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WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1905.

FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, Editor.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus Jan05 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb05 to Feb. 1, 1905 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrearages must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Even now we can imagine the sorrow of our esteemed contemporary and see the tears in its meek brown voice when next it has occasion to refer to that unspeakable city council.

Americans are the greatest coffee drinkers in the world. Statistics show that we consume 11 75 pounds per head. And we head the list as beer drinkers, swallowing 18.28 gallons per head annually, about thirteen times as much as we drank sixty-five years ago.

We were talking with a group of friends the other day about the habit Columbus people have of reading their neighbor's Daily Journal, when one of the number, a good married woman, said that she saw something in a paper that she believed would "cure the habit." Here is the clipping: "A Kansas paper awarded a prize offered for the best answer to the query: 'Why is a daily newspaper like a woman,' to the answer given by a woman; 'Because every man should have one of his own and not run after his neighbor's.'"

Editor Pratt of the Humphrey Democrat is evidently afraid of cyclones. Strange that an Editor would be alarmed at anything. But they are some times. After reading of the cyclone that occured in Omaha a few days ago and being almost in the midst of one up his way lately he admits of flying into the cellar and there on bended knees remained in silence until the fury of the storm had passed. On emerging from the pit he went straight to his office and wrote his sentiments concerning his retreat below ground during the storm. He says: "People will poke fun at the Democrat editor for crawling into the cellar during the worst of the storm. Most of our readers have heard about the dead hero and the live coward. This editor is going to continue to board with his wife just as long as Providence will permit, even though he is called a coward for doing so."

DARK TRAGEDY

The Telegram has brought to light a terrible state of affirs. Jesse L. Root was a candidate for appointment on the Supreme Court Commission. Some of his friends thought if he would assure a certain railroad attorney of his friendliness to railroads he could get the endorsement of the railroad attorney and his friends thought such an endorsement would land the appointment. Jesse balked and like a number of other candidates, railroad, anti-railroad and neutrals, got left.

Whether the Telegram blames Jesse's friends for suggesting such a course, Jesse for balking or the members of the Supreme Court who appear to have known nothing about it, is not clear.

DECORATION DAY.

The Hughes Bill providing against the desecration of Decoration Day by ball games, horse racing and other similar sports will not be in force till July 1 so that it will not effect our next Decoration Day.

It is to be hoped, however, that the good citizens of Nebraska will join heartily with the members of the Grand Army and the Sons of Veterans, in creating a public sentiment that will enforce the spirit and purposes of the Hughes bill even though it cannot be legally enforced. It should be gratifying to the old soldiers and sons of veterans of Columbus, to know that Manager Corbett of the Columbus Base Ball club has refused to sign for a game on that day and expresses himself in favor of a strict and reverent observance of that most sacred of all our legal holidays.

The Journal hopes that its readers in every part of Platte county will take a firm stand for the elimination of all sports in their respective communities on May 30.

THE LIBRARY'S NEEDS.

All friends of education and progress will no doubt join in the hope that the city council will deal as generously with the public library this year as the law allows. The remarks of Judge Reeder and Prof. Britell before the council last night would without question have been endorsed by a great majority of our citizens if they could have heard them. The law permits a two-mill levy for the library which, as Judge Reeder said, would be an average of about twenty cents a year for each inhabitant of the city.

As the speakers further said, the library board is not coming as a beggar. The support of a public library is not a charity, but a duty. The library is second only to the public school system as an educational institution, and it offers advantages to many people whom the schools do not reach.

Even if the levy of twenty cents per capita was to be expended for luxury, this community could amply afford it. When it is asked for something that is a positive necessity, there can be little doubt that the council will gladly grant it.

COLUMBINES.

An international congress of scientists assembled at Berlin yesterday to celebrate the achievements of the famous Professor Roentgen, discoverer of the X-ray. Roentgen of course was expected to be present and his name was put on the program but at the last minute he declared he didn't have the nerve to appear before a convention that had assembled to do honor to him. Another encouragement for us bashful great men.

* * *

Harry Lindsay comes back from Texas and announces that the press reports of the incidents between Davis of Arkansas and Mickey of Nebraska were grossly exaggerated. He says that the reproof which the honorable Davis administered to the honorable Mickey was so delicate and so veiled that the audience didn't notice it at all. According to Mr. Lindsay, all there was to it was this: Governor Cummins of Iowa and Governor Mickey of Nebraska made speeches as northern visitors to a southern state. Then Governor Davis of Arkansas, on behalf of the South, got up and said he was glad to welcome Governor Cummins of Iowa, but he had no welcome for a man who sought to revive memories of the civil war. That was all, says Mr. Lindsay. Of course, that's different. We had been led to believe that the honorable Davis said something discourteous, but now that the circumstances are explained it as clear as mud that the reports were exaggerated. It will be perceived that he didn't mention Governor Mickey's name at all; he didn't recall to the audience the fact that some six minutes previously the Governor of Nebraska had remarked that his only former visit to the South was as a Union soldier in the '60's; he didn't even remind the audience that another governor besides Cummins of Iowa had just made a speech and was that minute sitting on the platform. His allusion was positively delphic in its obscurity. That Jeff Davis would have made a great diplomat. It is fortunate that the polished statesman from the Ozarks observed such delicacy of expression, for we believe that if he had been any less tactful some of the auditors would very likely have seen what he was driving at. Texas audiences are evidently keen.

* * *

A citizen of Seward, Neb., publishes the following advertisement in the Seward Blade:

To the Parents of Seward:

I am trying to raise flowers, but it looks now as if I would have to give it up, because your boys and girls are nightly raiding my premises, stealing my flowers and trampling into the earth others just coming up that will bloom later. I have never refused the gift of a flower to anyone who is gentleman or lady enough to ask for it. I am fully aware that, to the majority of you, I am not supposed to have any rights that anyone is bound to respect, and am also aware that the notion is fully shared with you by the present city administration, and that an appeal to them to protect my property would be worse than useless. Therefore in order to protect my property, which I shall surely do, I must resort to primitive methods. This therefore is to warn you that, unless you can keep your children within bounds of the law, you may expect them horsewhipped whenever they set foot on my premises at nights in this regardless of sex. F. B. Tipton.

If there is anything that is calculated to justify a return to first principles in the matter of retributive justice, it is the great American pastime of despoiling flower beds. A flower in its native state is a thing of beauty and any person who murders it without good and sufficient reason should be held guilty of a felony. It is different with the other things that are the usual objects of nocturnal raids. A hen can be considered beautiful only by a far stretch of imagination or by comparison with a duck; and a watermelon is as ugly as Oom Paul. The swiping of such articles as these, which serve none but a material purpose in the cosmic order, has come by common consent to be regarded as a venial sin. But the bloom and fragrance of the flowers that bloom in the springtime, gentle Annie, occupy a higher station, and it is good to find a defender of them, even if he speaks only for his own flowers. We rise to endorse unequivocally the sentiments of the gentleman from Seward.

CHICAGO'S EXAMPLE.

In a hundred phases, the relationships of the corporations and monopolies with the Government and the people were under vigorous discussion throughout the United States last month. The most striking event in the series of events or situations that provoked all this fresh outburst of argument and arousing of the public mind was the election of Judge Dunne as mayor of Chicago, on a platform demanding the immediate ownership of the street railroad lines of the city by the municipal government and the direct conduct of the business as a municipal department. There have been many creditable things in the history of the municipal government of Chicago. In view of the brevity of the city's existence, the heterogeneous character of its working population, and the other difficulties belonging to the circumstances of the case, Chicago's achievements are among the greatest in the history of mankind. In due time, doubtless, Chicago will overcome its chief remaining defects, and obtain full recognition for all its past and present merits. There is now only a comparatively narrow margin of advancement to be won in order to transform Chicago from its present disparaged and criticised condition into a much lauded and admired metropolis. It is obvious that one of the things Chicago most needs is an up-to-date transit service. Whether however, this is to be promptly and thoroughly obtained by virtue of the election of Judge Dunne as mayor, is a question that time alone can answer conclusively. There will be many difficulties confronting Judge Dunne's programme; and the thousands who have assumed that the thing is as good as accomplished, merely because of the triumph of the municipal ownership party at the polls will probably find that they did not take due account of the magnitude and complexity of the problem. —Review of Reviews.

FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE.

Mr. Carnegie's big donation for the benefit of retired college professors does not carry the condition that he usually attaches to his gifts. He does not ask that the public shall raise a certain sum before he gives his money. But he calls attention to the wisdom of the New York public schools in providing retiring pensions for their teachers.

Officers of our army and navy receive pay for life. They are public servants of a class that requires special training and entire devotion of time and energy. If a man was turned out of the military or naval service at middle age, knowing no other calling and having no provision of future maintenance, what class of men would be applicants for the posts of responsibility in our army and navy. When a war might break out, would there be any Grants or Shermans or Deweys in the service? Only those would enter the fighting profession whose native love for war is strong enough to overcome their considerations of prudence and their desire to provide their families with the best advantages they are able to give them.

Such is exactly the condition that exists with regard to the teaching profession. No man enters that field except those who are not fitted for any other, and who take advantage of the constant demand, or those whose love for the cause of learning is great enough to induce them to adopt a profession which is neither properly paid nor properly respected. It goes without saying that if it were remunerated as it should be better men would be attracted to it and greater regard for the teaching profession would be found among people at large.

It is devoutly to be wished that the authorities having charge of our various public schools, state universities, etc., will follow the example set by the New York City schools and Andrew Carnegie, and provide for the maintenance of retired teachers of public institutions of learning.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

So far as the present city council is concerned, the city printing is settled, and settled on a business basis that will meet the entire approval of a very large majority of citizens. It remains only for the council now to award the work to the lowest and best bidder. They can award this work either on the unit plan or on the item plan. Which shall it be?

It is to be hoped, as a matter of protection for the future, that the council will adopt the item plan. Where the council is honest; where no paper has a graft; where estimates are solicited on all work actually needed, no more and no less, it makes little difference which plan is adopted. But if our city government should ever fall into the hands of men who desired to graft the public in the interest of their favorite newspaper, they could use the unit system to accomplish their purpose, just as that system is being used today in Platte county in contravention of law and justice.

The item plan makes that kind of graft impossible. The unit plan offers a constant inducement to graft. The item system saves money by securing the very lowest price on each item.

If our council adopts the item plan, they may not save the city five dollars on a year's printing this year, because they have asked bids on all supplies needed and no more, but they will establish a precedent that will disarm dishonest officers if we should elect them in the future, and save the city hundreds of dollars.

In arguing along these lines we are aware that the unit system is better for the newspaper temporarily. But we believe that strict honesty and legitimate profits form the only safe basis for any business in the long run, and that newspapers are no exception to that rule

Argument, however, is unnecessary. Gentlemen of the council, read the records at the court house. Take note of the items that the Columbus Telegram has offered to furnish the county on the unit plan, at nearly 50 per cent below cost, and then check over the printing bills and see how many of those items you find have been furnished. Then take note of the quantity of supplies that have been furnished outside of the items named in the bids. Then count up the hundreds of dollars that have been wasted in the county printing on this plan.

When you have done this, just act as you would in establishing a precedent for the conduct of your private business.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

Our old friend the World-Herald has been using the cable service of the Hearst papers for some time, and now it is under a grave suspicion of having branched out into yellow journalism in its local news. The mysterious appearance of the celebrated Pat Crowe, who drifted into the World-Herald office unseen by the rest of the city of Omaha, and unbeknownst to anybody but the one man who wrote up the story, looks very much like some of the products of the New York World or the great Hearst disseminators of up-to-date fiction. At any rate, nobody but the World-Herald seems to believe the story.

However, this particular incident is of no great importance. The interesting fact is that the yellow papers are the ones that are most prosperous and most sought after by the public. The uneducated masses like them for the same reason maybe that they like the five-cent novels. And until the masses are educated beyond the present stage, there is not much doubt that the city newspaper that wants to make money had better spread on as much of the saffron as it can possibly devise.

But while this is true of city papers, it does not seem to apply to those that circulate in the country and smaller towns. The country paper which is reliable and honest is generally the one that succeeds in the long run. Neither depraved tastes nor benighted ignorance can be found in the country to anything like the extent that exists in the large cities. There is at least one comfort that cannot be taken away from the lowly newspaper man of the crossroads.

ELECTION MONEY.

Since 1890, according to Harper's Weekly, no less than fifteen states have attempted to purify elections by statute. Some of them have laws limiting the expenditure of campaign money; some have attached severe penalties for the use of any campaign money whatever by candidates; and still others simply compel publicity as to campaign expenses and contributions, both by individual candidates and party committees.

It is pointed out that the use of money to pay campaign debts has grown in direct proportion with the growth of civil service reform. In the early days when campaign debts could be paid with offices, it was not necessary to use money. Abraham Lincoln's first election, for instance, was secured by an outlay of $100,000.

Many Years Ago.

(From files of Journal May 10, 1871)

Lincoln has voted $50,000 bonds for the purpose of erecting school buildings.

Six car loads of Nebraska cattle were shipped to Chicago from Plattsmouth Saturday.

The B. M. in Nebraska have reduced the passenger tariff to five cents a mile, taking effect April 10.

Louis Phillipps has removed his boot and shoe store to Olive street opposite the post office.

E. A. Gerrard returned from his trip east last week bringing with him thirteen head of very good horses.

Three city ordinances are being published in this week's Journal, one for restricting an animal from running at large in the town, one to provide for making, building or repairing sidewalks and one for the protection of shade trees.

At the meeting of the board of county commissioners last week the following bills were allowed among others: J. Strother clerk of election, $2; Sutton Winterbotham, lounge for jail, $5; F. G. Becher, wood for jail $5; W. T. Strother, services as assessor Monroe precinct, $1; A. Heintz service as assessor Shell Creek precinct, $60; O. Rose services as assessor Columbus precinct, $29; A. Freiedline salary as janitor for Aril, $15.

The commissioners issued a license to sell liquors for one year to John Strasser. Twenty-two wolf scalps and ten wild cats sent in by hunters for prizes offered by the county, were counted and destroyed.

Creston.

Mr. McDonald of Pilger, who formerly clerked for C. F. Buhman, returned last Saturday to again work for M. Buhman

Clyde Eli who left the employ of Mr. Buhman last week is clerking for the new firm of Frieden Bros.

Last Saturday Frieden Bros. opened up for business. They seem well satisfied with the outlook here for a large trade.

Wm. Wenk sr returned from his trip to Missouri on Saturday last.

Bruce Webb returned from Omaha Friday night to spend Saturday and Sunday with his family. He returned to Omaha Sunday night where he is serving on the jury.

Wm. Seeton, the shooting gallery grafter left here on Monday. Mr. Seeton has reaped a little harvest since he came here four weeks ago.

Albter Schief came up from Blain Saturday night for a few days visit with relatives. He starts for California on Wednesday where his children are.

John Spanhack who used to tend bar for Mr. Ingham but has lately been farming returned to Creston last Sunday to tend bar again for S. Ingham.

Jake Evans went to Omaha Monday to attend the K. P. convention.

W. C. Jackson, and D. Clark went to Omaha to attend the A. O. U. W. convention.

A sister of Mrs. Geo. Hook returned home last week.

Mrs. Clark accompanied Mr. Clark to Omaha on Monday.

Anna Luchsinger who has been staying with the Eastan family all winter went out to her uncles, Mr. Hoeslers on Saturday.

Creston gained a victory over Clarkson last Sunday in a game of ball, score 23 to 3.

Theodore Wolf came up from Omaha last week to look after his interests here.

Carl Rosche is building a creamery here. It is located east of F. Adams blacksmith shop.

G. H. Palmator & Co., will add 20 feet to the northeast end of their store.

Dr. Lowery was called over here last Friday to see Mrs. Jake Ludwick. She is some better at this writing.

Mrs. Joe Kilmer is still quite sick.

Farmers around here are busy planting.

In a few days Thomas M. Gees livery barn will come out in a new coat of paint. It needed it Tom.

Mr. Suetjes boy has entirely recovered from a siege of typhoid fever. Dr. Jones was the physician. This makes 29 cases of typhoid fever that Dr. Jones has had since he came here three years ago and he has had wonderful success with each and every one of them.

W. J. Bellnap is having part of his house reshingled.

A good many were over from Leigh and Clarkson last Sunday to witness the ball game.

Mr. J. W. Bennett who used to be depot agent here but went to Leigh last January was over between trains last Sunday visting friends.

Dr. Jones was over to Humphrey last week and bought him a brand new top buggy of John Breuing.

The stock food grafters have woke up.

For fresh fish and oysters go to M. Cassin's.

PRESIDENT STARTS EAST

TRAIN LEAVES DENVER ON THE WAY TO CHICAGO.

SPEECH BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Address is a Discussion of Regulation of Railway Rates—Most Sumptuous Banquet Ever Held in Colorado is Given Him.

Denver, May 9.—The entertainment of President Roosevelt by the citizens of Denver last night was a fitting conclusion of a day of royal welcome as he journeyed through the state of Colorado from Glenwood Springs. All the towns along the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, over which the presidential party traveled, centered their population at the stations to greet the president and every evidence of hearty good will was seen and heard. The crowning event came last night, in the form of a banquet tendered President Roosevelt by the Denver chamber of commerce at the Brown Palace hotel. This was perhaps the most sumptuous affair ever held in the state, and the president was visibly pleased by the picture that unfolded itself to his eyes as he entered the banquet hall. Everything known to the decorator's art was called into rse to embellish the commodious banquet hall.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock the last course of the elaborate menu was finished and President James S. Temple of the chamber of commerce called the guests to order and introduced Chief Justice Gabbert, who acted as toastmaster. In a brief speech Judge Gabbert introduced the president, who arose amid cheers and applause. He responded to the toast, "The Nation."

After discussing various questions of interest, the president took up the subject of railway rate legislation as follows: "I want to say a word as to a governmental policy in which I feel that the whole country ought to take a great interest and which is itself but part of a general policy into which I think our government must go. I speak of the policy of extending the powers of the interstate commerce commission and of giving it particularly the power to fix rates and to have the rates which it fixes go into effect practically at once. As I say, that represents in my mind part of what should be the general policy of this country, the policy of giving not to the state, but to the national government increased supervisory and regulatory power over corporations. When you give a nation that power, remember that harm and not good will come from the giving unless you give it with a firm determination not only to get justice for yourselves, but to do justice to others; that you will be as zealous to do justice to the railroads as to exact justice from them. As has been well set forth by the attorney general, Mr. Moody, in his recent masterly argument presented to the senate investigating committee which is investigating the matter, the legislators have the right, and, as I believe, the right of conferring those powers upon some executive body."

He was followed by Governor Jesse McDonald, who spoke of "The State," and Mayor Robert W. Speer, who responded to the toast, "The City." Senator Thomas M. Patterson then spoke to the toast, "The President."

At the conclusion of the speech-making patriotic airs were played by the orchestra, the 500 participants in the banquet singing in chorus. Then all surrounded the president and escorted him to his rooms in the hotel, where they shouted "Good night," and cheered for several minutes. Shortly afterward the president and his party were driven to the station. The presidential special left for Chicago at 7 o'clock this morning.

Day Discusses Rate Question.

St. Paul, May 9.—General Manager L. F. Day of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway, in an interview, declared that the public demand for drastic regulation of railways is waning, and that a considerable revision of sentiment is in progress in the west. He discussed the question of rates and the sentiment of shippers at some length, stating that the sentiment is growing that present laws will be found sufficient, if the government authorities and the interstate commerce commission enforce them.

LAST WIFE ON THE STAND

Mrs. Fischer-Hoch Is Called by Prosecution in Case of "Bluebeard."

Chicago, May 9.—A novel occurrence in criminal procedure was witnessed at the trial of the alleged "Bluebeard" Johann Hoch. The innovation consisted in a "wife" appearing as a witness in a case involving her "husband," the woman being Mrs. Fischer-Hoch, the last survivor, with whom the multi-bigamist underwent the marriage ceremony. She was called to the witness stand by the prosecution. She narrated in detail the flirtations carried on by Hoch with her while Mrs. Walcker-Hoch lay dying.

Frank Spreyne, the undertaker, stated that the embalming fluid used after the death of Mrs. Walcker-Hoch contained no arsenic. Spreyne's testimony was corroborated by the results of an analysis of the fluid.

J. M. Schleisser, employed as clerk in a drug store at Sixty-third and Halstead streets, testified that he had frequently sold various prescriptions to Hoch. He identified a number of them. In his direct testimony Schleisser declared that none of them contained arsenic. In his cross-examination, however, he said that one of the prescriptions did contain a small quantity of arsenic.

Autos Begin Long Race.

New York, May 9.—Two runabout automobiles started from New York to race to Portland, Ore., for a cash prize of $1,000, offered by the National Good Roads association, whose convention opens in Portland on June 21. The men hope to reach Portland in time for the opening of the convention.

Goll Admitted to Bail.

Milwaukee, May 9.—Henry G. Goll, the former assistant cashier of the First National bank, charged with embezzling over $100,000 from the bank, was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. Goll's case comes up for preliminary hearing on May 16.

Honor Cervantes' Memory.

Madrid, May 9.—The centenary of the publication of Don Quixote was observed as a holiday throughout the country with floral festivals and the unveiling of monuments to the author, Cervantes.

RUSSIAN FLEETS UNITE

NEBOGATOFF'S DIVISION JOINS ROJESTVENSKY'S SQUADRON.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS ARE NEAR

Nebogatoff's Ships Will Have to Be Recoaled and Refitted for Action. Linevitch's Lines Forced Back to the Northward.

London, May 9.—There are indications that French hospitality will not be taxed much longer by the Russian warships which have been hovering about the coast of Indo-China for nearly a month. Official advices have reached St. Petersburg which are believed to indicate that the division under Vice Admiral Nebogatoff has effected a junction with the more powerful squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky. At the Russian capital it is expected that the combined squadrons will lose no time in steaming northward to encounter the Japanese. Confirmation of St. Petersburg's expectation is afforded by an official dispatch to the French naval office announcing that the Russian squadron has left Konghai bay, its destination being unknown. The bay named is probably what is shown on some maps as Kanh or Nha Trang, which is a few miles south of Honkohe bay, where the Russian ships were recently reported to be. Simultaneously, Japanese warships are said to be concentrating in the Straits of Formosa, the scouting line being much extended.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: According to dispatches to the admiralty, brought to Saigon on the hospital ship Kostroma, the junction of Vice Admirals Rojestvensky and and Nebogatoff is by this time an accomplished fact. The admiralty professes ignorance of the present location of the united squadrons, but in view of the long and uninterrupted voyage of Nebogatoff's division it is believed his ships will spend some time in sheltered waters of the Chinese sea near the coast, but outside the three-mile limit in order to complete final recoaling and other preparations before setting out on the last and crucial stage of the voyage.

There has been increasing feeling in Japanese official quarters regarding the way in which France has construed neutrality and Great Britain's sympathy for her ally has been evidenced in communications that have passed between the British foreign secretary and the French ambassador in London, as well as between the British ambassador in Paris and Foreign Minister Delcasse.

The London newspapers do not conceal their opinion that the facilities Rojestvensky has obtained in French waters constitute a serious menace to Japan's ability to retain command of the sea, and although it is not apprehended that Japan will force the situation in a manner calculated to draw other powers into the struggle, since such developments would suit Russia's plans, strong appeals will be made to the French government to avoid the possibility of such complications.

The correspondent of the Times at Paris telegraphs: "It is rumored in Russian circles here that the Japanese flagship Mikasa was lost in the Straits of Korea a week ago."

London, May 9.—The correspondent at Singapore of the Daily Mail telegraphs: A private letter from influential friends at Tokio states that Vice Admiral Togo's fleet is concentrating in the Korean channel and that a portion of the Japanese navy is watching Vladivostok.

Russians Watch Armies.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—Interest is once more directed to Manchuria, the news from the front indicating that Field Marshal Oyama is pressing General Linevitch's advance posts, east and west of the railroad, with considerable force, as if about to undertake a general offensive movement. The Russians are offering slight resistance and are falling back upon their first line of defense. Experts believe that Oyama's purpose is to thrust in from the east, turn Kirin and interpose himself between Harbin and Vladivostok preparatory to the investment of the latter place.

Russian Squadron Moves.

Paris, May 9.—An official dispatch was received here saying that the Russian Pacific squadron had left Konghai bay. This follows the efforts of the French authorities to keep the squadron moving. Its destination is not known.

Police Fire on Mob.

Tiflis, May 9.—Police who were attempting to arrest two men who had tried to murder a nobleman in a village near here were attacked by a mob of would-be rescuers. In the conflict which ensued twenty of the mob were killed or wounded.

Leads Takes All the Blame.

Waverly, Mo., May 9.—Investigation by state auditors of the alleged shortage in the funds of the Middleton bank revealed a note signed by Cashier E. H. Leads, in which, referring to Assistant Cashier Warner, Leads wrote: "You must not accuse Mr. Warner of wrecking this bank, he had nothing to do with it, I did it all myself." The note was found in Leads' private box. The police have been searching for Leads since April 24, but have not found a clew. The auditors state that $62,000 is missing.

Nan Patterson Still in Jail.

New York, May 9.—Nan Patterson's future is still uncertain. Bail has been provided for her, but District Attorney Jerome has not yet decided what action he will take in her case. After a long conference with Mr. Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Rand, Miss Patterson's counsel was compelled to bear to the girl in the Tombs the disappointing news that she may have to remain in prison for at least a week longer. The prisoner bore the announcement with fortitude, although she had been led to believe that she might be granted her freedom today.

Cut Rates to Meet Trolley Competition

Chicago, May 9.—The Illinois Central railroad announced a reduction of nearly 100 per cent in passenger fares between Chicago and Kankakee, Decatur and Bloomington. The object is to meet the competition of the interurban trolleys. This is said to be the first move in a plan formed by the big steam railroad managers of the country to fight the trolleys. The Chicago and Alton road has already begun competition between Bloomington and St. Louis.

DR. TERRY,

Eminent Eye Specialist and Expert Optician Of Omaha

Will be at the MERIDIAN HOTEL PARLORS three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wepnesday, May 15, 16 and 17, where he will be pleased to serve you and your friends

Owing to the large practice Dr. Terry is doing in Columbus, it is necessary to have more room. Therefore I have arranged for Dr Terry to in future have the parlors at the Meridian Hotel, where he will have room to use many of the Optical instruments necessary to deal with the most complicated defects of vision. All his work is guaranteed satisfactory.

Meridian Hotel, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 15, 16 and 17, 1905

Don't miss this most excellent opportunity of consulting an expert about your eyes. Consultation and examination free.

A. Brodfueher, Jeweler.

SOME PAINT FACTS—

1. Pure Linseed Oil is the foundation of all Paint Durability.

2. The general prejudice against Ready-Mixed Paints is based on the fact that most of them are adulterated with inferior oil.

3. All paint is first ground into a THICK PASTE, and the Ready-Mixed paint maker then dilutes every gallon of this paste with a gallon of "oil"—you have to take his word for its purity.

4. When you buy Ready-Mixed Paint, you pay the Ready-Mixed Paint price for this canned "oil," or from 2 1/2 to 3 times the market price for the fresh, pure raw oil in your local dealer's barrel.

5. There is a paint whose makers STOP, when the paste is completed; content with the profit on the paint alone and knowing that any 14 year old boy can mix this paste and the pure raw oil, both bought separately from the local dealer. Simply stir together, gallon for gallon, no more, no less, and nothing else, and YOU know you have an absolutely pure linseed oil paint that has cost you at least 25% less than any "High Grade" Ready-Mixed Paint. An honest price for both paint and oil and your own personal knowledge of its purity and durability.

6. This paint is Kinloch House Paint; which is made in a full line of standard, popular and DURABLE colors. It is not a patent paint—it's just the good old time-tried paint materials, ground together ready for you to thin down with the pure raw oil.

WHEREVER WE HAVE NO AGENT, YOUR OWN DEALER WILL GET "KINLOCH" FOR YOU, IF SHOWN THIS AD., BY WRITING DIRECT TO KINLOCH PAINT COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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