

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Morning Edition, including Sunday, for One Year, \$10.00. For Six Months, \$6.00. For Three Months, \$3.50. The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year, \$5.00. OMAHA OFFICE, 108 WILSON STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15, TRINITY BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 315 BROADWAY STREET.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, J. S. ... I, the undersigned, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 1, 1888, was as follows: Saturday, June 1, 18,152; Sunday, May 31, 15,949; Monday, May 29, 15,949; Tuesday, May 29, 15,949; Wednesday, May 30, 15,949; Thursday, May 31, 15,949; Friday, June 1, 15,949.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 18,152 Total for the Week - - - 127,067

It is getting excitingly painful to Indiana that Ohio never got into the lead and brains at the tail end. It is called "the presidential kangaroo ticket" where weight is at the head and brains at the tail end.

The red handman waves over the gray streamer, and it's dollars to doughnuts that Thurman, the Roman, will overtop Gray, the Hoosier.

"MULE" BARNUM, chairman of the national committee, has not been as obsequious at St. Louis as it was said he would be. Perhaps he carries his heels in a sling.

WHAT would a convention be nowadays without a protest from the woman suffragists. The democrats took the suffrage medicine with the same alacrity with which they swallow their Kentucky bourbon.

EVEN England and the continent talk of Omaha. The sensational London dispatches, which locate fenian conspiracies here, turn the eyes of Europe on the Gate City of the west with expectations of further developments.

J. STELLING MORTON is loaded for the snub which the Boyd crowd gave him. If Mr. Boyd imagines he will control democratic patronage in Nebraska, in the event of Cleveland's reelection, hands down, he will find himself seriously handicapped by the sage of Arbor Lodge.

CLEVELAND is not the first man to be unanimously endorsed for re-election by a democratic convention. Jackson was the candidate for a second term in 1832, and Van Buren in 1840. As history repeats itself, the present nominee so unanimously endorsed will be beaten at the polls like Van Buren in 1840.

CHAIRMAN BALCOMBE wants to know what the board of health is appointed for if it is not for the express purpose of abating nuisances which are liable to breed disease. With the approach of warm weather the health board cannot be too particular in insisting upon householders an absolute compliance with the health laws of the city.

THE recent incorporation of several Union Pacific magnates of this city into a real estate company, is of course, made in the interest of the road. Whether they are about to buy up lands for passenger and freight depots remains to be seen. But where there is smoke there is fire, and when Union Pacific officials go into the real estate business there is something back of it.

A SPECIAL grand jury has just been drawn in New York City to investigate another hoodie combine in the case of Alderman New York is especially fortunate. No sooner does she convict one set of corrupt officials, when another batch indicted comes up for trial. In other cities one crop of hoodlums succeeds another as aldermen and not so much as a finger is raised to investigate them.

It is announced that Mr. Blaine will return to America the latter part of June and take the stump in favor of the republican nominee, whoever he may be. As a campaign speaker Mr. Blaine stands without a rival. If he should make a tour of the country, his magnetic presence, the circumstances of his unique position in politics, and his grand eloquence will create such a revival in republican circles as has not been seen for many a year.

THE appeal made to the mayor by the Evangelical alliance, asking him to take steps for the suppression of the wine-rooms, ought not to be unheeded. These traps for the feet of the innocent and unwary should not be permitted to exist in this community. They are responsible for a deplorable amount of vice, and hundreds of young people have taken in these places their first step in licentiousness and dishonor. They are snares set for the youth of the city, from whom they chiefly derive support. It will not be a difficult matter to suppress them, and a prompt and vigorous effort should be made to do so. All good citizens will acquiesce in the request of the alliance that this be done.

The Democratic Ticket.

This time it was expected that happened. Nearly a month ago THE BEE first announced to the country that Mr. Cleveland desired Judge Thurman, of Ohio, as the candidate for vice president, and that a movement to that end was to be at once started. The movement did start, and the culmination was reached yesterday at St. Louis in the nomination of the veteran democratic leader on the first ballot. As we have before said, Cleveland and Thurman is an incongruous arrangement. The brains, the dignity and the character are in the tail of the ticket. The statesmanship, the experience, the broad knowledge of public affairs are at the bottom. The contrast in the ability of these two men, unfavorable to the first of them, is greater than has ever before been presented in a national ticket. Polk and Pierce were not great men, but they were at least the equals of the men who were associated with them as candidates. The inferiority of the head of the present democratic ticket is so universally recognized that it may be expected that Thurman will occupy far more of the attention of democratic orators in the campaign than Cleveland, and that the red handman will become the one insignia of democratic hope and fealty.

The nomination of Thurman was undoubtedly the wisest in some respects that could have been made. He gives the ticket a character which hardly any other could have conferred upon it, and he also gives it a certain strength which might have been wanting without him. But it is quite possible to overestimate his strength. The veterans of the party will rally to him with zeal and enthusiasm, but the younger element can feel such interest in his candidacy, nor can he attract those who for the first time are to identify themselves with one of the political parties. It is a mistake to suppose, also, that Mr. Thurman has no enemies in the democratic party. In his own state he has been bitterly fought, and it is not probable that his nomination will make a difference of a thousand votes there in favor of the democracy. There is no reason why he should be especially acceptable to the democrats of New York, since his financial views for the past twenty-five years have always been hostile to theirs. What effect may be produced in Indiana by his crowding Gray off the track remains to be seen, but it will not be surprising if the disappointed democracy of that state show a lack of enthusiasm in the cause. The Pacific coast delegates were especially earnest in urging the nomination of Mr. Thurman, but when they come to soberly reflect that a feeble man seventy-five years old could be of very little service if elected they may find it difficult to maintain their enthusiasm.

Nevertheless, it will not be wise for republicans to underestimate the strength of the democratic ticket. The safer way will be to assume that Cleveland and Thurman will command the full party support, and to recognize the necessity of opposing them with candidates who can get the entire republican vote and draw from the ranks of those who are outside the lines of both parties. The advantage of position is with the democracy, in so far as they are in possession of the means to stimulate political activity and reward political service, and nothing is more certain than that these will be unsparringly used. The party is getting back to earnest political work, and its one national success in a quarter of a century has given it confidence. Its three years of power and control of the spoils has developed a most vigorous appetite for more, and it will omit no effort to keep its hold. It may as well be confessed and understood that it will be no easy task to defeat it, and that the republican party cannot afford to go into the campaign with any mistakes to be explained away or apologized for.

After nearly three days of wrangling in committee the democratic platform makers at last arrived at what they were certain at the outset to reach, an unequivocal endorsement of the policy laid down for the party by the president. The members of the committee who were opposed to doing this showed themselves possessed of good staying qualities in the long fight they made, but they must have seen from the first that their cause was hopeless. It was absolutely necessary, on every account, to make the platform to fit the candidate, and those who would not admit this were so small a minority as to be almost powerless. It would seem, however, from the reading of the platform, that they were enabled to have introduced a few declarations which are in the nature of a compromise, but still the endorsement of the president's policy stands out with sufficient boldness to satisfy even Mr. Cleveland.

The platform is understood to have been chiefly the work of Mr. Watterson, which will account for its being largely a discussion, in editorial style, of the tariff and revenue questions. It may account, also, for the fact that there is not a word of reference to civil service reform, a policy regarding which Mr. Watterson and Mr. Gorman are in complete accord, though differing as to the tariff. It is little purpose to discuss the claims and assumptions set forth in a party platform, though some of these in the St. Louis production are so palpably vulnerable as to invite discussion. These things are expected in party platforms, however, and they pass for no more than they are worth as political buncome. The only question of concern was whether the convention would fully and squarely endorse the tariff policy of the president and of the democratic majority in congress, and this it did. The attitude of the party is thus clearly and irrevocably defined on what is to be the chief issue in the national campaign.

Our Trade in South America.

A careful and detailed report has just been issued by the department of state from Mr. John E. Bacon, consul at Montevideo, concerning our trade with the South American republics. He points out that it is to the disgrace of our merchants that but a fraction of the \$700,000,000 of annual commerce (exports and imports) of the twenty "American Indias" comes to the United States. While England and Germany are straining every nerve to secure more than their share of the commercial exchanges, the United States looks on with indifference. This should not be so. The South American countries, by reason of their geographical location, are in climate, production, supply and demand the reverse of the United States. They are our most natural customers as we are their buyers. Their principal products are sugar, coffee, cocoa, hard woods, dye stuffs, hides and wool, all of which are raw materials in great demand in the United States. In return for which the United States would return the raw materials converted into manufactures. We would send them cotton goods, agricultural machinery and mechanical implements, shoes, hats, watches, clocks, hardware, also wheat, corn, flour, bacon, tobacco, kerosene, oil, etc. But despite the commercial reciprocity of trade which ought to flow naturally between North and South America, the United States controls only one-fifth of the annual trade of these countries, and supplies only one-seventh of the imports. One remarkable feature that ought to encourage a close business connection with South America is that the raw material sent from there to the United States when manufactured and sent back to the Spanish republics commands a price two or three times higher than in the states. England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain recognize the profitableness of that trade which the United States makes no effort to invite. It is evident that the trade of South America is worth having, in view of the continued and energetic efforts made by some European countries. With a little energy the United States can regain the prestige in South America which obtained before the war, and can monopolize fully two-thirds of the business in that country.

A WASHINGTON paper figures that Judge Gresham will go into the national republican convention with three hundred and thirty-three votes.

The Chicago Tribune believes that he will have three hundred and fifty-five to start with, or within fifty-four of a nomination. If either of these calculations shall prove to be correct it is almost certain that Gresham will be the candidate. It is more than probable, however, that the least of them will be found to be an overestimate. For example, the Washington paper gives Gresham six votes from Nebraska. We are not aware upon what authority it does this, and the accuracy of its figures in this instance is certainly questionable. Very likely the same is true as to other states. Nevertheless, the present indications are that Gresham will lead on the first ballot, and thereafter a great deal will depend upon the constancy of his supporters. Meantime it will be well to consider what influence the nomination of Thurman is likely to have in promoting the chances of Senator Sherman. Undoubtedly the supporters of the Ohio senator will strenuously urge the necessity of arraying him against the other Ohio man, and it is to be expected with some effect. At this time it looks as if the race for the prize would be narrowed down to Gresham and Sherman, after other aspirants have received complimentary votes.

There has been organized in Chicago a company of coal consumers for the purpose of securing their supply of fuel without having to pay the profits of dealers and middlemen.

The company will purchase at the mines the amount of coal required by its members, and the supply called for by each member will be delivered as ordered with only the cost of transportation and handling added to the first price. The saving will be from one dollar to one dollar and a half a ton. The company expects no difficulty in securing all the coal it may require, on as favorable terms as are given to other large buyers. Why cannot something of this sort be done by the consumers of Omaha? If the Chicago company has found the plan to be entirely practicable, why may it not also be here? All grades of coal used for domestic purposes are very much higher in Omaha than in Chicago, so that there is a stronger reason why consumers here should make some effort to protect themselves in this important matter. We believe that the organization of one or more companies, similar to that in Chicago, would not only benefit the members, but have an influence that would be of general advantage. The matter is worthy of attention and now is the time to think about it.

EVIDENCE is already beginning to come in that the better class of Nebraska democrats—those members of the party who have some regard for what is fair and straightforward, even in politics—are sorely displeased at the discourtesy shown Mr. Morton by the majority of the delegation to the St. Louis convention. We print a communication from one of these democrats, roundly condemning the action of Boyd and the men who allowed themselves to be used by them, and undoubtedly thousands of democrats in the state are in full accord with the writer. They respect the ability of Mr. Morton, and they realize that a serious blow was struck at the character of Nebraska democracy when he was ignored and Boyd, North and Castor pushed to the front. But the question is, what will they do about it? They may protest, but of what consequence will their protest be if they continue to practically acknowledge the leadership of these men by voting with them? And nobody supposes that one of them will fail to respond when the demand is made upon him.

The number of confidence men in Omaha, it seems, is not confined to the bank-stealers and sidewalk cappers.

The sleek and gentlemanly crooks who have gone into business of one kind or another, have reaped a rich harvest from the unsuspecting. This class is hard to run down. The harpers by their mercantile methods escape the watchful eyes of the authorities, and often deceive the most careful businessmen with their plausible schemes. The only safeguard against such rascals is for persons who are brought in business contact with strangers to satisfy themselves of their integrity. The ambitious young men from the country who, with a little capital, come to cities to make their fortunes, should especially steer clear of oily men with glittering schemes of money-making. The chances are ten to one that such men who hold out tempting baits of getting rich in a hurry are all-round crooks who prey on the innocent and unwary.

ROYALTY.

King Humbert's palace at Rome contains 2,000 rooms, but the king and his family occupy 125 of them. Empress Elizabeth of Austria having been forbidden to take equine exercise for some months now amuses herself with a tricycle. The king of Sweden was a failure in Algeria. The Arabs were disappointed at seeing him in the costume of an ordinary tourist. Lord Stanley, of Preston, the newly appointed governor general of Canada, accompanied by his wife and staff, sailed from Liverpool for Montreal yesterday.

The mirage of Japan has issued an edict against what he calls "the pernicious game of baseball, which foreigners are attempting to introduce into this country."

Sir John Lubbock, the great English authority on insects, has recently received several specimens from Africa of hitherto unknown species of the insect. Count Kuroda, the new prime minister of Japan, is a member of the great Satsuma clan and has played an important part in military affairs. He is little known outside of his own country.

The Shah of Persia recently degraded his eldest son from the command of a large province.

Russian influence is now assigned as the cause, as the young man had English learning. Queen Victoria has imported a hard-up Indian prince to teach her Hindoo subjects to receive 1,500 rupees per month for his services, and the government is asked to foot the bill. Prince Roland Bonaparte is on his way to this country for the purpose of attending the coming sessions of the Anthropological congress. Before returning to France he will make a tour of this country, stopping for some days in all the principal cities.

Queen Victoria is quite well posted on current literature.

Every new book of any prominence is at once sent to her. If she is attracted by its title it is read by some maid of honor in waiting. During the morning the queen always listens to several columns of the London Times. She has a great liking for newspapers. The late Countess Catherine Feodorovna Tiesenhausen was a granddaughter of the famous Russian general of the Napoleonic wars, Prince Kutuzoff. Her father was killed at Austerlitz. She became a lady of honor at an early age. When Fred Fisher, a lad working for Mr. A. Heinrich, at Columbus, was hurrying near the road, a couple of school children passed with an open carriage, and the horses so terrified that they threw the boy in the air and he was killed. Parents should instruct their children if requested to do so, as in this case.

Democratic Campaign Documents.

Pictures of Jefferson Davis, tastefully arranged in his new silver crown, will be circulated as democratic campaign documents in the south. The Mugwump Idea. As President Cleveland, according to the mugwump theory, is better than his party, he can be said to be playing Dr. Jekyll to the democratic party's Mr. Hyde.

What Makes the Yell.

St. Louis Hobbies-Democratic. The Cleveland horse is doing well in its way; but the silver crown that Jeff Davis wears is the thing that stirs the democratic soul to the yelling point. The Water Cure. Philadelphia Press. If Jay Gould is as ill as the reports would seem to indicate, we should advise him to try the water cure. It may be that he takes no stock in water, but he certainly has been known to take water in a cask.

Chicago Jealous.

Chicago News. It is believed that the following question and answer will hereafter occupy a prominent place in the democratic catechism: Q.—"Where do all bad democrats go to when they die?" A.—"To St. Louis."

Three of a Kind.

Tribune. The opposition to Judge Gresham can now be tabulated as follows: The Louisiana Lottery company. Jay Gould. The democratic party. Steve Elkins.

The Letter of Acceptance.

Chicago Tribune. "Dan," rejoined the president, with some hesitation, "as we know all about the nominations and the platform wouldn't it be well to—talk a little about the letter of acceptance?" "It is already written, Grover," said Dan. "Thank you, Dan," rejoined the president, greatly relieved.

Why on the Verge of Ruin.

Bankers Monthly. In Turkey, when a man is caught in a lie, an official is sent abroad to paint the front of his house black. No wonder Turkey is in a state of ruin. It is a quality of lying well, she might stand some show in the race with christian nations; as it is, we fear that the weakness of obeying scripture precepts will bring her to ruin.

It Gets There.

Nebraska City Press. There is no questioning the fact that the Omaha Bee is the great newspaper of this section. Its reports of the democratic convention is infinitely ahead of any other; notwithstanding the Herald omitted all its previous efforts as a news gatherer. You can like the Bee or dislike it, but it gets there just the same, and the Press appreciates merit.

The Issue of the Hour.

Denver Republican. As we have said upon several occasions in the past, the issue is: Whether the people shall control the railroads, or the railroads shall control the people. The only way in which the people can exercise their power is by electing men to the legislature who would not be intimidated by the corporations and who could not be bought. If the majority of both houses of the legislature were composed of men of this character there would be just legislation of some kind looking toward the control of railway corporations.

UNITY IN UTAH.

The Main Idea Being the Material Advancement of the Territory. Mr. R. W. Sloan, manager of the Salt Lake City Herald, is in the city, and was yesterday interviewed by a Bee reporter. Mr. Sloan has been a resident of Salt Lake City for the past twenty-three years, and is fully posted and conversant with the history and past and present affairs of that place. "What are the present general conditions of Salt Lake?" asked the reporter. "The main idea now seems to be the material advancement of the territory," was the response. "To this end there is a unanimity of sentiment which I do not recollect ever having seen before. Something over a year ago a chamber of commerce was organized, and its membership to-day is composed both of Mormons and Gentiles, who act jointly and harmoniously on all subjects looking to the advancement of Salt Lake and the territory generally. As evidenced, a fund has recently been organized, and is being widely as possible throughout the country the very many advantages enjoyed by Utah and to this fund both Mormon and gentile lands are contributing their side by side in amounts rivaling each other."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The assessed valuation of Indianola is \$140,000. The city hall, Nebraska City, nears completion. Minden is to have a \$25,000 hotel before the close of the year. After the thieves escaped the authorities of Nebraska City are fixing up the county jail. Nebraska City is now a great railroad center and will be more so in six months hence. The outlook is better to-day than for many years past. Oxen instead of horses are the quadruped thieves love to steal in the vicinity of Crete. Lead and silver mines have been discovered in the territory of Utah—these are less iron mountains, limitless coal measures, the finest sulphur known, finest and largest asphaltum veins in the world, building rock without number, natural gas, petroleum, and in digging for water, wells of natural gas have been struck in such volumes that companies have been formed to exploit them. From the water of the lake no less than fourteen distinct substances are produced by the local chemicals works, each of which is an article of considerable value. In the hot springs water nineteen different ingredients have been discovered, all of them having a medicinal character, and some of the most valuable have been found among invalids who have been treated at the springs. You see, we have an altitude in our territory which ranges from four thousand feet to two thousand to eight thousand feet. In the south we can grow cotton, oranges and figs, and in some parts of the territory we can grow wheat and corn. We can have winter and summer, and summer and winter. Of course, the more productive valleys are in the main the Salt Lake valley, which is about four thousand two hundred feet above the sea level. This gives us a good agricultural and fruit growing territory, and with our mineral resources and opportunities for establishing manufactures, begs a confidence in the future growth of our territory. In fact, we have a great material and material advantages expected to accrue to the community and individuals from the remarkable natural resources of our territory. I imagine may be found a very good reason for the remarkable success of our public sentiment that has taken place within the last twelve months."

UNITY IN UTAH.

"This, if the plan for advertising Utah, and Utah, and both Mormons and Gentiles have loaned willing hands to the cause, its effect will be to induce a heavy influx of population and capital into Utah. This will be a great help to the territory, and the fact is known naturally enough to Mormons. It is not, therefore, probable that they are opposed to the material advancement of the territory. The fact is, they are contributing to the bringing of an element which will not certainly be favorable."

BENCH AND BAR.

United States Court. The waterworks case of Fairbanks against the City of Blair occupied the court all yesterday. District Court. The hearing of the case of the state against William Woods was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Groff. Captain Cornick was put on the stand again for the state. There was an objection to his evidence as to what he heard when Woods surrendered himself to the police, and Chief Seavey was placed on the stand. He was asked to testify from notes made during his conversation with Woods. He stated that Woods's story as told to him was about as follows: "Davis procured the pistol and gave it to me to shoot Keras. I met Keras on South Thirtieth street and fired a shot at him and he grabbed me and knocked me down. I kept shooting after I was down. I shot at him until he fell. I then went and went to Denver. I worked there awhile and thinking that my wife might get into trouble over the affair I returned to this city."

Dakota.

A special car will leave St. Paul on the 16th instant to carry the Dakota delegation to Chicago. Visitors from the Black Hills will probably not start for Chicago until the 19th. At its Huron meeting the association of local farmers adopted a schedule of farm values by counties, excepting the counties of Yankton, Clay, Union and Minnehaha, which are in the hands of the land company, and to put his own estimate of value upon farm property. This is to be a year of great religious occurrences in Yankton. On the 13th of October the Methodist conference will convene, and on the 11th day of October the Methodist conference for Dakota meets in Yankton. Bishop Walden, of Cincinnati, will conduct the conference, which will be attended by about one hundred and forty-five ministers.

Undertakers to Meet.

H. K. Burket, president of the Nebraska State Funeral Directors' association, has called the annual meeting to be held on the 19th and 20th inst. at the Hotel of Springfield, Ohio, will give a series of lectures illustrated with practical demonstrations in slaughtering.

IT WAS AN INSULT.

A Democratic Protest Against Morton. St. Louis, Mo., June 7. To the Editor of THE BEE: The action of the Nebraska delegation at St. Louis not recognizing the Hon. J. Sterling Morton in the appointment of their committee, is denounced by democrats in this city as unjust to the party, cowardly in principle, and in direct opposition to the resolution adopted by the state convention of St. Louis, Mo., in 1884, in favor of Boyd, Morton and Harmony. To take advantage of Mr. Morton's absence was not only an insult to him, but an insult to the democratic party in the state. The plan that Mr. North is an able man will not satisfy the democrats of Nebraska, because this is the year that we want unqualifiedly the services of a man of the stature of Mr. Morton in our national politics. There is no comparison in point of ability between Mr. North and Mr. Morton. Mr. Morton is a giant mentally and the father of tariff reform in Nebraska. He has a national reputation as an orator and writer, and his name is a guarantee of the democratic party to-day; his coming upon that committee would be valuable to the convention; it would be listened to by our leaders in national politics, and be almost a calculable benefit to the democratic party in this state. However, prejudice and self-interest must be considered above party harmony in national politics. The resolution of Mr. North is an insult to the democratic party, and that popular man with the people—Morton—and put me, the great (poor) packer, at the head of Nebraska democracy." Draconian.

THE BRIDGE AND OMAHA STUFF.

Both Seem to Be Getting Together Encouragingly. The announcement in yesterday's papers that the Omaha bridge bill had passed both houses of congress was received with much satisfaction by all leading citizens. The announcement would have been more grateful had not the clause been attached requiring that the bridge be not built less than one third of a mile away from any bridge now spanning the Missouri. That clause was attached because of the opposition of the Union Pacific which, not satisfied with controlling the river front with a pair of bridges, thought to discourage the idea of a third structure by sending it to a site where it would cost a great deal to build. Senator Manderson, however, made no attempt to have the amendment stricken, feeling that the people here wanted the charter with the amendment rather than that the bill should be defeated. The passage of the bill has aroused a great deal of commendation for the efforts of Mr. McShane and Mr. Manderson, with the former of whom the bill originated in the house. It will characterize the Nebraska Central company to construct a bridge for railroads, wagons and pedestrians; that if it shall be made with unbroken spans it shall not be less than fifty feet above high water mark; and if of draw pattern, the spans shall not be less than 200 feet in length on each side of the pylon; that all railroads desiring so to do shall have a right to cross the structure and that it shall be commenced inside of two and finished inside of four years.

"What will you do with this bridge?" asked a free man of a capitalist yesterday. "I'll tell you in a couple of days. We're working hard on it, and we'll have it done by next night. The best stuff in Omaha is in it. We're to have another meeting soon."

JOSEPH GOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of hands and its use by the great universities is endorsed by the heads of the great universities as a strong recommendation. The Pen of Joseph G. is made of the finest steel and is not subject to rust or breakage. It is the most perfect of pens. PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST. New York, Chicago, St. Louis.

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