

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the week ending Dec. 23, 1890, was as follows: Sunday, Dec. 22, 1890, 31,015; Monday, Dec. 23, 1890, 30,667; Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1890, 30,833; Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1890, 30,628; Thursday, Dec. 26, 1890, 30,778; Friday, Dec. 27, 1890, 30,642; Saturday, Dec. 28, 1890, 30,308.

From to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of December, A. D. 1890. GEORGE H. TZECHNIK, Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

THE Room Investigation ends as it began—in wind.

MR. STANLEY'S tour of Omaha was a succession of genuine surprises.

THE rear guard of the Omaha reception committee signs his little tale of woe.

THE honors are even. Stanley captured Omaha and Omaha captured Stanley.

THE next race of millionaires will be the descendants of the high-salaried officers of the world's fair.

THE president wanted to give color to the supreme bench. So he put put Brown alongside of Gray.

THE refusal of Boulanger to believe that he is politically dead forms a distinguished precedent for Farnell.

THE deeper the courts probe into the Kean bank failure the more luminous is the fact that it was a model preying institution.

THE Indian campaign still keeps unbroken its slender thread of interest. There may be war yet, but Sitting Bull won't be there.

IT is just 100 years since the first plug hat was made. Senator Everts refuses to loan it for exhibition at the world's fair for fear of taking cold.

RUSSIAN statistics show that the population of St. Petersburg has decreased 185,000 in seven years. What was St. Petersburg's loss was Siberia's gain.

ILLINOIS, like Nebraska, has a law regulating private banks on its statute books. There is no substantial evidence in either state that the law is a live one.

SENATOR STANFORD says he has no ambition to be president. So far as has been observed the country never had the remotest intention to force the presidency on him.

STANLEY AFRICANUS is constantly adding to his store of knowledge on natural history. He comes away from Omaha with a vivid recollection of the two-legged calf.

THE adoption of an extensive code of laws for the government of Oklahoma strengthens the hope that the legislature will soon be disbanded and reduced to a peace footing.

THE president says he will not break into his cabinet to appoint a supreme court judge. But will he object if the republican party "breaks into his cabinet" to find a presidential candidate?

HENRY M. STANLEY saw nothing smaller among the pigmy tribes of Africa than the sulky young man who snubbed him at the depot Wednesday night and sturred him in his "newspaper" Thursday morning.

THE annexation movement develops new features in Canada. Instead of waiting for events to shape the union, colonies of the natives are preparing to move on the abandoned farms of New England. Herein the Canadian farmers evidence their good sense.

IF Mind Reader Johnson were turned loose on the Nebraska contest he would doubtless throw considerable new light on the force. But there is not much of a mystery about it. That \$1,600 appropriated by Dictator Burrows for the prohibition lawyers is the active motive power.

CONGRESSMAN BLANCHARD of Louisiana wants the house to investigate the Sioux troubles and appropriate sufficient means to enable a committee to get at the bottom facts. Mr. Blanchard is rather premature in planning for himself and family an extensive summer tour of the north.

THE premium offered by the government for greater speed in new war vessels than is stipulated in the contract, is captured by the contractors with significant regularity. Before the adoption of the prize system a vessel exceeding the maximum speed called for was a rarity in naval architecture.

THE STATE SUGAR BOUNTY.

One of the new demands of the Farmers' Alliance, as voiced by a resolution of the recent state convention, is for the abolition of the bounty of 2 cents a pound on manufactured beet sugar. This action is demanded on the ground that the bounty will have a tendency to foster monopoly.

The resolution was adopted without discussion and was doubtless an ill-considered act as it is unjust and unwise. The sugar bounty was provided by the last legislature and nothing has yet been paid on account of it. It was offered as an inducement to capitalists to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars in great plants and thereby develop a promising industry and agricultural crop. The idea was to make more sure the profits of an enterprise which could not be thoroughly tested without the investment of large amounts of outside capital, but which was expected to confer great and lasting benefits to both producers and consumers if it proved successful.

The bounty had the desired effect. It was influential in securing a sugar factory for Grand Island built and equipped at a cost of half a million dollars, which is turning out several hundred barrels of an excellent quality of sugar every day. This has given the state a wide advertisement and has already led to the erection of another and larger factory at Norfolk. A continuance of the state's liberal policy may be expected to bring a large number of factories and refineries and make Nebraska the first sugar state in the union. To repeal the bounty almost as soon as factories have been secured by the tender of it would be an act of bad faith for which the state would certainly suffer a grievous loss, directly and indirectly. It would retard, if not stop, the development of the sugar industry and would give Nebraska a most unenviable reputation with capitalists and manufacturers to whom inducements may hereafter be offered. It is an act of folly and injustice which the state cannot afford to commit.

It is understood that one of the causes which led to the passage of the resolution was the complaint of farmers about the prices paid for beets. There is some truth in the complaint. It is a fact that many of the farmers have been disappointed in the results of the first year's experiment, the pecuniary return proving hardly commensurate to the severe labor involved. But they should remember that the past season was a trial period with them, as well as the manufacturers, and that it is a good deal easier to raise prices than to lower them. The BEE has been informed that the prices paid for last season's crop are not intended to be taken as a standard. It is certainly too early to condemn the manufacturers for any disappointment on this score.

In considering the sugar bounty the legislature should remember that it is dealing with something that promises more than any other single industry for the development of the state's manufacturing and agricultural interests. When it is firmly established such artificial encouragement will not be needed or expected, but for the present it is the part of wisdom to let it alone.

AN INTERCONVERTIBLE BOND.

In his plan for relieving the financial situation submitted to the senate republican caucus some ten days ago Secretary Windom suggested exchanging for a portion of our outstanding bonds a new issue of two per cent, thirty year, interconvertible bonds, such bonds to be at all times convertible at the will of the holder into currency, and the currency also convertible into bonds on demand. It has been known for some time that the secretary was very much in favor of a bond of this character as a method of supplying more currency, and he was expected to suggest it in his annual report, but probably for the reason that the administration was not disposed to commit itself to a policy of this sort it was not referred to in the official report. The first opportunity, however, that came to the secretary to propose this scheme, which by the way is not original with him, upon his personal responsibility, he made use of. As the country knows it was rejected by the senate republican caucus.

This result, however, has not discouraged the advocates of an interconvertible bond, and they are still engaged in urging it upon popular attention. That it may one day become a feature of our financial system is by no means improbable, though that it would accomplish such beneficial results for the people as its supporters claim is far from probable. The idea is that the government shall issue bonds to the amount of several hundred millions of dollars at a low rate of interest, not above two per cent, such bonds to be convertible at the pleasure of the holder into legal tender notes, which notes are to be convertible back again into bonds, the bonds to be again convertible into notes, and so on during the lifetime of the bonds. The supporters of this scheme assume that whenever currency was needed it would be furnished by converting the bonds into it, and when it was not needed it would be converted back into bonds and withdrawn. If this were the process it would give a measure of elasticity to the currency. But the advocates of the plan appear not to consider that bonds convertible into currency would practically be currency, and would be used in large transactions and in settlement of balances between banks precisely like the notes they represented. The fact that so long as they remained unconverted they would draw interest would assist in preventing their conversion. When capitalists and institutions could get even two per cent for money in the form of bonds they would probably be in no hurry to exchange the bonds for notes drawing no interest at all. For the most part, therefore, the bonds would remain bonds and yet would the volume of currency just as if they were plain non-interest-bearing legal tenders, and the government would be paying interest to no good purpose.

This is by no means the most objectionable plan among the many which have been suggested as cures for financial ills. The exchange of a portion or all of our bonds into a bond bearing a lower rate of interest would doubtless be itself a good thing so far as the saving of

interest is concerned, and this consideration might induce the people to accept the necessary extension of the time for getting rid of the public debt. But as a means of remedying any of the ills incident to our currency system it is by no means clear that the interconvertible bond plan would be successful. Sufficient assurance has been given in the action of the senate republican caucus that no such plan has any chance of getting through the present congress.

THE FUTURE OF THE MORMONS.

There are many indications that the recent exhibition of a willingness to comply with the laws of the United States on the part of the saints is not to be construed as a purpose to abandon the dream of a Mormon empire.

The purchase of several large tracts of lands by prominent Mormon leaders has been recorded recently. Some of these purchases were in Colorado and Idaho and probably aimed at nothing more important than the extension of profitable farming districts where the saints could enjoy their own society exclusively. They are industrious tillers of the soil, with a fondness for irrigated farming, and are therefore ready purchasers of available lands of this sort. No one familiar with the history of the church, or the determined character of its leaders, has believed, however, that their plans would stop with the extension of the peaceful industry of farming. The public has been waited with much confidence to see the first signs of a new promised land, to which the present apostles could lead the saints, as Joseph Smith led them from Missouri to Illinois, and as Brigham Young led them from Illinois to Utah.

During the past few days it has been announced that John W. Young has secured a contract for 5,000,000 acres of land in northern Mexico. Two significant conditions of the contract are provisions that Young shall construct a railroad 1,500 miles in length, and that the Mexican government shall pay every family that settles on the tract \$200 and every single man \$50. On these generous terms the Mormons and the Mexicans can doubtless cooperate profitably in the development of a locality that is peculiarly rich in natural resources. The Mormons still command much wealth and energy, and have never found it difficult to secure recruits. Apparently there is no reason why they cannot re-establish their fallen empire where the Montezumas flourished hundreds of years ago.

The removal of the Mormons to Mexico would be a happy solution of a troublesome problem for the United States. It would hasten the complete triumph of our laws where they have been long deficient and free the splendid territory of Utah from the weight of iniquity that has held it down. The Mexicans will find the saints industrious and energetic assistants, and perhaps they will not mind their little eccentricities.

The Wyoming legislature has forwarded to congress a memorial on the subject of irrigation. It calls attention to the fact that irrigation is essential to the development of the agricultural resources of the state and points to the important results already attained even without a systematic distribution of the waters. Over one hundred miles of ditches have been built and operated by private enterprise and a vast area of land rendered productive. The legislature believes that national control of irrigation is impracticable, that it should be left to state regulation, and urges the granting to the several states of the arid belt of the public domain. Under state control laws can be promptly enacted to meet every emergency instead of depending on the delays of congress and subjecting the people vitally interested to the whims of lawmakers unfamiliar with the needs of the country. It is not probable congress will take action on the question during the present short session. The memorial, however, suggests a feasible plan of disposing of the arid lands, but there are other vital questions involved which should be definitely solved before the nation relinquishes ownership. Nebraska, the Dakotas and Kansas, while ready to aid in the development of their western neighbors, must insist on federal legislation preventing the total diversion of the waters of interstate streams.

EX-MAYOR BROATCH is again posing as a great and pure political reformer. Shades of the late Tammany bravo!

In the opinion of the supreme court the state banking bill is not "a bigger man" than the state banking law.

Controlling Railroads.

The report of Attorney General Lease of Nebraska setting forth what are apparently the two alternatives of railroad control for the future is a powerful document. It presents a strong array of facts, and if some of the statements may be objected to as true they are none the less true. He concedes the claim that the owners of stock in railroad corporations are entitled to a fair return on the money they have invested, but insists they have no right to any more than that. He then states it is as notorious a fact that in many instances the only money invested in the railroad is that derived from the sale of bonds, the stock to an equal amount being issued gratuitously to the shareholders, who then want the people of the state to pay full dividends on it in the shape of extortionate charges for transportation. This is not only wrong as a matter of equity but in direct violation of the law which provides that the capital cannot exceed the actual cost of the property and that any fictitious increase of capital stock or other indebtedness of such corporation shall be void. He says it is admitted that the railroads in Nebraska have outstanding stock to a large amount that has not been issued for money, labor or property, and the several reports of these railroads show dividends on all such stock. Yet it is now proposed to bring such dividends into the hands of the stockholders for the purpose of further increasing the burdens of the people, making them pay for larger dividends on this fictitious capital.

Mr. Keese thinks the only remedy for all this is that the government should assume the control and ownership of all the railroads and begin by taking possession of the Union Pacific by force of law upon that property. There can be no question that the last named act would be one of strict justice. The government has a right to control the road in the interest of the people, and ought to do so, because the transportation company is essentially a servant of the public and has committed itself to the responsibilities of that position by receiving important aid in such capacity. The government has a moral as well as a

legal right to see that all its citizens are dealt with on equal and just terms, but it could only obtain ownership of all the railroads by purchase or confiscation. To buy out all the lines in the country at the extravagant valuation now fixed on them by their manipulators and the further appreciation that would be insisted upon if there were a prospect of such legislation being pushed through could only be done by saddling on the people a far heavier load than the one they are now carrying. It would mean the buying out of the property at far more than its actual worth and taxing the present as well as the future generations to pay the debt. It is not difficult to fancy Jay Gould laughing in his sleeve at the prospect of the nation legislating a vast amount of problematical stock now held by him and others, and undertaking to turn into solid substance untold millions of dirty water that has been injected into the railroad system of the country. Yet this is what would have to be done unless the buyer insisted on cutting the purchase price in two under protest from the unwilling seller, or paying the bill in fat money. Either of these two courses would be an act of arbitrariness and unfair as to deserve to rank only with the politics of an unenlightened age. The first would be bold open robbery, and as such hooted at by the whole civilized world; the second commercial suicide and national bankruptcy.

The farmers do not want any such result as that, and therefore should not endorse the advocacy of such an unwise policy, though made by a well-meaning friend. Still, it is only natural that the threat of a monopolistic combination should provoke an attitude of reprisal against the railroad magnates, and even lead sensible men to propose measures that are indefensible. The lesser alternative is only one of many which may be expected to be provoked by the menace of a combine to place the farming classes at its mercy and once more institute and enforce the policy of making the traffic pay all it can bear.

Cash is Essential. The road to the banker's ruin is paved with good intentions—unaccompanied by cash. An Invariable Characteristic. "Fat men," observes a Nebraska exchange, "are thick in our town." Fat men are thick wherever you find them.

Mr. Keane's Religious Bankruptcy. Banker Keane of Chicago may have been a financial success, but according to developments he laid up very little earthly treasure for his creditors.

The Democrats and the Alliance. One of the most beautiful sights of the present times is the affection felt for the farmers by democratic politicians, whose aims and affections are dependent for their realization on the good granger's vote.

Importation Facilitated. When fanaticism runs a muck it does a good cause incalculable injury. A zealot in Omaha threw a chair through an \$18,000 painting representing Jesus ananized, because he thought it demoralizing. The exquisite work of art was ruined and the fanatic is in jail, but the world is not one whit better.

The Iowa Wrecker. The Iowa State Register has had to deal with three important questions during the last few years and its course in each case has been unwise and damaging to its party. Finally, it got astride of the McKinley monopoly tariff bill, and the republicans who had escaped from prohibition and Jay Gould fell "outside the breastworks" of McKinleyism.

The Register had set out to wreck the republican party in Iowa. It could not have played its cards more shrewdly.

The Afternoon Tea. The story of the New York maiden who scared off the unwelcome attentions of a young man by hugging him is interesting, and shows the possession of spunk. But it is a little rough on the girl just the same.

Hostess—Dear me, the conversation is flagging. What can we do to amuse our guests? Host—I don't know, unless we leave the drawing room for a few moments and give them a chance to talk about us.

Her son says his neck in vests, and that is why I throw it. His breath in such short pants attests The ardor love he vows her!

A shoe dealer says that girls between sixteen and eighteen have bigger feet than after twenty and twenty-four. The foot is fleshy at that time and large, but as years come age softens the feet and the muscles grow more firm.

One evening at half past eight He called on his best girl named Knight, And he had not gone When the clock struck one, For he didn't consider it light. "I can understand why girls who have no beaux should resort to tight lacing," remarked Snags to his wife. "What has that to do with it?" asked Mrs. Snags. "If they can no longer fellows to squeeze them they can so lace themselves with the corset."

Though a diamond bracelet goes Into Isabel's sullen hose; Papa, who puts up the rocks, Rubs along in cotton socks. Dudley—What lovely little fingers you have got, Miss Fanny. They are hardly larger than a baby's fingers. "Fanny—Yes, ma always said that it would hardly cost anything at all to get an engagement ring to fit my finger. "I say, Bob, why don't you marry Marguerite, your sister's friend? She's a charming girl—a regular angel." "Conceded," said he, "but you have your heart and tell me honestly if you ever saw an angel that wasn't painted!" Miss Irene (at the skating park)—Did you notice how gracefully Mr. Hankinson put on my skates for me? Miss Laura—Didn't he do it nicely! He reminds me so much of that gentlemanly young man that always waits on one at Insko & Co.'s shoe store.

Elphie—Will you grant me one last fond embrace before we part forever? Winifred—Certainly! If I were I'd fondly embrace the opportunity to get out before papa comes down.

Just as the young man left his love As midnight hour was tolling, A foot came from the stoop above, And sent the lover rolling. The angry father cried, "Bestir yourself, you tardy suitors! Don't take for a pirate, sir, But merely for a free-looter!"

Has a Big Load to Carry. American Grocer: Walker—Weeks has got fearfully round shoulders, hasn't he? He never does any work, does he? Walker—No, but you ought to see the load of debts he has to carry.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. The Norfolk cannery has been sold to Harding Bros. for \$1,000. The new Christian church at Filley has been dedicated free from debt. The new opera house at Elsie was opened Christmas night with the play "Under the Spell."

A ghost dance was given at the Pender opera house in which Sitting Bull's ghost took a prominent part. Rev. A. H. Law has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Filley and has accepted a call from the Baptist church at Wilber.

The Forbes prize for the best declamation among the preparatory students of Deane college, Crete, was awarded to Miss Lillian Chase. There were five contestants. A petition is being freely signed for a petition in Wisconsin, between Deane and Lyons, and in case the petition is granted an alliance store will be started at Deane place.

The Strasburg Republican has changed to the News, and will pursue the same line of policy that has made it one of the strongest weeklies in the state. Mr. S. C. Woodruff remains its editorial champion. A team of horses belonging to Herman Anhalt, of Tecumseh, was frightened by a brass band, and while the owner was holding the reins the team was broken. The driver collected damages from the band, but failed.

It is reported that Mrs. Jacobus, wife of the Baptist minister at Delta, Ohio county, was one day riding alone on the road in a cart, when the horses stopped and while one of them held the driver the other whipped. The driver administered the "strap oil" claim that the preacher's wife had been talking rather promiscuously about them.

From Wyoming to the Coast. Butte business men have subscribed \$1,500 to aid the city of smelter smoke. The Curry & Schuyler big game company has commenced running electric cars exclusively. The wealthiest colored man in the west is Edward J. Sanderlin, a barber of Denver. He is worth \$100,000.

The first session of the grand jury of Montana of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was held in Helena last week. The old and curious Indian medal, of which mention was recently made in The Bee, is now in the possession of J. J. Steffen of Lusk, Wyo., who secured it from the Indian diet.

A force of men which has been at work constructing the telegraph line between Rock Butte and park city, Utah, will put up the line on the Cheyenne & Northern extension. A popular vote was taken at Cheyenne, Wyo., upon the question of leasing the saloons at 11 o'clock every night and all day Sunday. Nine hundred and fifty votes were cast. The majority in favor of closing was 371.

Hon. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., special agent of irrigation inquiry, department of agriculture, has arrived in Helena, Mont. His charge with the thorough investigation of the question of irrigation in Idaho, both from surface and under or artesian flow.

There is strong probability of the organization of a local company to build a telegraph line from Cheyenne to Denver to connect with the Postal telegraph company's lines. The cost has been estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. The company's stock lists have signified their willingness to take stock in the company.

Jacob W. Harlan, an old California, who has become somewhat crazy lately, was robbed in a saloon at Napa, Cal., a few nights ago of \$10. He was in the company of young men and says he knows who did the job. Warrants are out for their arrest, but they have not yet been apprehended.

The total area under ditch in El Paso county, Colorado (of which Colorado Springs is the county seat) is 110,000 acres. Thirty-one reservoirs constructed at an estimated total cost of \$90,000, and four partially completed, are being built. The project will have cost \$31,000. There are in all sixty ditches.

A bill has been introduced in the Wyoming legislature providing an appropriation of \$50,000 for the world's fair. Five commissioners will be appointed, two of whom will be the state engineer and state geologist. A bill has also been introduced establishing the Wyoming agricultural college, and leaving its location to a vote of the people.

The Seattle & Northern coal company, which opened extensive operations at Puley, Wash., November 15, has vanished and an investigation shows that a successful swindle has been perpetrated. The company was organized in Seattle about three months ago with a capital of \$50,000. Business was transacted by a man named Ayres, who assumed the title of the company's president. Wash., November 15, has vanished and an investigation shows that a successful swindle has been perpetrated. The company was organized in Seattle about three months ago with a capital of \$50,000. Business was transacted by a man named Ayres, who assumed the title of the company's president.

CHINESE NOVELS.

Interesting Vicissitudes of Literature in the Land of Confucius. The writing of this class of literature began in the thirteenth century and continued to be a favorite occupation of Chinese writers for about three centuries, says the North China Herald. After this it was felt that enough had been provided and the production almost ceased.

The authors concerned their names. The moral teaching of the Confucian school was too powerful for those who loved to give rein to their imagination in novel and play writing to be able to venture on publicity. It was never with the consent of the always dominant moral philosophers that novels grew to the position of influence they possess in China.

This hostility has by no means ceased. Quite recently there appeared in a Chinese newspaper a paper written by an anonymous "Commentator" against novels. He is deeply impressed with the need of continuing the crusade against licentious literature and romances commenced by one Chien during the last century. He founded a school in Soochow for the "rational and healthy study of the classical books. He held that novels are now so prevalent that they amount to a fourth estate in the realm of teaching, the Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist literatures being the first, second and third. Instead of inculcating virtue they lend men into vice. Every one reads them or hears them read, and it may be questioned whether the moral influence for Chinese works of imagination is, he says, not greater than that of the ethics of the three religions for good. They suggest to young men that they should lead a licentious life, and represent killing a man as a noble action. To read of these things produces disastrous results on public morality. The many cases of crime in the courts and the number of those who adopt a robber's career are due to the effect of Chinese novel reading.

This author was followed by Shih, who set the example of establishing a paper-burning urn in his family court. Into this urn went all novels and every sort of vicious literature on which he could lay hands, and especially the blocks from which the novels were printed. For these he made wide search, in the hope of extinguishing the evil at its source. In order to find money to buy them up, he first used his spare funds, and then sold clothing, and even his wife's ornaments, and greater than that of the ethics of the three religions for good. They suggest to young men that they should lead a licentious life, and represent killing a man as a noble action. To read of these things produces disastrous results on public morality. The many cases of crime in the courts and the number of those who adopt a robber's career are due to the effect of Chinese novel reading.

At the present time there is a flood of books with a bad influence. Such a volume as they furnish has more influence in leading young minds wrong, says the Confucianist writer, than all the influence on the side of right or the teaching of the sages. The foreign reader of Chinese books of the imaginative kind cannot condemn them indiscriminately, because they contain beautiful characters, both of men and women, which exhibit an admirable idea of bravery, filial piety, pure of life, loyalty, and other noble qualities. But there can be no doubt of the bad influence of many of the native books which familiarize the minds of the young with scenes of vice, and hold up successful crime to sympathetic admiration. The same may be remembered that whatever evil there may be in the actual life of the Chinese, they have among them the firm friends of a high morality. The national conscience and the moral atmosphere alike testify with unflinching force to the utility of every one to be moral, just, and humane.

An Unusual War Belle. Dr. Hall has quite a curiosity in the shape of an old, rusty relic of the late war, says the American, Ga., Recorder. It is one of the old pikes known as the Joe Brown pike, which were used by the confederates at the beginning and by some of the troops all through the war. Dr. Hall was living near Griswoldville, and after the engagement there he found the one he has. It consists of an iron shaft about a foot long and a head shaped like a cross. The shaft was fastened a long wooden handle, but this part of it was lost.

The Reward of Faithfulness. Puck: Mr. Wredink (the old book-keeper)—Today marks my fortieth year of service with you, sir. Mr. Hildes—You are aware of it, Mr. Wredink, and I have arranged a little surprise for you. Take this alarm clock, with my best wishes for your continued promptness.

Boils and Pimples.

Are nature's efforts to eliminate poison from the blood. This result may be accomplished much more effectively, as well as agreeably, through the proper excretory channels, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "For several years I was troubled with boils and carbuncles. In seeking about a remedy, it occurred to me that Ayer's Sarsaparilla had been used in my father's family, with excellent success, and I thought that what was good for the father would also be good for the son. Three or four bottles of this medicine entirely cured me, and I have not since—in more than two years—had a boil, pimple, or any other eruption. I can conscientiously speak in the highest terms of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and many years' experience in the drug business enables me to speak intelligently."—C. M. Hatfield, Farmland, Ind.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50. Worth 50c a bottle.

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