

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, A. D. 1901.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Columbia is a name to conjure by.

It was a close shave, but we had to have the race to remain in the cup business.

If Lipton wants that cup he should get someone to build him a skipper like Charley Barr.

Our Women's Christian Temperance union friends are not the only ones who find fault with the street fair as it has been presented here in Omaha.

Nebraska day at Buffalo is said to have been a glittering success. How could it be otherwise with all those gold-laced staff officers in attendance on the governor?

Britisher who desire to view the historic yachting trophy must come over on this side. It has become naturalized and exhibits no sign of wishing to expatriate itself.

Traitors to their constituents may vote to disfranchise Omaha republicans, but the republicans of Omaha will not stay disfranchised without a protest against those responsible for the perpetration of the outrage.

Paste this in your hat: The new republican county machine gives Omaha with 11,180 McKinley votes twenty-seven members of the governing committee and the county precincts with 1,367 McKinley votes twenty-eight members.

The first day of registration this year is set for October 17. Nobody will be allowed to vote at the coming election unless he presents himself in person for enrollment by the registrars. Last year's registration will not hold good for this year.

British tobacco manufacturers have formed a combination to fight the competition of American manufacturers. In a case of combination fighting combination the public has about the same interest that the woman had in the proverbial bear fight.

A transport is being prepared to carry a body of marines from San Francisco to Panama. If the people down that way continue to kick up a disturbance until they draw the bluejackets into it they will soon arrive at the conclusion they poked a stick into the wrong nest.

Emperor William paid all the expenses of the Chinese prince who came over to apologize for the murder of the German minister, and still the ungrateful wretch objected to bumping his head on the floor. Plenty of people would give the floor twice nine bumps for a free trip to Europe.

The Farmers' National congress has adopted resolutions in favor of national legislation to promote irrigation of arid lands of the west. If resolutions could build irrigation canals and reservoirs the irrigation problem would soon be solved. But the so-called Farmers' congress is not the congress that makes the appropriations.

The great burden of local taxation rests on the owners of real estate and small homes, while the great privileged corporations shirk their obligations. This issue must be met and the abuse corrected. The foundation stone of reform will be in the choice of assessors who will neither be influenced from their duty nor sell out.

The World-Herald reprints with great gusto the comments of the Lincoln Journal on Omaha politics, which are fabricated for the most part by correspondents who draw their inspiration from the World-Herald. Would it not be better for the twin organs to consolidate under the name of the Omaha-Lincoln World-Herald Journal?

THE CUP REMAINS HERE.

As a matter of patriotic sentiment all Americans are gratified at the victory of the yacht Columbia, though had the British yacht won the feeling of regret would not have been particularly keen. There is a great deal of admiration in this country for the owner of Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton. He has shown himself to be an English gentleman of the best type and a true sportsman and had his boat been victorious Americans generally would have heartily congratulated him. As it is we are naturally and justifiably proud of the achievement of our yacht, which has again demonstrated the superiority of the American model for racing craft.

Yacht racing is one of the finest of sports and it is needless to say that these races have been conducted, as were those preceding, with the utmost fairness. No complaint has been made by either side regarding the conduct of the other and all the arrangements in connection with the races were carried out in the most satisfactory manner. Although defeated, Shamrock II is no discredit to its designer. It is a superb boat. As to Columbia it is probably the acme of attainment in yacht construction.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in New York City is now fully on and its progress during the few weeks before the election will be watched with interest throughout the country. Mr. Seth Low, the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor, has been unqualifiedly endorsed by all the political organizations opposed to the rule of Croker and has entered upon his campaign with characteristic zeal and earnestness. The democratic city convention on Thursday nominated, with the approval of the Tammany executive committee, a Brooklyn man, Edwin M. Shepard, for the mayoralty. Croker was forced to permit this to be done, notwithstanding the fact that four years ago Shepard was among the supporters of Low and at that time was unsparing in his denunciation of Tammany.

Shepard, like Low, is a man of ability and high character, but his record in regard to the political organization which has now made him its standard bearer would seem to heavily handicap him. The man who a few years ago charged Tammany with assault upon the welfare of the people, who declared that its ticket represented a program of vulgar spoliation and that it was a grinding tyranny of black-mail, will find no little difficulty now, when all these charges have been justified by four years of Tammany rule, in championing the cause of that organization. Moreover, it would seem probable that many Tammanyites, remembering his denunciation, will refuse to support him, while he certainly cannot hope to draw support from other sources after having thus stultified himself.

The chances of the election of the anti-Tammany ticket should therefore be improved by the nomination of a man who has in the past most vigorously denounced Tammany and its methods and who supported Mr. Low for mayor of New York in a contest precisely similar to the present one.

INACCURATE CROP STATISTICS.

Everybody interested in crop statistics is familiar with the fact that they are uniformly inaccurate. Every year there is a greater or less disparity between the reports of the Agricultural department and those from other sources, with the result that no confidence can be placed in any of the statistics, those of the department having been found, as a rule, the least trustworthy. The matter, which is manifestly important, was presented on Thursday to the attention of the convention of grain dealers in a paper by an Ohio delegate, in which the defects in the system of obtaining crop statistics were pointed out. He stated that officials of the Agricultural department had admitted that the system could be much improved, but that with the appropriations made for this special department no different method could be adopted.

The author of the paper suggested that statisticians should be employed to cover every county in the United States that requires their attention, so that reports as often as every two weeks could be had. This would be expensive to the government, but the benefit to the people of accurate reports would fully compensate for the expenditure. We think it will be very generally agreed that the government could otherwise reduce the cost of obtaining some other statistics, not of general interest and of comparatively small value, in order to be more liberal in providing for accurate crop statistics. They attend to this matter much more carefully in European countries than we do and there is no sound reason why ours should be behind any other government in this respect.

Another suggestion presented to the convention is worthy of consideration. This is that the weather service and crop reporting service naturally and logically should be conjoined. It was urged that there is need of improvement in the way of obtaining fuller data as to rainfall in the critical months of the crop season. Discrepancy in the statistics of crop acreage between the reports of the government and the states was also pointed out and it was urged that the government statistician would do well to keep in closer touch with the state officials in this line, to the end that his acreage figures may be up to date.

These are practical matters which are of prime importance to the agricultural community and to the dealers in grain. Under existing conditions no confidence can be placed or in fact is placed in the government crop statistics. They have been so uniformly shown to be inaccurate that they have come to be utterly discredited. Perhaps the Agricultural department does the very best it can with the means and facilities it has at command and if so congress should provide it with more, for it is

worse than a waste of time and money collecting statistics that are untrustworthy. The association of grain dealers should not be satisfied with pointing out the defects of the existing system, if it can properly be called a system in view of the unsatisfactory results. The matter should be persistently pressed upon the attention of congress until the needed improvement is secured.

OMAHA AS A GRAIN MARKET.

Although Omaha has for ten years been the third largest port packing center in America, it has as yet no rank as a grain market. This is due to the fact that its milling and elevator facilities do not create a sufficient demand for grain either for home consumption or for export.

In a speech before the National Grain Dealers' association Mr. Peavey, the most prominent elevator manager of the northwest, declared that the most phenomenal growth of the grain business has occurred in the northwest, with Minneapolis and Duluth as terminals. He said that when the Peavey syndicate commenced doing business through Duluth the elevator capacity of that city was 350,000 bushels, while today it has a capacity of 32,000,000 bushels. In 1880 Minneapolis had an elevator capacity of 1,000,000 bushels; in 1901 its elevator capacity is 33,000,000 bushels. This marvelous expansion of the grain handling business at these points may be ascribed to two causes: First, the location of Duluth at the head of Lake Superior, making it the initial point for waterway transportation to the seaboard. Second, the great milling facilities of Minneapolis, which have given it the name of the world's flour city.

While Omaha can never hope to rival either Minneapolis or Duluth as a grain distributing or as a grain consuming center, no good reason exists why Omaha should not become the chief outlet for the grain raised in this section of the corn belt. Nebraska is fast becoming as much of a wheat growing state as it is of a corn producing state. And Omaha should by rights be the great milling and flour distributing point for the entire territory commercially tributary to it.

To bring this about we must have more flour and cereal mills and larger mills, more grain elevators and larger elevators. When Omaha has the capacity for handling grain in transit and for converting wheat, corn and oats into flour, starch, breakfast foods, etc., its position as a grain market will be firmly established.

LOOKING WESTWARD.

The future center of industrial activity is destined to be west of the Missouri. The development of the inexhaustible mineral resources of the Rocky mountain region is yet in its infancy. Wyoming alone will overmatch Pennsylvania in iron and Ohio in oil. The extensive coal beds of Wyoming and Colorado when fully opened up and made accessible by railway lines will completely revolutionize the seat of steam power and electrical energy. Instead of drawing on the factories and mills east of the Alleghenies, the people west of the Mississippi will look to the industrial centers to the west for their wares and manufactured commodities. The possibilities of industrial development west of the Missouri have not yet been realized even by the most enthusiastic promoters of western enterprises. Twenty-five years ago Alabama's coal and iron fields were dormant and no one dreamed of the modern Birmingham that now competes with Pittsburgh in the markets for iron products. But the coal and iron deposits of Alabama are insignificant when compared to those of Wyoming and Colorado.

All that has retarded the growth of the Rocky mountain states has been the lack of railway facilities and capital for exploiting their most valuable mineral wealth. While gold and silver have monopolized public attention and investment, the greatest wealth-producing deposits in the shape of iron, copper, coal and oil have been neglected. Everything points to an early awakening to the capabilities of this western country to meet the demands of growing populations at home and export abroad. The industrial development of the transmissourian country cannot fail either to exert a most beneficial effect upon the grain and cattle raising sections this side of the Mississippi. Instead of depending upon the east and upon Europe for a market for the surplus of the farm and range, the demand for these products in their own territory will give them a more profitable market in the west.

It is also more than probable that the export of American machinery and other mill and factory products to Asiatic countries from the Atlantic ports will be transferred to the Pacific coast. Such a change in the channels of trade is sure to stimulate the growth of the transmissourian country, which more than all things needs more population and more capital for the full utilization of its latent resources.

A petition has been circulated in Massachusetts asking the governor of New York to commute the death sentence of the assassin of President McKinley. The petitioners do not express sympathy for him, but are opposed on principle to capital punishment. Governor Odell has intimated that he will not consider commuting the sentence. No matter what one may think about the wisdom of capital punishment it is certain that in states where the law provides for it as the extreme penalty for murder it should be enforced. Any other course would minimize not only the punitive effect of the law, but at the same time its deterrent effect upon other criminals. It is essential that crimes of the first magnitude should receive the severest punishment provided for that character of crime.

It is to be hoped that State Treasurer Steuffer will comply with the demands of the republican state platform without evasion or equivocation. His published exhibition leaves the inference that the permanent school fund is stored away in money bags in the vaults of the state treasurer. That may be the intention

of the law, but no legislature or court would impend the state treasurer for exercising ordinary prudence in safeguarding that portion of the permanent school fund that is in the shape of current money. Nobody could possibly blame a state treasurer for depositing a quarter of a million dollars or more of the school money in banks whose solvency cannot be called in question. Everybody believes that Treasurer Steuffer does keep the school funds on deposit in some bank or banks, but they want to know and have a right to know in what particular banks this money is deposited, and the sooner State Treasurer Steuffer takes them into his confidence the better it will be for his own reputation and that of the republican party.

The progress of the work of restoring order in the Philippines is told in unmistakable manner by the trade statistics. During the last nine months an increase of substantial proportions has come in both the import and export trade of the islands. Another year of the same relative progress will see a more settled condition than has been known there for many years and the active development of the untouched resources of the island can be commenced.

Again the report is current that former President Kruger of the Transvaal is failing mentally and physically. He is certainly a strong character, but it would not be strange if at his age he should break down under the strain which has been upon him. The lives of few men embrace so much of tragedy as his.

A Model Debt-Payer.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. At the present rate of reduction the public debt of the United States will soon be below the \$1,000,000,000 mark again. The decrease in September was \$4,825,401.

Gophers Badly Scared.

Nebraska may not beat the Minnesota eleven on October 12, but the cornhuskers would hardly touch ground if they fully understood how they have scared the gophers.

No Hurry to Shuffle.

Baltimore American. People may die in spite of modern science and methods, as pessimists are fond of saying, but, judging from the number of centenarians daily coming to the attention of the public, they are getting into the habit of putting it off much longer than they used to do.

Cause and Effect.

Cleveland Leader. And now the republicans in control of the government in Washington are getting more money into the national treasury than is needed to pay expenses. That is an old republican dodge. Every time that party comes into power the country and the government become prosperous.

Much Income, Little Outgo.

Chicago Post. The first financial statement of the United States Steel corporation shows that its earnings during the months of the strike were greater than in the earlier months. There is nothing surprising in this. The combine was disposing of surplus stock and was not paying wages to some 50,000 men.

Need of Pacific Cable.

Minneapolis Journal. There can be no difference of opinion as to the need of a cable to the Philippines. One should be laid at once. The government doesn't seem to be likely to build it and a private company wants to build it. As this company agrees to surrender the line to the government in case of war or emergency, to give government business the right-of-way at all times and reduce general rates 50 or 60 per cent, it looks as if the offer ought to be accepted—the more especially as there is no subsidy grab involved.

Doctoring by Contract.

New York Tribune. The Swedish residents of Ludington, Mich., have introduced a custom of their fatherland, namely, the employment of a community physician. A health association has been organized by the heads of 200 families, who pay \$50 cents a month toward the salary of a physician, whose services are at their command in case of illness. Many doctors earn no more than the \$1,800 a year paid to the Ludington contract physician, but for that sum the organization to be satisfied with a recent graduate from a medical school, and the probability is that it will always have to be content with a comparatively inexperienced man. The doctor now engaged is satisfied, and he should be. He is gaining experience and has a comfortable salary in addition.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Lieutenant Paary is a graduate of Bowdoin college and while there was considered the best "all-around" athlete among the students.

The composer, George Vierling, who died recently in Germany, has left to charitable institutions in Berlin the substantial sum of 1,500,000 marks.

It is an odd coincidence that on Thursday, September 26, the day Lincoln's remains were bestowed in their final resting place, occurred the death of John G. Nicolay, the great war president's private secretary.

The old controversy about the pronunciation of Roosevelt's name has been reopened and the Boston Transcript, to settle it, wrote to the president. His private secretary replied that the name is pronounced as if spelled "Roosvelt."

The centenary of Victor Hugo's birth, February 26 next, will be marked in Paris by the erection of an imposing monument. The Musee Victor Hugo and his old home on the Place des Vosges will be open then, with many relics and memorials of the great poet and romancer.

Now that Seth Low has been nominated for mayor a New York Journal finds it necessary to tell the public how he passed Sunday. He arose, breakfasted, went to church, came home again, ate dinner, chatted with his friends and read the newspapers, ate supper and at 10 o'clock retired.

Lord Lansdale is perhaps more prominent in the British sporting world than any other man of title. He owns the finest pack of hounds in England, is a splendid boxer, rides and drives to perfection and has earned fame as a yachtsman, hunter and explorer. As a further distinction, he is patron of forty church livings.

Bishop Potter and Chauncey Depew were invited to the same function recently, and both were expected to be present. The bishop's remark: "This reminds me of the story of two oysters who were in attendance at an ecclesiastical festival. Said one to the other: 'What is this, anyhow?' 'It's a church fair,' was the reply. 'A church fair?' 'That's what the world do they want with both of us?'"

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Sweden is the latest country to reorganize its army. Since the days of Gustavus Adolphus and of Charles XII the Swedish army has fallen upon the piping times of peace, and all that they mean, but now it is to be made modern, and prepared to meet Russia on more equal terms, should that great power undertake to absorb the Scandinavian peninsula. The army was reorganized in 1892, without much effect in the matter of modernizing it. By the law of that year, it was composed of three classes of troops: The Varfvide, or enlisted troops, serving two or three years with the colors; the Indelta, the men of which are trained for six or seven months in the first year, and thereafter are called out for rather less than one month in each year; and the Varnpligtige, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 21 and 40. The conscripts during Varnpligtige serve ninety days during the first two years; and all are liable for duty until they are 40 years of age. The army consists, as to its combat troops, of three regiments (one of cavalry) of life guards, two regiments and two battalions of line infantry, four regiments and one battalion of line cavalry, artillery, engineers and train; all these are in the Varfvide. In the Indelta are twenty-two regiments and one corps of infantry, and three regiments of cavalry. The strength of the army has been about 40,000 officers and men. The Varnpligtige, when mobilized, are divided between the Varfvide and the Indelta. Hereafter general personnel service will be required, recruits serving one year in the cavalry and artillery, and six months in the infantry; the twenty-four existing regiments of infantry, of which two are in the Varfvide, will be increased by the addition of a third battalion to each, and the new four regiments will be raised, with three battalions in each. The field artillery will receive new Krupp guns, and the reserve of officers, which numbered 725 in 1900, will be increased. As about 25,000 men enter the Varnpligtige yearly, the army will be increased temporarily each year by that number, besides the permanent increase of the Varfvide and the Indelta; the total strength will therefore be about doubled.

Venice flashed up into quite a medieval splendor in the celebration of the visit of the king and queen of Italy. The young king, who has now been on the throne a little more than a year, was lacking in popularity before his accession, but has since gained greatly in the popular estimation, having shown some of the best qualities of a prudent constitutional monarch. His queen, the Montenegrin Helena, has been popular ever since the marriage in 1896. The present Italian government is due much for Venice by turning it into a military and naval station of importance. The present demonstration is a domestic and patriotic jubilation, but it may be said to contain a side glance across the Adriatic, where the more than half Italian lands whose destiny the Italians hope to link with theirs, a strong and cultured Venice, a Montenegrin princess on the throne, a stimulating Italian emigration to and influence in Albania—these and other things indicate the direction in which the Italian kingdom is looking as it emerges from this year's mourning for its murdered king.

The recent septenary of the little republic of San Marino passed almost without comment by the press, and yet the event was one of exceptional interest. The fact that the city on its crag had managed to carry down to modern times the organization of the medieval commune was sufficiently remarkable. To recall that this tiny state had many times defied itself when general wars ravaged the surrounding "marches," had stood off Sigismondo Malatesta, the tyrant of Rimini, and later had worn out the ferocity of Caesar Borgia—was a most natural expression of congratulation. Such experience has naturally bred an intense religious spirit, which princes and princess have had to consider. In the eighteenth century, for example, the pope ordered that the statue of Marinus, the fabled founder of the republic, who was later canonized by popular veneration of a saint, rather than a religious sort, be taken down from the high altar, and the statue of the Blessed Virgin be set up in his place. The people rose against the edict, and today Saint Marinus, in defiance of ecclesiastical proprieties, has the place of honor in the cathedral.

That "emergency" cabinet which Waldeck-Rousseau got together while the Dreyfus affair was shaking France has proved good enough for all other emergencies whatsoever, by being longer than any other cabinet of the third republic, and weathered that trial, it laid its swells to rest with a general amnesty measure, it beat down clerical opposition by the passage of the law of associations, it rode the storm of pro-Bloch sympathy when Kruger came to the fore, and it has just drawn the teeth of nationalist attack of its army reforms by demonstrating that the czar is rather more than an ally than before, and that he thinks well of the French military arm. With the added reputation which the Franco-Russian compact gives it, the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet crosses the line and achieves a length of service greater even than that of Du Faure, in the presidency of Thiers, on the very day that one of its heaviest parliamentary movements becomes the law of the land. The law of associations, requiring all the religious orders in France, including 152 male and 1,511 female communities, to receive civil authorization or disperse, is now in effect; the exodus into other countries and the effort to evade or contest the measure in the courts promise temporarily to unsettle conditions and to give the cabinet all it can handle. Nevertheless, it stands triumphant at this moment with a tenure of two years and ninety-eight days to its credit.

IS NEBRASKA TOO SENSITIVE?

Some Boston Allington to the Antelope Politically Reopened. Chicago Inter Ocean. The Nebraskans are in danger of becoming too sensitive. While it may be true that the New York and Boston idea of the state is rather vague, still, other parts of the west that have as much cause for complaint as Nebraska are saying nothing, or next to nothing. For instance, it is not fair to say that the Nebraskans are too sensitive.

Several Chicago excursionists who recently visited the homes of their ancestors near Worcester, Mass., were at once amused and surprised by the questions asked them and the remarks made about them. Had they seen the elevated railroad in Boston? No. Would they believe it, the cars ran overhead in the streets? Had any of the party ever ridden in an automobile? There was one in Worcester a few weeks ago. Too bad that Chicagoans were not there to see it, etc., etc.

Now, all this was taken good-naturedly—accepted, in fact, as one of the most interesting features of the excursion eastward. But because a Boston man has written a Nebraskan, asking the latter what would be the chance of starting a school in the state, indignation is at flood tide from Omaha to Grand Island. The Nebraskans are writing to their newspapers, recalling other evidence of the dense ignorance prevailing in the east as to the transmissourian country, and asking if there is not some way in which the pernicious Boston idea regarding the west and its people can be dispelled.

Some of these writers insist that missionaries be sent to New England with a view to teaching the inhabitants that In-

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dians in war paint are in these days seldom seen on the streets of Lincoln or Kearney, and that buffalo hunting is not what it used to be in the Republican valley. Not a few of them are giving vent to their indignation in rhyme and blank verse, and one of them, at least, has sent a poem to a publication at the Hub, called "Boston Ideas," which is intended to correct at once and forever erroneous impressions concerning culture in Nebraska. The poet, to establish his right to speak for the injured state, remarks:

I guess from all my parents tell I first met them in Nebraska; I found them spry and looking well, As all here in Nebraska, it was the month when slunk thickens, And it freezes like the dickens, When began my birthday "dickens" in Nebraska.

Passing over many of the most pleasant physical and social features of the commonwealth, the poet, as if soliloquizing, then asks:

Why go off to eastern schools? Just try them in Nebraska; We're not so smart, but we've the tools To dig with in Nebraska; We know somewhat of what to read, And the food on which we're fed, We're layabouts, but not going to seed, Not yet, sir, in Nebraska. With the idea, perhaps, of coaxing the surplus women of Massachusetts to migrate, the poet begins this stanza by appealing to the weaker side of her nature, after which he gets down to the practical affairs of life:

My world has not produced such swains As grow here in Nebraska; We beat the world for fertile plains Right here in Nebraska; Search historic records through, Crops of every clime review— The greatest, sir, that ever grew Were planted in Nebraska. If such propaganda were called for by the innocent inquiry of the Boston man, or if it were necessary to the welfare of the state, it might be carried on in verse as well as any other way and with bad verse as well as good. But, really, there is no sufficient provocation. The people of the east would rather not think well of Nebraska, and, therefore, it would be better for Nebraska to give the east no cause to think about it at all.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Philadelphia Press: "Well, what's the difference between lunch and luncheon, anyway?" "It's just this way: If it amounts to pretty near enough to satisfy you it's lunch; if it doesn't it's luncheon."

Chicago Tribune: "When you have put your hand to the plow," said Elder Kepp along by, "by way of gentle admonition, 'never turn back.'" "You bet I don't, elder," replied Farmer Haycraft, "stay right there and watch him like a hawk."

Chicago Tribune: "Now that Private Secretary Cortelyou has told us how to pronounce President Roosevelt's name," re-

marked Uncle Allen Sparks, "I wish President Roosevelt would give us the exact pronunciation of Private Secretary Cortelyou's name."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that they refuse to treat Admiral Sampson as a party to the Schley inquiry."

"But couldn't they give him an absent treatment or something?"

Philadelphia Press: "Why does a ship have to weigh its anchor every time it leaves port?"

He—Well—er—you see, the weight is constantly changing on account of the biscuits that grow on it in the water."

Atlanta Constitution: "How many times did you vote in the election, Uncle Jim?"

"Well, suh, I don't keep no 'count, but I staid dar 'twel I heard 'em holler dat my man wuz elected!"

SONG OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM. J. J. Montague in the Oregonian. When the roses are dead and the asters have shed their petals like snow on the ground, When the delicate blue no longer may strewn their delicate fragrance around; When the lilacs are gone and the poppies are withered, and the white flowers are faded and old, It is then that I am the sage. In shades that are bright (chiefly yellow and white), and a pungent perfume that will fill a whole room, With an odor intolerably strong, You see me displayed in the windows, arrayed in vases and jardiniere tall, And you'll have to admit I'm emphatically it. The flower that's queen of them all. The swell boutonniere that the chappie may wear, And the corsage bouquet on the belles of the day, Is composed of a couple or three Of flowers so vast that you stand quite aghast. When their long snaky petals you see, The great foot ball game you'd be listless and tame. Unless I was there in full force, And I grace every hall for a banquet or ball, Which depends on my presence, of course. Though my gigantic size is a source of surprise, I will never a moment suffice To hold down a piece in the thundering pace. The sunset is high and the stars in the sky, Are brighter of lofty degree, But they both look as low as a vaudeville show. When they're stacked up alongside of Me. Oh, I'm an ad, though I'm way to the back, In beauty and fragrance and grace, I've a million of the rose and each flower that blows. From favor, and taken their place; I'm ragged, and tumbled, and ugly and wrinkled, And vulgar and loud, but I've come with intention to stay, so get out of the way Of the wild-haired chrysanthemum.

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