was up for consideration. While the work may be slightly hampered by the reduced appropriation, our people have become aroused to the dangers of forest destruction, and no opposition will be strong enough to prevent the final carrying out of the general forestry policy, which has become a fixed part of the government duty.

THE STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING.

The people of Lincoln have finally assured the erection of the proposed new State Historical Library building by furnishing a satisfactory site, which was the condition upon which the legislative appropriation for this purpose hung. The acceptance of the site, which consists of a half block facing the Capitol square, makes it possible to begin spending the \$25,000 set aside for the building of the basement, which is expected to be the foundation for future appropriations.

The people of Lincoln are to be congratulated on having met this obligation. Yet The Bee ventures to express the hope that work on the building will not begin until the entire plan and scope shall have been changed. The substitution of a site adjoining the state house grounds for the market square, in proximity to the university campus, means abandonment of the original idea of associating the Historical library with the university and makes more feasible our former suggestion that the Historical library and the State library be merged for economical housing and administration. We would prefer to have the next legislature make the appropriation a little bigger and provide for a suitable, commodious, fireproof structure, to take care of both the State library and the State Historical library, of which the one is as important as the other, and both at present unduly cramped and exposed to fire risk.

If this change should be made it would, of course, entail a change of all the arrangements for the erection of the building. The present law practically turns this money over outright to the executive board of the State Historical society without any official accountability. If the building is to be state property and maintained in future with state money, it should be erected under direction and authority of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, the same as construction work for other state institutions, and the State Historical society remain a favored tenant, as it has always been in the past.

Presumably, some of the Lincoln people will oppose any change in the program for the Historical library building on the theory that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. But, we believe, The Bee's suggestion will appeal forcibly to the taxpaying citizens of Nebraska who are far-sighted, whether they live in Lincoln or elsewhere.

Omaha's High school has reached too high a position in the educational world to be used to afford experimental material for developing a new principal. All applicants for the principalship vacancy who have not had some successful experience in an executive capacity, as well as in instructional work, should be ruled out from the start.

If Omaha should in the near future become the center of an oil refining industry for oil piped from Wyoming it would immediately bring the importance of river navigation right home. A line of oil barges going down the Missouri and Mississippi to the gulf and then direct to European ports is not merely a dream.

Colonel Bryan says he is glad a tariff cannot shut out ideas. Still, he might have been happier if there had been a prohibitive tariff on that government ownership of railroad idea he brought back with him from Europe.

June 1 is to be made "Employment day" in St. Louis and business men will re-employ the men who were

thrown out of work during the panic. The scheme is worth pushing along. Fortunately, but few were thrown out of work in Omaha and most of them have already been reinstated.

That a pipe line to Omaha from the oil field of Wyoming is bound to come in time when the oil resources to the west of us are developed was foreseen years ago by some of the founders of Omaha. The prospects are that it will come even sooner than they expected.

Roger Sullivan suggests Cornelius A. Pugsley of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as the democratic vice presidential candidate. What Mr. Pugsley has done to deserve such misfortune is not explained.

Mr. Taft will remain at Washington until after the Chicago convention, unless trouble should break out in Alaska or Guam demanding the presence and services of the country's great pacifier.

"Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia," says the Philadelphia Record, "is going to marry his cousin. He would not be allowed to do that in Pennsylvania." The prince does not want to do that in Pennsylvania.

"Kansas City will view the new directorate gowns with composure," says the Kansas City Star. If they do, and the gowns measure up to the press agent's descriptions, the Kansas Cityans must be a cold-blooded lot.

What a Bonnet is His. St. Louis Times. Every mile of successful cruise by the big fleet adds a feather to the president's war bonnet.

Interesting, but Shy. Washington Star. Governor Johnson is getting just close enough to make things interesting, but he has gone far beyond the dark-horse category.

Room for Excitement. Indianapolis News. The settlement of 331 contests for places in the republican convention ought to be exciting enough to command the interest of the most exacting practical politician.

Prayer's Hopeless Task. Washington Post. An Illinois minister has been praying for the Uncle Joe Cannon boom, but it begins to look as if the Taft forces have been praying on the allies' preserves with better results.

An Artistic "Show Me." New York World. The western attorney who has been sustained by the court in his argument stock yards are "a hotel for hogs and other live stock" possesses qualifications to fit him for the position of customs appraiser.

Hurry, if You Would Hide. Chicago Post. We are not improperly puffed up over our perspicacity and we do not at all resent the coming of those who are tumbling onto the band wagon at this, the eleventh hour. There's lots of room. Come on, everybody!

Coming Out of the Holes. San Francisco Chronicle. Gold is flowing out of the country at a great rate and nobody is worried about its flow, but there are some who are beginning to wonder whether the United States experienced a currency famine a few months ago or whether they dreamed there was one.

Taft and the Sugar Trust. San Francisco Chronicle. If Taft is elected president the Sugar trust will receive a severe blow, for it is likely he will urge his recommendation that the products of the Philippines be admitted free of duty with such force that the friends of the sugar magnates will have to beg and plead to be let alone in California when this happens, for it will put an end to the infamy of the people being compelled to pay a bigger price for their sugar than consumers of central sections of the United States, who receive their supplies through this city.

Minority in a Hole. Minneapolis Journal. The attitude of the boy who would have his cake and eat it, too, is echoed in the stand of the southern democrats, who would have the benefit of the suppressed negro vote, without its being cast or counted.

The Crumpacker publicity bill, which passed the house contained a clause requiring the directors of the census to report the number of voters in each state and the number disfranchised by the laws of those states. This clause was sufficient to make the minority, led by Mr. Williams, vote against the bill, though they have been clamoring for it during the entire session and taunting the republicans with being afraid to pass it.

The facts are that the southern members of congress are pretty generally "elected without opposition." In the state of Mississippi, for example, seven members of the house were elected with an average vote of 2,500 each, or a total of 17,500 votes. This is about equal to the vote of the minority candidate for congress in the fifth congressional district of Minnesota.

As to the eighth member of congress from Mississippi, John Sharp Williams, his congressional biography simply states that he received "all the votes cast." No wonder congress wishes to know something about these pocket boroughs. If it is proper to inquire how much money was spent in an election, it surely is proper to inquire how many votes were cast, and taunting the republicans with being afraid to pass it.

If the north is balked in its wish to know the extent and the source of national and congressional committee expenditures by the southern democrats because they have something to conceal, then the north will know where to place the responsibility and will understand how much democratic demand for publicity is worth.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The army signal corps will be represented as far as possible at the various maneuver camps during the coming summer, when the army will operate in conjunction with the militia. It is planned to send the three signal corps field companies now in this country to as many of the maneuver camps as it will be possible for those commands, fully equipped, to attend. It is probable, therefore, that signal corps field Company D, now at Fort Omaha, will go first to Leon Springs, Tex., in July and then to Fort Benjamin Harrison in September; that field Company A, from Fort Leavenworth, will go to Fort D. A. Russell in August and to Fort Riley later in that month and in September, and that field Company E, from the Presidio of San Francisco, will go to American Lake in August and to the California maneuver camp in October. It will not be possible, evidently, to have any of these fully equipped signal corps companies, comprising a command of seventy-five men in each case, available for duty at the camp at Fort Mills, N. Y., or Chickamauga, Ga. At those two maneuver camps, of course, detachments of signal corps men will install the camp telegraph and telephone systems, but there will be no service by the signal corps in the field during the joint maneuvers.

A new lance truck is being designed for the use of the army signal corps. The old vehicle was too heavy, being a six-mule outfit. It is proposed to reduce the weight of the truck and have it conform to the quartermaster standard of four-mile transportation. There will be some minor improvements also made in the vehicle.

Arrangements are being made by the War department to resist the application for the discharge of Military Convict Charles E. McCullough, late a first lieutenant of the Fifteenth cavalry and now a prisoner at Fort Leavenworth. The Department of Justice has information that the case will come up about June 1. It is probable that Captain E. B. Duchan, acting judge advocate of the Department of the Missouri, on duty at Omaha, will cooperate with the United States attorney in the preparation and presentation of the government case.

Charges have been preferred against Major Charles P. George, United States army, retired, and that officer has been ordered to report in arrest at Fort Des Moines, Ia. Major George has been on recruiting duty with station at Des Moines and in charge of a number of substations. It is charged that he made vouchers for and received travel pay for journeys between his recruiting stations which were not actually performed, and that in visiting his substations he performed unnecessary travel. The court martial will be convened and the charges formulated from the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri at Omaha, Neb.

The general staff of the War department has under consideration the new regulations which will govern appointments to the army medical reserve corps, created by the army act of May 17. To this corps will be appointed by July 1 such of the contract surgeons now in the service as are designated by the surgeon general of the army for appointment as first lieutenants. The regulations now under consideration prescribe the character and scope of the examination which will govern the appointment of these civilian members of the medical profession who will be carried on the register of the commissioned personnel of the medical reserve corps for employment in time of emergency.

Considerable interest attaches to a court martial case which has been convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, where one Private William Dunwald, of the first battalion of engineers, is under trial for attending a meeting of anarchists in San Francisco. The soldier appeared at the meeting in his uniform and is said to have "repeatedly applauded the address of Emma Goldman, who made an attack and criticism of the United States and the army and navy thereof." The case is a peculiar one and has attracted much interest in San Francisco. The soldier under trial has more than fifteen years' service to his credit and is described as being a Polish Jew.

The surgeon general of the army has been advised of the seventy-two candidates who were permitted to appear before the boards convened at various army posts for examination for appointment to the army medical corps. Sixteen failed to present themselves, eighteen were declared physically disqualified and thirty-eight finished the examination. Last year in the May examination of candidates there were thirty-four invited to appear, of whom ten did not present themselves, ten failed physically and fourteen completed the examination. This year there were more candidates who failed than were authorized to be examined last year. Circulars have been prepared in the office of the surgeon general of the army setting forth the increased pay and other advantages which are now offered to members of the army medical corps and it is expected a large number of candidates will present themselves to the boards of examination in August. All the papers will be examined in Washington and those who have been found qualified in both the May and August examinations will be commissioned in the army medical reserve corps and sent to the army medical school in September. There are now sixty-one vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the army medical corps, and if all of the ten contract surgeons under instruction at the army medical school shall be found finally qualified there will be fifty-one places for the candidates in the recent examination and that to be held in August.

Prices of Wheat Flakes. The National Association of Manufacturers recommends "as a basis of protective duties upon which the commission (the proposed tariff commission) shall work the principle of international costs, to wit: Protective duties should represent substantially the permanent differential between the cost of production in foreign countries and that in the United States." Tariff for revenue only, as advocated by the democratic party, would give the manufacturers more than that. Some of them would owe the government on "the principle of international costs."

Fate of Jefferson in a Trance. Minneapolis Journal. Bryan had his picture taken in Washington with Carnegie on one side of him and J. J. Hill on the other. And Governor Johnson wore white kid gloves at the White House dinner! No wonder the shade of Jefferson wanders uneasily about the White House corridors.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH

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For making custards, blanc manges, icces, puddings—all dishes that depend for goodness upon corn starch quality—Kingsford's has been chosen by best cooks for three generations.

Grocers—pound packages—10c. T. KINGSFORD & SON, Oswego, N. Y. National Starch Co., Successors

AS TO RAISING FREIGHT RATES.

"Public-Be-Damned" Policy No Longer in Favor. Chicago Tribune. It is not altogether discouraging to learn that Vice President Brown of the New York Central spoke solely for himself and not as representative of the eastern lines in his conciliatory interview on freight rates. He may not be an official representative, but it may be assumed that his views are representative.

Mr. Brown is an able citizen and railroad man. Mr. Brown's words are, therefore, eminently worthy of the consideration of a public unaccustomed for many years to that "sweet reasonableness" which breathes such sentences as these: "Personally, I believe the rate question is a damned question. I am connected with it interested, either between the road and its employees or the public. I would not cheerfully submit to the Interstate Commerce commission for decision. I have said repeatedly that no question arises in which the roads I am connected with are interested, either between the road and its employees or the public. I would not cheerfully submit to the Interstate Commerce commission for decision. Events of recent years have clearly disclosed the defects and limitations of the 'public be damned' policy, and though its singular attractions are not to be denied by any free American citizen, it may be said that it is at least obsolescent."

PERSONAL NOTES. One of the mysteries of the wrecked political bank of Pittsburgh is the whereabouts of the fat jackpots which lent zest to the poker games played in the directors' room.

A Chicago doctor who is lecturing on the absurdities of female fashions will make as good headway as a swimmer against the current of the Missouri. Maybe he needs lung exercise.

Judge Alton B. Parker, former chief justice of the state of New York and the presidential candidate of the democratic party in 1904 has been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States.

Strangely incongruous is the appointment of a mere man as ice cream inspector in New York, when any one of thousands of young women would joyfully give their expert knowledge for the mere pleasure of the job.

Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin has a most loving way of conversing with his fellow senators. When he has anything to say he throws his arm around the neck of his victim and with his mouth close to his ear holds him in fond embrace while he pours forth his story, oftentimes much to the apparent embarrassment of his hearer.

A Pennsylvania court rules that keeping the cremated remains of husband No. 1 in the same house with husband No. 2 is not sufficient ground for divorce, and a Chicago court punished a husband who hid the glass clothes of his wife, who had a pink tea engagement. How can Laura Jean Libbey retire from business with such material for heart thrills tempt her throbbing pen?

If there is one member of the house that has gotten genuine pleasure out of the session, that one is Representative Sherwood from Ohio. He is always on deck, mingling with his colleagues. He is deaf, he carries his sounding apparatus around with him, and when a member that he wishes to hear is speaking he moves nearby, puts up his powder horn arrangement and takes it all in.

Just how this latest garment compares with peakaboo and Andalusian for expanding our erstwhile narrow views. We cannot say for certain, until we see the fit made. No sheath-skirts operating. Along the Great White Way.

They say—but this is gossip—that sheath-skirts fit so tight that lovely woman-gracious! This really isn't the fit. That lovely woman's figure—Oh, say, this really is. Not fit for publication. So pray cut out this bit.

But let it be whatever it may be, when it hits this little old New York. We'll see the fit made. By heck! we're out for progress. And London and Paris ain't in it with this country. In having things to see. We have the true ambition. In all we undertake. And we will go one better. On anything, we make. Just wait; the sheath-skirt's coming. And when it strikes this shore We'll make that foreign garment. Look, like a clothing store.



Dr. Price's Wheat Flake Celery Food. Is a food you can eat day after day and never tire of. It has a delicious flavor, digests most easily and will be absorbed by the body with the least effort of the stomach. It is different from any other breakfast food. By its use you can reduce the cost of living, do with less animal foods, enjoy better health and a longer life.

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