

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Net total sales, 870,878. Net daily average, 28,092. Subscribed in advance and worth before me this first day of November, A. D. 1900, M. E. HUNTER, Notary Public.

Governor Poynter to the turkey: Your turn to get the ax comes next. Perhaps Senator Allen wishes he had not resigned that judgeship for an appointive term in the senate.

Private Secretary Jewell has given up the ghost and the stakeholder no longer has any excuse for refusing to cough up. Another immense cave has been discovered in the Black Hills.

Senator Pettigrew should have a full stock of resolutions of inquiry ready when congress assemblies, as his time for introducing such measures is limited. If the fusionists only had the legislature, with the power to redistrict Nebraska for legislative and congress, what an artistic job of political carving might be expected!

The Bryanites say they will take no advice from the gold democrats. That is just what they did in 1896 and again in 1900, with disastrous consequences. Nothing like consistency.

The annual call for government relief for stranded gold hunters in the Klondike or Nome region is about due. Uncle Sam has to act as a guardian periodically for wards infested with the gold fever.

When we get that auditorium Omaha will have choral societies and orchestral societies and all sorts of societies which cannot flourish now because they have no available place in which to offer their entertainments to the public.

Omaha is to have a new Chicago-Omaha flyer put on by one of the trunk lines anxious to capture the fast mail contract. A few fast trains running in the other direction taking mail out of Omaha would be more appreciated.

The coming short session of congress promises to be notable in important legislation. With Speaker Henderson's hand on the throttle of the house, however, nothing savoring of ill-gestated experimentation is likely to get past that body.

Douglas county will be the last county in the state to complete its official canvass of the vote at the recent election. Douglas county, however, casts more than one-eighth of the entire vote of the state and gives the canvassers the biggest job of all.

The president and cabinet are reported to be talking over the contents of the forthcoming message to congress. If they will only wait a little while the self-conscious Washington correspondents will fully outline the document and save the president the trouble.

Governor Poynter's Thanksgiving proclamation steers clear of political references this year, although a year ago he could not restrain his partisanship from creeping out in his official pronouncements. He also refrains from announcing that this is his last Thanksgiving proclamation.

The European nations fear the United States will spoil the concert of the powers. From its past record this country cannot be expected to join in a chorus for blood vengeance. Justice is all that the United States desires and if the powers are willing to stop at that the concert is in no danger of discord.

An appraisal is to be made of the real estate owned by the city, in order to give an inventory of the property standing in the corporation's name. When the schedule comes to be made up the people will be that notwithstanding the bonded indebtedness Omaha has good and substantial assets to offset it.

What is equally gratifying, the really belonging to the city is for the most part property that will increase in value as the city grows.

THE PRESSURE ON CHINA.

A firm policy on the part of the powers toward China is necessary, but it should not be needlessly cruel and oppressive. The disposition of some of the powers to carry their demands to this extent threatens to add to the embarrassments of the situation, though the latest advice from Minister Conger are reassuring. He reports that at a conference of the foreign ministers on November 12 there was a general expression of gratification at the progress made and he expressed the opinion that propositions would be ready for submission to the Chinese plenipotentiaries at an earlier date than he had heretofore hoped.

The London newspapers, perhaps reflecting official opinion, find fault with the attitude of both Germany and the United States. Their criticism of this country refers to the refusal of our government to concur in the demand for wholesale punishment of those officials who are alleged to be responsible for the anti-foreign outbreak. The United States can well afford to have its position in this respect characterized as "feeble," since it is entirely consistent with American ideas and with the spirit of our civilization. We are not seeking revenge in China, but simply a just reparation for wrongs against our citizens, and such guarantees as may fairly be asked for the future protection of our citizens and our interests in the Chinese empire.

Our government has joined in the demand for the punishment of certain persons of whose guilt there is no question, and it is not probable that we shall go beyond this, whatever Great Britain or any other power may think of our attitude. If that result in breaking the concert of the powers well and good, but we do not believe it will. As to Germany, there is furnished in the speech of Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag a statement of its position and it is not revenged. The emperor said that the governments are united "with the sole wish to restore an orderly state of things as speedily as possible, and after the banishment of the chief culprits, avert a recurrence in the future of such a disturbance of the peace of the world."

Germany has greater reason than any other nation for seeking revenge, yet there is no indication of a desire for it in the speech of her sovereign. The position of the United States in regard to China is fair and just and it will be adhered to, let other powers take what view they please of it and regardless of the possible effect upon the concert.

COMBINATIONS IN ENGLAND. It is quite natural that the democratic view that protection is the mother of trusts should be accepted in England, yet it is a fact that trusts and combinations are almost as common in free trade England as they are in America. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Manufacturers in nearly every great industry here have been employed during recent years in selling their properties and business to new combinations controlled by themselves and in cheapening their products by various economies in buying supplies, selling goods and getting rid of cutthroat competition."

He says the consolidation of business interests in great corporations is now the established rule, but the subject is never discussed by the press except where there is an opportunity for a sharp thrust at American protection. A member of the industrial commission, who visited Europe for the purpose of making an investigation in regard to trade combinations, found that they are numerous in England and increasing. Such facts dispose of the claim that they are the offspring of protection.

By a large majority the American people rejected this democratic view and the protective policy will be maintained. Meanwhile the republican party will find a way to deal with the combinations that will not be disastrous to American industries and labor.

AN HARMONIOUS ADMINISTRATION. There is complete harmony between President McKinley and his cabinet and the desire of the president that his official advisers remain in the administration will be concurred in by republicans. The cabinet is an able body, every member of which is thoroughly equipped in intellectual attainments and in experience for the duties devolving on him. Secretary of State Hay has made a record most creditable to the country, showing himself to be a diplomatist of the first rank. In the difficult task presented to him not only has no mistake been made, but the American Department of State has had the extraordinary distinction of marking out policies which were promptly accepted by other governments. It was Secretary Hay who found a way to communicate with the American minister at Peking when the European foreign offices were helplessly endeavoring to learn something of the condition of their beleaguered legations and in other respects he has shown wisdom and sagacity that entitle him to a very high place among American secretaries of state.

No one will question the ability as a financier of Secretary Gage. Perhaps he has made mistakes, but on the whole his administration of the Treasury department has been judicious and capable. As a conservative financier, thoroughly in accord with the sound money sentiment of the country, he has the full confidence of the financial and business interests of the nation. It has been reported that Mr. Gage would retire from the cabinet in order to take care of his private affairs, but it appears probable that he will comply with the president's wish and remain during the second term. As secretary of war Mr. Root has been an industrious, energetic and most efficient official. He grasped the duties of the position with remarkable readiness and under his intelligent and vigilant administration of

the department abuses have been remedied and the military branch of the government has worked smoothly. Equally cordial commendation is due to Secretary Long of the Navy department, whose record is without a flaw. His name is conspicuously and honorably associated with the achievements of the navy in the war with Spain. Charles Emory Smith has shown a high degree of executive ability as postmaster general, while Mr. Hitchcock at the head of the Department of the Interior and Mr. Wilson at the head of the Department of Agriculture have made excellent records. Attorney General Griggs has been subjected to a great deal of criticism by the opponents of the administration, but he is one of the ablest and we believe also one of the most conscientious men in the cabinet.

If the president shall be so fortunate as to retain in the public service these capable and efficient officials it will be gratifying to the country, for, as Mr. McKinley said, if the result of the recent election was an indorsement of his administration, it was no less an indorsement of the men who had stood by him in the time of stress and adversity.

THE REAL WAY OUT. When the census of 1900 revealed Nebraska with a population of 1,068,000, an increase of only 10,000 in the decennial period, it was plain that the state would lose one of its congressmen if any material change were made in the ratio of apportionment. The steady increase in the apportionment ratio since the beginning of the republic, in order to prevent the unwieldy expansion of the lower house of congress, would lead us to expect a similar increase this year, because the retention of the old ratio would greatly enlarge the membership of the house. The problem, therefore, becomes one of practical politics and no amount of lamenting over the census figures or complaints against census officials will help in the solution. The hard facts are that unless some substantial plan is proposed to relieve the pressure upon the house of representatives an increased ratio of apportionment will be applied which would cut off one Nebraska congressman and one Nebraska vote in the electoral college.

We believe the solution lies in the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution against the southern states which have disfranchised the negroes and hope to evade the penalty. The second section of that amendment provides that when the right to vote at any national election is denied or abridged to any of the male inhabitants of the state otherwise qualified by age and citizenship "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

For years the people of this country have patiently submitted to the disproportionate representation of the southern states in congress and in the electoral college. As a result a mere handful of southern voters have been able to exercise the same voice in national legislation and in presidential making as two to five times their number in the northern states. If congress will but perform its duty and exercise its authority without further pandering to the southern oligarchy, the excessive representation of these southern states will be cut down and the ratio of apportionment can be kept unchanged without materially affecting the size of the new house of representatives.

The enforcement of the penalty clause of the fourteenth amendment would simplify many things in our political organization. It would reduce the southern representation in our national nominating conventions and our policies would be shaped and our presidents nominated by the people who bear the responsibility.

The way out for Nebraska is clear. It can only prevent a reduction in the number of its congressmen by forcing the issue on unconstitutional representation of the disfranchised blacks of the south.

The mock solicitude expressed by our popocratic contemporary over the defeat of the colored candidate for the school board on the republican ticket will decide no one. That sheet did all it could to defeat him and its depreciation of race prejudice at this time will fool no one. Trying to excuse the course of the democrats in the south in disfranchising the black men on the ground that race prejudice is not entirely eradicated in the north is a pretense that will not go down. If the popocratic organ were not shedding crocodile tears it would have come out and supported the colored man when its support might have counted for something.

The officers of the republican state committee have undertaken to remove the state headquarters from Omaha to Lincoln. The headquarters were located at Omaha by a vote of the committee itself, and, strictly construed, the committee alone is in position to make a change. While the principal work of the organization is completed for this year and no objection might be entered to the move, we only wonder what a protest would have been made had the affair been reversed and the headquarters taken from Lincoln to Omaha without consulting the committee.

The net result of the democratic cry for "the constitution and liberty" is the introduction into the Georgia legislature, which has just assembled, of a bill intended to disfranchise the negroes of that state. There is nothing surprising in this, however, as democracy is never expected to stick to its text.

Georgia democrats are incubating legislation to take the ballot away from the negro on a plan similar to that adopted in North Carolina and Alabama. The negroes are in the minority

in Georgia and without any means of protecting themselves, so that the scheme is most likely to be carried through to completion. A few years more and every state formerly embraced in the confederacy will have nullified the fourteenth amendment unless some check is put upon it. The great trouble is to devise a check that will be effective.

The protest against the proposed procession of school children, marshaled by their teachers, to make more spectacular the cornerstone laying of the new High school building, is timely and to the point. To compel the school children, particularly the little girls, to march through the streets exposed to the weather simply for show purposes would answer no good purpose, while it would endanger the health, to say nothing of the comfort of the little ones.

Under the new organic law of Iowa there is some question whether the old state and county officers do not hold over for another year, but if such a construction is held to be good the old state officers will resign and allow the governor to appoint the newly elected ones as their successors. What a snip such a situation would be for the Nebraska populist officials.

It is no new discovery that the census of Nebraska threatens to cut down the state's number of representatives in congress and also the state's representation in the electoral college. That was plainly visible at the time the figures were first made public. It is a condition, however, rather than a theory which confronts us.

Omaha investors are said to have cleared from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in the boom in stocks following the election. If they will plant some of this money in substantial building improvements or new enterprises in Omaha the wickedness of speculation will be overlooked.

Spain's Voice Unheard. St. Louis Republic. Spain wants a voice in the Chinese peace negotiations. It seems that about the only thing that Spain brought unajured out of its war with the United States was its voice, and its solicitude in that behalf is not surprising.

Dignity of Civic Duty. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Both President McKinley and Mr. Bryan took off their hats when they entered their respective voting places. This was a neat and appropriate tribute to the dignity of the vote, the staple work of the citizen. It would have puzzled some men, however, to have carried a hat and that blanket ballot, too, at the same time.

Waste of Precious Soil. It is estimated the world annually loses \$500,000,000 by imperfect combustion of coal. This is a criminal waste and people in the downtown districts, whose low chimneys belch thick clouds of smoke into their neighbors' windows, are of the kind that Dante, for such sins, would have tucked nearly away in one of the smoky compartments of inferno, had they lived in his day.

King Cotton's Strong Pull. Boston Transcript. Evidently the dominion of King Cotton continues pronounced. In October our exports of the staple were valued at over \$60,000,000, or more than twice the total of the same month last year. Other leading articles of exports fell off, breadstuffs by \$2,000,000, provisions, cattle and petroleum about \$1,000,000, but the gain in cotton was so immense that the total of our October exports of leading non-manufactured goods considerably exceeds \$100,000,000, and is nearly \$30,000,000 greater than in October, 1899; indeed, it is a record-making month. As it is known that our exports of manufactured goods have been maintained at the great rate of previous months, the complete figures of our foreign trade for October, due in a few days, will show another wonderful record of American expansion in the world's markets.

Down to Business Now. Philadelphia Ledger. The discharge of the receivers of the United Pacific is a new episode in the career of that famous enterprise and marks a new period in its sensational career. Sensational it has been from its inception, which was, at the time it was made, a proposition so bold as to require the aid of the government. California was to be saved to the union, the rapidly growing population of that section of the country must be given facilities of communication with the rest of the country, a great commerce with the Orient was to be developed and the heroic enterprise of the west was challenging the east to meet it in a venture to connect the two oceans with lines of rail. Under such circumstances the work was begun. It was carried on with a vigor and an ardor which grew more intense as it proceeded, until the juncture of the two lines was celebrated by ringing the bells in every town in the country that could be reached by the new line. The work was the national development of jobs in congress, and, later, the almost equally sensational revelations of the road's financial difficulties. What further spectacular career remains for it cannot be predicted at this time.

MR. BRYAN'S STATEMENT. Should Have "Pitched His Political Death Song to a Higher Key." Philadelphia North-American. Mr. Bryan's statement of the causes contributing to his defeat must be as disappointing to his supporters as it is to those of his opponents who are not prejudiced by their partisan feelings, and are ready to recognize the admirable qualities of one with whom they disagree. It falls so far below the level of his Indianapolis speech in thought and expression that it is difficult to reconcile the two as utterances of the same man, even after making due allowance for the chagrin of defeat and the reflex action of campaign strain.

The mind of Mr. Bryan lacks equanimity. It is capable of lofty flights, but it drops to a level of the gutter in common places; takes undue notice of small things and loses the sense of proportion. It was a queer and discreditable descent to the trivial and spiteful to attribute any of the republican advantages to the "abandoned" farms of Massachusetts are fast being taken up. Three years ago there were 250 thus classed in the state. A recent enumeration shows there are now but 13. All the rest have been sold to persons who desired them for cultivation or for summer houses.

The old home of Stonewall Jackson, in Lexington, Va., is now an amusement house and the dwelling which once sheltered one family comfortably now swarms with a large number of families, crowded in uncomfortably. The famous Sunday school in which General Jackson taught negroes is still flourishing.

A Study of Nebraska

F. B. T., in Boston Transcript.

When the present campaign opened it had the state of Nebraska a decidedly poor field for republicans. The fusionists had complete control of the state government and every single institution working for the fusion ticket, while four of the six congressmen, one of the senators and a majority of the supreme court were theirs, and the renomination of W. J. Bryan seemed to assure to them the electoral vote of the state. Control of the legislature counted for nothing, for its only republican act had been negated by death and it had adjourned eighteen months before the campaign began. Republicans did not have much to show on the record of carrying the legislature in 1898, for then Mr. Bryan was in the army and took no part in the contest. It was a discouraging outlook and the battle was a storm-swept, bitter and hard-fought one of which we in the east have little conception. What is the result? Republican gains in almost every precinct, four fusionist congressmen elected by hundreds where four and two years ago they had thousands, two republican congressmen by larger pluralities, the electoral college for the whole state ticket and a majority of the legislature republican, insuring union in legislation and two republican United States senators. It certainly was to the majority party a glorious and surprising victory.

Yet upon the party a heavy responsibility is laid. It has, we opine, well learned its lessons of adversity. Its nominees of recent years have been men of high character. It can no longer put up "yellow dogs" and hope to elect them. To that extent fusionism has benefited Nebraska in purifying the great party. No more of its state officers will be tried and convicted of embezzlement and no more state money will be lost by bank wreckers who are sent to federal prison. The new legislature must respect the professional boundaries according to the new census, and probably will have to cut down the number of districts to five owing to the small increase in population. It should also readjust the legislative boundaries, which have not been changed in twenty years. The petty jealousies of the older, long-settled rural counties prevented this act of justice from consummation ten years ago in which the same way in which the little towns of Connecticut have their rights of a century ago and decline to yield them to the demands of growth and progress. For example, Rich-

mond county, in the extreme southeast corner, has one senator and three representatives (omaha) with six times those votes, but three times the members of the legislature. The constitution of the state declares that after each state census, which shall be taken at intervals of ten years since 1880, and also after every national census, the boundaries of the legislative districts shall be set in accordance with the showings of that census, but the quarrelings of the various sections, especially the envy of the old counties and the rivalry of Omaha and Lincoln, have prevented this action. And while on this point it may be well to add that in spite of the constitution order ("shall") for a state canvass every ten years, none was taken in 1895 because of its expense and the bad plight in which it would have revealed the state after it had so greatly suffered from drought and consequent crop failures. And no Nebraska returns to republicanism. Except as a population has made better the opposing party by the chattering influence of fusionism, the boundaries of the legislative districts have helped the state. Fusionists have continued, although not so great as before, and the administrators have been no more efficient and little more honest, and unwise legislation has often been enacted. The change will, probably, "clean out" every state institution of its heads and none of the officers will feel safe. Even the State university may lose its new chancellor, our E. Benjamin Andrews, as soon as his board of regents shall again come into republican hands. Now, the board, elected in the odd-numbered years, has a fusionist majority. These fusion regents brought Andrews to Nebraska, and the republicans will find in that fact, and in Andrews' old sympathy with fusionism and his attendance this year at Bryan meetings and indorsement of the speeches there delivered, an excuse for his removal when they secure control of the board. Such an action will not be condoned by many fair-minded men, but it is a part of the strenuous, bitterly partisan public life of Nebraska. Perhaps the state, after its storm-tossed political existence of the last ten years, will settle down into calm and sedate ways and become more mellow and tolerant in its views. If this should happen, fusionism may have been worth almost as much as its cost.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REPORT. Indianapolis News: According to General MacArthur the Philippines are afflicted with oratory. Our armies have a great deal to contend against. Indianapolis Journal: The idea that the secession of republican government may be carried from the Philippines to Asia is indeed calculated, as General MacArthur says, "to warm the fancy of the most indifferent."

Philadelphia Record: General MacArthur's annual report points clearly to a long period of hostilities before the tribal pacification so jubilantly announced last summer by the Taft commission can be realized. Globe-Democrat: General MacArthur says the Philippine problem can be settled by "amiable, patience and an adequate force." The American people have significant necessary force will back up the moral surmise.

Springfield Republican: It must be confessed that General MacArthur's report does not support the megaphone idea of ending the war. That is because it was not to Mr. MacArthur that "for many years to come the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion." What?

Philadelphia North American: But one conclusion can be reached after reading this comprehensive and thoughtful report. If General MacArthur is to crush the insurrection by force of arms, as he has been ordered to do within the last few days, he must be given enough troops to carry on an aggressive campaign of extermination against the rebel guerrillas. Unless a force sufficient to accomplish that which is put at his disposal, the only alternative for the United States is to approach the Philippines in a conciliatory spirit by making such concessions to them as will disarm their hostility.

Detroit Free Press: General MacArthur's report of conditions and prospects in the Philippines is not reassuring. Explanations do not remove or palliate the fact that the Philippines are still in a maddened state of rebellion and that the guerrilla warfare now being carried on is more difficult to deal with than would be a regularly constituted army fighting in accordance with rules and regulations. We are maintaining eight times as many military stations as we did a year ago and our soldiers are being ordered beyond all precedent in striving to deal with the relentless bushwhackers. The health of our soldiers has constantly been growing worse and the outlook is for a larger percentage of fatalities from disease.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. St. Louis pays \$1,850,000 for the state police that was unable to suppress the street car riots. The Dewey arch was to have been perpetuated in marble in the first flush of patriotic enthusiasm. It is now serving as a background for patent medicine advertisements.

Count von Walderssee receives as commanding officer of the Germans in China \$500 a month, besides \$750 as field marshal and \$2,500 for what is known as "table money."

General Wesley Merritt found the Paris exposition not up to his expectations. He thinks that the principal defect was in organization, a respect in which the French fair was far inferior to that held in Chicago.

It seems rather absurd for the subjects of the shah to complain of his spending a beggarly \$2,500,000 during his European trip while they were quietly left behind to enjoy a famine. Some people are bound to grumble.

The status of Guam has been rather puzzling to definition, some persons calling it a colony and others a dependency. Commander Schroeder, its governor, defines it as "The Kingdom of Dolce Far Niente," and he ought to know.

Governor Pingree of Michigan, speaking of his political life, has told the newspapers that they may erect his monument and write his epitaph. He has taken no part in the present campaign, as his health required quiet and careful nursing.

There were 111 deer killed in Vermont during the open season, which ended November 1. Last year almost 200 were reported killed in the brief ten days' season allowed and in 1898, when the open season extended throughout October, 130 were killed.

The "abandoned" farms of Massachusetts are fast being taken up. Three years ago there were 250 thus classed in the state. A recent enumeration shows there are now but 13. All the rest have been sold to persons who desired them for cultivation or for summer houses.

The old home of Stonewall Jackson, in Lexington, Va., is now an amusement house and the dwelling which once sheltered one family comfortably now swarms with a large number of families, crowded in uncomfortably. The famous Sunday school in which General Jackson taught negroes is still flourishing.

BREEZY CHAT.

Philadelphia Press: "There's one thing strange about this rabbit suit. I've noticed it in the fashion boards. It's ever again to come out in one way or another. It has a hole in it."

Chicago Tribune: "Why, how odd! You claimed the girl in the fur jacket. 'Your hair is beautiful, prettily gray.' 'Well, it's faded gray,' he retorted. 'I had a hole in it.'"

Indianapolis Journal Postman-Well, it's a great one. Postman: 'That woman over there says if I don't come and see her, she'll get her letters of some other postman.'

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Well," said the philosopher, as he dropped the morning paper, "let us all hope in the best interests of American progress, honor that the next time we have a presidential election the candidates will not be named Williams."

Philadelphia Press: "Prigge: That medium doesn't know a thing when she is in a trance." Prigge: "Oh, you who do." Prigge: "What makes you think so?" Prigge: "Because the other day I tried to read your mind in the middle of one without paying."

Chicago Tribune: "Edith, you ought to wear your pink satin waist with a ruffled skirt." Edith: "You don't know a thing about my wardrobe, I know that you have me looked up if I wore my dress coat with my plaid golf hose."

Washington Star: "What do you think of the new book on the new ring?" "Well," answered Colonel Stillwell, "there was some pretty lively stuff, and some pretty trick counting. But it wasn't much for marksmanship."

GLORIOUS FOOT BALL GAME.

Portland Oregonian. Away with the feeble prize fight. Away with the feeble prize fight. Away with the feeble prize fight. For our blood is hot within us. And the sport is dull and tame. And we thirst for the middle of one without paying.

Hurray for the seething acrimony. Of the tangled web of ring. Hurray for the writhing legs and arms of the smiling, fighting crew. Hurray for the blood of battle. That does the mass with flame. And the awesome groans and the melting moans. Of the glorious foot ball game!

From the tense and breathless line-up. Before the first wild rush. When the clashing attacking guards go down. In a snatched and knotted crush. Till the stretchers come to carry away the maimed and lame. There is pure delight in the very sight of the glorious foot ball game.

We see the gory garments. In shreds and tatters rent. We watch the frantic halfback jump upon the prone left end. We watch the doughty fullback summer by the Taft commission can be realized. At the glorious foot ball game.

And their limbs are wrenched and swollen. And their heads are gnashed and sore. And the gutters round the white-lined field are running red with gore. But the "gals" relieve the wounded. And the play goes on the same. Let the dying lie in their blood and die. And go on with the glorious game!

We cheer from the thronging grandstand. And the bleachers echo back. As we trace the ball through all its long. Uncertain, sinuous track. And we hear the cheering and acclaim. Our ecstasy proclaim. And shout till hoarse through the changing course. Of the glorious foot ball game!

And when the fight is finished. And the wounded horse to bed. And a few leaders but hasty tears. Are shed above the dead. We rush upon the players. And we hear the cheering and acclaim. The surviving few of the twenty-two. From the scene of the glorious game.

Then down with the padded prize fight. And the brief and bloody rush of it. And it's scale and tame beside the game. That is sport to the very core. It's only in a hero. Who fights his way to fame. In the glorious foot ball game.

Eye Strain. It is never possible when we sit your glasses. Our system of making every pair to order gives you full assurance of rightness in every detail. A full record kept of every pair prescribed, so if yours are ever lost or broken, they can be exactly duplicated without the necessity of another examination. Over 1,000 pleased patrons in Omaha.

J. C. Hutson & Co. Consulting Opticians 1520 Douglas Street.

Just at This Time. We want to call your attention to our Glove department. You may not know its completeness, but when we review it we question whether we are capable of writing an advertisement which will do it justice.

From 50c to \$22.50 we can glove you perfectly, economically and satisfactorily—from 50c to \$22.50 is a range that most dealers fear to cover, and especially in Omaha. We have placed a fair assortment of our glove values in our 15th street window for inspection, and we can interest you surely if your thoughts turn to

GLOVES. Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.

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