Bank Your Money With Us

We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our Banking Department on the main floor balcony. We cash all checks-bring in railroad pay checks, postoffice money orders, express money orders, checks on all other banks.

4 Per Cent Interest on Deposits

Watch

Watch Our Windows

Secure a Home Safe Free

You can start an account with \$1.00 or more and get a home wafe.

Special Interest Notice

Your money will draw interest for this entire month if deposited tomorrow, September 15th. Start saving now.

Smartest Styles in Fall Suits and Skirts

Here you can always find the very swell things-a host of clever ideas constantly displayed by us make the Brandels store the style shop of Omaha-each one of our fall suits has a touch of individual style so distinct from the usual ready-to-wear garments. You will be more than pleased to make your selections here this year -never has our display been so pretentious-overy mode offered is absolutely correct. Fashion's lightest demands are fulfilled at Brandels', and no store in the west can offer a more splendid exposition of

SILK DRESS AND COSTUME SKIRTS A specially interesting display of silk dress and costume skirts, made in the most bewitching array

of fancy fluffy and dressy ideas—nets, laces, peau de soie, taffetas, etc., at \$15, \$17.50, \$19, \$25

We call special attention to one lot of fine sample line silk skirts-some worth up to \$20, \$9.98

High Grade Tailored Suits \$24.50

We show next week 80 fine high grade suits, including about We are now showing the latest designs and patterns in the 35 sample suits at a specially attractive price. Suits made | new walking suits and dress suits. in the new Norfolks, blouses, Francis and Prince Henry ef- Silk Shirt Waist Suits- The eastern idea that has fects-the new anowflake, tweeds, men's cheviot and Scotch suitings as well as the popular black and white noveltiessome unlined and others with fine silk drop linings, worth up to \$45-on Saturday at 24.50

Golf Skirts \$4.98 |Silk Skirts \$7.50 | New Fur Scarfs for Early Fall An entirely new assortment of the late style golf skirts pleated effects-all the col- bottom-over-drop liningsors, grays, oxfords, browns, actually worth \$12.50, at

tans and blues, choice at 4.98

Dress Suits-Walking Suits

created a flurry among those who delight in pretty and attractive novelties-these suits made with all the new ideas in trimmings and colorings-prices \$19, \$24.50, \$29, \$39 and up to \$69.

The greatest silk skirt val- The new sable fox with two large brush

goods and meltons with fluted ribbons and wide other scarfs in the new Isabella and sable fox furs at \$14.85, \$19 and \$25. Children's School Cloaks-Childs' school reef-

ers and box coats in all colors at \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.98 and up. Childs' school automibles, all colors, at \$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.98 and \$5.

Trimmed Street Hats 95c-Basement Lots and lots of many styles of street hats -all of the very newest designs-

pecial value, at ..

Special Showing of Evening Silks

Extraordinary display of Paris silks for evening and reception costumes, direct impor-

tation, swell patterns (exclusive) in grenadines, plain and fancy crepes, soft clinging

Liberty, satin, imprime, Dresden and floral effects-very elaborate and some plainer

effects in white and black costume siks. The entire collection worth up to \$5 a

yard, will be placed on sale Monday 1.00, 1.39, 1.50 and 1.98

New Velvet Walstings-Over 75 different atyles in new autumn velvets. They

are all the rage for shirt waists and entire dresses-elegant new hair line velvets in

the new green and blue combinations-beautiful Persian velvets, dots and geometrical

effects in metallic print velvets—new wide hollow 75c, 98c, 1.25

New Silk Velours-50 pieces new silk velours in small and large dots, 2 and 3

insertings and galoons in all widths and styles-made of finest cambric, nainsook and Swiss-many worth in a regular way

Fall Millinery at Special Prices

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, \$2.45 Thousands of trimmed hats of velvet, braids and silk, tastily trimmed by our best artists, after copies by celebrated milliners. These hats should easily command \$4.00— we offer them at

50c Chenille Braids at 15c Yard 180 pieces entirely new patterns in all the very best shades, including white and black chenille and felt braids—the regular 50-cent kind, at, a yard.

100 dozen imported German beaver hats, in black white pink, light blue, castor, brown, navy blue, royal and new green—sold everywhere at \$2.00— \$1.25 Chenille Felt Crowns at 69c Hundreds of pretty patterns of chenille and felt crowns now so popular in white, black, brown, navy green castor, cardinal and pear—sold in most stores at \$1.25— 69c

Here is where we excel. We positively produce the best trimmed hat at \$4.96 that it is possible to procure with the use of right materials and matured artistle labor. Our hats at this price are just as good as many stores ask double for— 50c Angels Wings, 10c Piece.

Hundreds of dozens of black and all colors-also castor and brown and white and black combinations—angels wings in the new-est patterns—castly worth 15c a pair— on sale at, a pair—10c

Celebrated Bonnet Silks

All the new weaves in dress silks. These fine

black Lyons silks are matchless in beauty. 25-in. Bonnet Black Taffeta, worth \$1.00- 55c

at Bonnet Black Taffeta, worth \$1.75-



\$1.25 Natural Pigeons at 65c 60 boxes big natural pig-eons in handsome mottle va-riety none so popular 65c at \$1.75—at 65c

50c Steel Ornaments, 10c-15c 25 gross of new style genuine steel ornamonts—every one perfect and generally sold elsewhere at 50c— 15c

Embroideries

Celebrated Alland Street Hats

We are the sole agents for the fa-mous "Alland" Hats in this state and can safely recommend them as containing more style and better value for the money than any other hats manufactured in the United 4.95 States, at

Ladies' and Children's Beaver Hats 95c

Ladies' Trimmed Hats at \$4.95.

15,000 yards of high class embroideries, up to 65c a yard-on bargain counter, at-

5c, 10c and 25c

350 sample pieces of lace

including torchons, vals and silk chantillas - insertings and galoons-choice on bargain square-

at, a yard only

25c Laces at 5c Yard

25c Handkerchiefs 82c

Ladies' and men's all pure Irish linen handkerchiefs-all widths of hemstitchingmedium weight and sheer linen-worth up to 25 cents at

Tremendous Sale of Fall Dress Goods

Goods of the greatest fashionable merit stock our counters. The daintest and prettiest conceits of the year are here in almost endless variety.

Black etamine canvas, 48 in. wide......59c Cheviot, 56 in.—you pay \$1.25 elsewhere, at 59c Black mistral etamine, 56 in. wide75c 46 in. etamine never before sold less than \$1.00, at . 50 in. Granite melrose, good \$1 value, at ... 60c stints, \$1.35 quality, at.... 89c

Wool creps, very fine 75c English broadcloth, silk 1.00 for party wear 75c Tailoring tweeds, 54 in. wide-16-oz, cicth, needs 1.00 Real English broadcloth, \$1.50 grade, at . 1.00 Zibeline, extreme fash- 1.00 Panama worsted suitings, shaggy and snug. 1.35 Black and white, navy and white flared Scotch worsteds, the height of fashion, \$1.75 value, 1.25 Cream Panama, for waists, jackets and dresses, the craze in fashion's circles, at......... 1.10

NEW WAISTINGS

7.50

French Flannels 39c Our first showing of a complete line of French fiannels, in all the leading styles and plain colors of greens, reds, blues, rose, pinks and cream; also figured French fiannels in Persian and other new designs, especially adapted for ladies' waists, house gowns, childdren's dresseson bargain square 39

reasons.

\$1 Dress Goods at 69c

Having purchased all the single pieces of dress goods from the largest manufacturer in the world we will place them on sale Monday. They are in black goods of every imaginable weave -mixtures for tailor made suits, cloths for rainy-day skirts; every yard guaranteed to be worth \$1.25 and more—on bargain square at ...

Dress Goods-Basement Department

For Monday we have placed on sale, as displayed for the past week in our large window, a new lot of all wool and part wool dress goods, in checks, plaids, also camel's hair effects so stylish for children's dresses and ladies' waists; every yard guaranteed to be 25c quality, in basement dress goods department at 122

tone combinations—plaid velours, Roman stripe velours Louis XIV velours—new 1.00 anake skin effect velours—all new shadings—worth up to \$2—special Monday at

Nearly 10,000 pairs of ladies' high grade kid gloves-bought from the largest New York importers and termed "mended gloves." A very small lot have slight imperfections, hardly noticeable and not detracting in the least from wearing qualities-all new fall shades and all sizesmany made of the best real kid leather and would sell if bought in regular way from \$1 to \$2 a pair-on

\$1.50 Kid Gloves at 59c

A Seasonable Talk About BLANKETS and COMFORTS

sale-all silks priced at

at 86-in. Bonnet Pure Dye, worth \$2.00-

at 24-in. Bonnet Black Peau de Soie,

Never in our history have we been in a position to show such an immense and comprehensive line of blankets and comforters as we now have ready for your inspection. It includes everything from the cheap cotton blankets up to the very finest production of the California mills. In comforts, our assortment is very complete, from the low priced cotton comforts up to the elegant slik covered elderdown.

double blankets, in white, gray or tan.

AT 98C A PAIR-Very large and heavy cotton thread blankets, in white and mottled. These are the biggest, heaviest, most sightly blankets we have ever shown for the price-98c a pair.

AT \$1.25 AND \$1.50 A PAIR-All the extra large and extra heavy cotton thread blankets, 12-4 size and 5-lb. weight, in white, gray, mottled or tan, and every pair of them exceptional value at the price.

AT 490 AND 890 A PAIR-We are showing nice, large AT 22.50 A PAIR 10 cases of fine weel blankets, in white, silver gray or tan, full size and very heavy. These are specially good value and at least one-third less than they can be bought a month from now.

1.25

1.25

1.39

SILKS ON BARGAIN SQUARE

On Monday we will put on sale on bargain square a huge lot of odds and ends

39c, 49c, 69c and 75c

of silk of different weaves-much of our best silks will go at this remarkable

AT \$3.98-500 pairs of extra large and heavy silver gray wool blankets, nice, clean, long fleeced goods, with plenty of size, weight and warmth.

AT \$4.98 AND \$5.98 A PAIR-20 cases of very fine strictly all wool blankets, in white, gray and tan. These are nice, fleecy goods and make the most elegant assortment we have ever shown at those prices.

COMMISSION CLEARS DOCKET

Work Done When Term Expires.

LIFE OF THE BODY WILL END IN APRIL

Member of the Commission Tells of the Condition of the Supreme Court Docket at This

Time.

The commission authorized by the last legislature to assist the supreme court of the state of Nebraska in disposing of the cases on the docket will cease to be operative after April 1, 1903, and the court will return to its condition of inadequate numbers at that time unless some provision is made for a new commission at the coming session of the legislature. The present commission consists of nine members, appointed by the judges of the supreme court and for the purpose of handling cases is divided into three divisions of three commissioners each. They hear and determine the law and the facts in such cases appealed from the lower courts as are referred to them by the supreme court, and the findings of the commission are then referred to the supreme court for formal approval before they become effective. There are few cases where the finding of the com-

mission have not been sustained by the appointing body. What it Has Done.

When the commission was appointed there were approximately 1,850 cases on the docket of the court and that body was disposing of them at the rate of about 300 per year, so that it was six years behind in its work. New cases were being added at the rate of about 625 a year, so that there was no hope for a change in the condition, and whenever important cases were filed in that court and advanced, as was necessary to secure early relief, they threw the ordinary cases still further behind. When the commission was appointed and organized the plan of referring a certain number of cases to each division each two weeks was adopted. The supreme judges told the members of the commission to take all the time they desired to consider each case, but as they were receiving a certain number each fortnight, members say that they felt then and still feel that the court expects them disposed of, so that they will not pile up before the commission. For this reason the commission has worked rapidly and since it was appointed more than 2,000 cases have been disposed of by the court proper and the commission together. Since the commission was appointed there has been added to the docket approximately 1,275 cases and there remains about 750 believed by the members that the docket will be cleared by the time their appointment expires.

No Time to Write Opinions.

"The work of the commission shows just about what is necessary in the way of permanent relief of the suprems court,' said a member of the commission. "We and leave the court docket practically victory for American products. In medicine, clear. The cases will average 625 a year, we also have the best remedy for stomach,

that the present court, acting in as many cases as it does, cannot give the consideration required by wise judgment in any case. The decisions are possibly correct Assistants to Supreme Court Will Have enough and will no doubt stand with the decisions of any court in the land, but while this is so the court is compelled to deal with conclusions rather than with

"It has been used as a reproach against

the court of Nebraska that its decisfons are not as frequently cited in other courts as the decisions of supreme courts of other states. The fact is probably true. but the only reason for this is perhaps the fact that, while the judgment of the Nebraska supreme court is as good law as the decision of any other court, the members have no time to write exhaustive mind he has not the time to formulate the ately larger. logical steps toward that conclusion in principles of law.

Judges Need Relief.

increased to a number larger than just if not wonderful subject for study. It is seen that each of the judges are render- during this twelve months, which puts into nent improvements charged to income acing decisions at the rate of about 100 a operation for the first time so many new count, \$31,939,761; other deductions, \$32,year, exclusive of the work of the com- lines, the gross earnings have not suffered 881,234. dispose of from twenty-five to fifty cases a substantial advancement. a year. Is it any wonder that the judges of other states are cited as authorities more frequently than the judges of the Nebraska courts? Is it any wonder that the opinions are considered faulty in many cases where they would be deemed just could the judge enter upon an exposition of the line of thought which led to the

"The coming legislature cannot permapermit of a permanent increase in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. the supreme court docket into considera- mileage operated with respect to which and these could keep the docket fairly clear until the court could be expanded. 265,366.29 miles. Two divisions would be better than one, cases on the docket. As the commission but three are almost imperative for it is was \$101,481,223 more than for the fiscal ing paid from 1 to 4 per cent, 13.37 per cent unjust to litigants, to lawyers and to the year 1900. The operating expenses were paid from 4 to 5 per cent, 10.47 per cent paid judges to permit the cases to accumulate \$1,030,397,270, having increased in comon the docket as they have done in the

Our Locomotives in Japan

American locomotives have found favor with the Japanese railroad officials, because will dispose of more than 3,000 cases in they are cheaper and better than those made The court can dispose of about 300, or at liver and bowel complaints that science has greater than this for it is certainly a fact fever and ague. A trial will convince you. The operating expenses of the railways line. As compared with June 20, 1900, the sociation."

PROSPERITY OF RAILROADS

Interstate Commerce Commission Gives Out Comferting Statistics.

MORE MILES AND MORE EARNINGS PER MILE

Year Ending June 30, 1901, Most Prosperous Ever Known to the Great Transportation Lines of the Country.

opinions and cannot give the reasons for disclose a remarkable state of general prosthe decrees which they make. The mere perity in this great and important industry. fact of a decision rendered in a certain in nearly every department of the business case is of no advantage to the lawyer enormous gains have been made over the practicing in another court and judges in year immediately preceding, which was other jurisdictions will give little weight itself a year of advancement and progress. to a decision of which they know not the More miles of track were in operation at line of reasoning adopted by the judge ren- the close of the fiscal year 1901 than twelve dering the decision. Here in Nebraska months before; the equipment of the varifor years a judge having once determined ous roads was better and much more exa case has been unable to give it further tensive; thousands more men were emconsideration. Every moment taken to ployed; the capitalization and value of prepare an opinion is one taken from the property was far greater; public service of consideration of another case, so that the the roads had undergone yast improvements opinions have been brief, and while the and produced larger results; earnings were judge has reached a conclusion in his own larger and operating expenses proportion-

In not a single branen of railroad aclanguage that can be used to elucidate tivity was serious retrogression apparent nor even stagnation. Everything moved forward and the comprehensive facts and figures as compiled by the Interstate Com-"For this reason as much as any other merce commission in its fourteenth stathe membership of the court should be tistical report afford a really interesting enough to dispose of the business of the well worthy the mention that despite the mission. In other states supreme judges a decline, but, on the contrary, experienced

On June 30, 1901, the total single-track railway mileage in the United States was capitalization of \$61,528 per mile of line. Of 197,237.44 miles, this mileage having increased during the year 3,891.66 miles. This increase is greater than that for any other was common stock and \$1,331,157,383 preyear since 1893, excepting 1900, when it territories for which an increase in mileage in excess of 100 miles is shown are cently enlarge the supreme court. Its size as follows: Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, is fixed by the constitution, but it can Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minne-

body. Taking the present condition of For the year under consideration the aggregate length of railway mileage was

or six commissioners rather than three, 195,570.92 miles were \$1,588,526,027, which 9.28 per cent of the total amount outstandparison with the year preceding \$68,968,759. Gross earnings were in detail as follows: Passenger revenue \$351,356,265, increase, as compared with the proceding year, \$27,-640,626; mail \$38,453,602, increase \$701,128; express \$31,121,613, increase \$2,705,463; other earnings, from passenger service \$8,202,982, increase \$41,950; freight revenue \$1,118,the two years for which we are appointed in England, which is another very important 543,014, increase \$69,286,691; other earnings from freight service \$4,065,457, increase \$719,545; other earnings from operation, including unclassified items, \$36,783,104, inleast it has been doing that and so it will ever been able to produce, namely, Hos- crease \$385,810. Gross earnings from operarequire a few more than twice the present tetter's Stomach Bitters. It will cure any tion per mile of line were \$401 more than of the rallways of the United States as re-

Statistics of railways in the United States for the year ending June 20, 1901,

Increase in Mileage.

The gross earnings for this year from

increase \$19,836,081; maintenance of equip-

official classification of such expenses, with

a statement of the percentage of each item

of the classified expenses for the years

Net Earnings for 1901.

The net earnings amounted to \$558,128,767,

an increase of \$32,512,463 over that of the

previous year. The average net earnings

per mile were \$2,854, as compared with \$2,-

729, a small increase over the year before.

The amount of income received from

sources other than operation was \$179,746,-

449, which brought the total net income up

to \$737,875,215. The amount available for

dividends or surplus, after deducting the

fixed charges and analagous items from the

net income) was \$155,746,536, leaving as the

surplus from the operations of the year end-

Capital Stock Account.

The amount of railway capital outstand-

amount, on a mileage basis, represents a

This amount comprised the following items:

funded debt which paid no interest was

which is equivalent to a dividend of 5.26 per

cent on the amount of stock on which some

dividend was declared. The amount of div-

idends declared in 1900 was \$139,597,972. The

amount of mortgage bonds paying no inter-

miscellaneous obligations, \$78,072,489, or

The number of persons in the employment

14.30 per cent, and of income bonds, \$85,

156,746, or 28.90 per cent.

1895 to 1901.

bargain square at

already stated were distributed among the number of employes increased 53,516, or four general divisions as follows: Main- nineteen per 100 miles of line. The classitenance of way and structures \$231,056,602, fication of these employes shows that 45,292 were enginemen, 47,166 firemen, 32,092 conment \$190,299,560, increase \$9,125,680; con- ductors and \$4,493 other trainmen. There ducting transportation \$565,265,789, increase were 47,576 switchmen, flagmen and watch-\$36,149,463; general expenses \$42,566,553, inmen. Omitting 3,107 employes not assigned crease \$3,237,788; undistributed \$1,208,766. to any of the four general divisions of em-The operating expenses amounted to \$5,269 ployment, it appears that the services of per mile of line, or \$276 more than for \$8,816 employes were required for general the year immediately preceding. The readministration, 343,717 for maintenance of port contains an analysis of the operating

expenses for the year in accordance with of equipment and 479,111 for conducting the fifty-three accounts embraced in the transportation. The amount paid in salaries and wages to employes during the year ending June 30. 1901, it is seen was \$610,713,701, which was \$33,448,860 in excess of what was paid during 1900. The compensation of the railway employes for 1901 is equivalent to 59.27 per cent of the operating expenses of the railway companies and 38.44 per cent of

their gross earnings. The number of passengers carried during the year was 607,278,121, showing an increase for the year of 30,412 891. The number of tone of freight carried was 1,089,226,-440, a decrease of 12,453,798 tons.

Rolling Stock in Use. On June 30, 1901, there were 39,584 locototal net income, was \$241,511,317. The motives in the service of the railways, amount of dividends declared during the which was 1,921 more than were in use the locomotives 10,184 are classed as passenger ing June 30, 1901, \$84,764,781. The surplus 5.959 as switching locomotives, the re-

for the year 1900 was \$87,657,933, showing mainder, 602, not being classified. the first gain of that year over 1901. In the amount stated for deduction from income, \$436,362,898, are embraced the following stated was 1,550,833, there having been an dens for the railroads to carry, which other increase of 99,995 in rolling stock of this items: Salary and maintenance of organizaclass. Of the total number of cars, 85,969 tion, \$532,299; interest accrued on funded debt, \$262,094,328; interest on current lia- are assigned to the passenger service, lished we have compared the proportionate bilities, \$5,526,572; rents paid for lease of court in the present manner. It will be fact of the increased mileage of railroads road, \$112,644,822; taxes, \$50,944,372; perma- the immediate service of the railways. Interest in the state with those which are These figures, however, do not include cars paid by the railroads. We have endeavored owned by private companies and firms that are used by railways, as no returns for them fully as heavy a tax as railroads in other are made to the commission.

ing on June 30, 1901, was \$11,688,177,991. This for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 61,794, on account of railway accidents, as shown the number of persons killed having been report shows that in that year the proporcapitalization of \$61,528 per mile of line. Of 8,465 and the number injured 53,339. Of tionate amount of property returned for the total capital stated, \$5,806,597,104 existed railway employes, 2,675 were killed and taxation in Nebraska was less than in any in the form of stock, of which \$4,475,439,721 41,142 were injured.

The number of passengers killed during ferred stock. The amount which existed in the year was 282 and those injured 4,988. it will show that Nebraska in that year year since 1893, excepting 1900, when it the form of funded debt was \$5,881,680,887. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 249 and 4.128. One out of every state in the United States, and at the same voiced little grebes were stripped from Mortgage bonds, \$5,048,811,611; miscellaneous 400 employes was killed and one out of obligations, \$545,780,485; income bonds, \$218,- every twenty-six employes injured, accord- the levy for taxation is higher in Nebraska 872,068, and equipment trust obligations, ing to the ratio of casualties. With refer- than any other state. In 1890 the levy for create a commission to remain in office sots, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Car- \$68,116,723. The amount of current liabilities ence to trainmen-including in this term taxes was \$4.51 for each \$100 of assessed until the constitution can be amended to olina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, which is not included in the foregoing fig-engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors ures was \$620,403,419, or \$3,266 per mile of and other trainmen-it is shown that one highest levy of any state in the union. was killed for every 136 employed and one The average in the United States only The amount of capital stock paying no div- was injured for every thirteen employed. amounted to \$1.85. In 1900 this tax levy tion, the legislature might be wise in pro- detailed returns were made was 195,570.92 idends was \$2,829,021,925, or 48.73 per cent One passenger was killed for every 2,153,469 will figure about \$4.27, while the rate the grebe is its curse. Its feathers are vising for a commission of three at least, miles. Including tracks of all kinds, the of the total amount outstanding. Omitting carried and one injured for every 121,748 equipment trust obligations, the amount of carried.

Faint Heart Won.

\$361,905,203. Of the stock paying dividends, Nashville American: "I can never marry ou," said the beautiful blonde. "But," pleaded the wealthy old man, from 5 to 6 per cent, 8.71 per cent paid from 6 to 7 per cent, and 6.67 per cent paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The amount of dividends with a weak and faint heart." declared during the year was \$156,735,784, "In that case I accept you."

Changed Typewriters. Yonkers Statesman: Church-You know

French, who keeps the restaurant? lest was \$198,675,968, or 39.35 per cent; of Gotham-Oh, yes, "Well, he wants a new typewriter."

> "What's the matter with that good-looking one he had?"

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW"

Respected.

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST THEM?

way and structures, 206,418 for maintenance If Assessments Are to Be Increased, All Interests Should Be Raised Alike.

(Issued Under Authority of the Railroads of Nebraska.)

The information given in the bulletins which have been issued has not been with the idea of entering a complaint in regard to the amount of taxes paid by the railroads of Nebraska, or with the idea of accusing any other interest with not paying great many cases we have checked those its full share of tax. The question of increased taxation was pressed upon the railroads of Nebraska by parties who wished to fair one to all concerned. When the cenmake it an issue, either for personal, po- sus of 1900 is completed we predict that, litical, or in ignorance of the true situation, and the railroads felt that it was no that it will be found that from 10 to 10% more than proper for them to present the year (including \$10,752 other payments from preceding year. Of the total number of facts to the people of the state and allow them to judge whether they paid their full years 15 4-10 per cent of the taxes, and locomotives 10,184 are classed as passenger them to judge whether it would be this being the fact, we leave it to the peoproper or just to add a large sum to their valuation without making an addition to The total number of cars of all classes the values of other property in the state, in the service of the railways on the date and thus create additional and unfair burinterests would not be called upon to do.

In the bulletins which have been pub-1,464,328 to the freight service and 50,526 to amount of taxes which are paid by every to show that the railroads of Nebraska pay states are called upon to do. It would ap-The total number of casualties to persons pear that for years all property in Ne braska has been very much underestimated for purposes of taxation. In 1890 the census of the states of the union excepting Nevaluation, and in that year it was the aggregate more than \$1.75.

Nebraska to decide whether this condition description impossible. Crested grobes are 'won't you make my life happy for the as this is that in any advanced valuation slaughter for plumage more wanton, unshort years I will be here? I am troubled placed upon them, the other property throughout the state should join in such a percentage of advance as would be consid-

And yet they say faint heart never won | ered fair. Our quotation from Mr. McIntosh's speech to die as they may. at Lincoln, July 28, covers the feature which should be kept in mind by the legislature or the assessors when such a change would occur. The constitutional provision in using estimates below, rather than above most severe and dangerous cases.

those amounts, which would advance the

argument. The census figures for 1900 appear to be very conservative, both regarding valuations Railreads Ask that Nebraska's Motto Be and aggregates, and we have used a great

many of the figures of the census for that year. The figures, showing profits in various lines of business, taken from the census, are not "estimates;" they are compilations of figures given by those in charge of the various establishments themselves, and are indisputable.

In each place where estimates have been made it is so noted. If the figures presented by the census and those for taxation do not agree, the figure presented by firms to the assessor would naturally be misleading, because of pecuniary interests involved, while, on the contrary, no possible excuse could be offered for a misrepresentation on the census returns, where individual figures are lost in compilation, so that no individual would gain or lose by misrepresentation

It will be noticed, however, that in a the presentation which we have made is a upon a careful analysis of those returns, per cent of the value of this state, which is in railroad property, has paid for a term of ple of Nebraska to determine whether it would be fair or just to impose further additional taxes on the railroads, over and above what would be imposed on other property.

The railroads employ in the state of Nebraska 18,500 men, and they are all interested in having fair treatment to railroad investors, as well as others.

Railroads owning about 10 per cent or the wealth of Nebraska pay 15 4-10 per coat of the taxes.

THE BABY GREBE.

A Beautiful Bird that Suffers to Help the Fashions.

When you see a woman with a band of white plumage almost invisibly tinted with blue and green and more strongly with vada and Idaho, and in the census of 1900 golden brown ornamenting her hat, says a writer in Outing, know that from one to reported a less proportion than any other six of these harmless, lovable, sweettime the census of 1900 will also show that chin to vent to supply it. And when you see that other woman wearing a cape, the collar of which reaches above her ears and the skirt to her shoulders, and it seems to be made up of almost indiscernible sections the size of your hand, know that each section stands for the life of one of these charming little chatterers. The breast of throughout the United States will hardly so tiny and fine as to be almost spineless. so thickly set they stand on end, and so In this matter it is for the people of delicately colored as to render adequate of affairs should continue, or a reform in killed without mercy for this little patch valuation be established. The only position of rare feathering, and the little marsh that the railroads take in such a matter ones do not escape. There is no bird less it be that of the egret which takes the life of the brooding bird for a few beautiful feathers found on the shoulders only at nesting-time and leaves the young

No Substitute Offered.

Say what you will about druggists offering something "just as good" because it that taxation must be equal guarantees this pays a better profit, the fact still stands protection to railroads as well as to other that ninety-nine out of a hundred druggists property. Most of the figures which we recommend Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera have presented in the bulletins which we and Diarrhoca Remedy when the heat rem-"O, the other day he told her to write and have issued have been obtained from off- ady for diarrhoea is asked for, and do so benumber of judges to keep abreast of the one suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 1,071,163, or an get the price of frogs' legs, and she ad-cial data, and at any time where estimates cause they know it is the one remedy that average of 548 employes per 100 miles of dressed the letter to the Hop Growers' as-have been used great care has been taken can always be depended upon, even in the average of 548 employes per 100 miles of dressed the letter to the Hop Growers' as- have been used great care has been taken can always be depended upon, even in the