

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Prospects are poor for the fence crop on the government lands this season.

Have you been initiated into the Gopher Klan? If not, now is your time.

Nebraska lawmakers have decided to put in a few days without pay just to make full measure.

It's up to the weather man to make good the promise of better weather for those postponed primary elections.

Broth's ban on the twelve saloons in disfavor has been raised on condition that the saloon men stay on the reservation. This is reform with a big B.

San Francisco is now boasting the largest weather bureau in the United States outside of the national capital, as if that gave it a monopoly on the best weather.

Wonder if Omaha is to be treated to another series of cartoons and illuminated posters by John N. Baldwin's stalling horse who is going to run for mayor just to get even.

The Mississippi is still rising. People did not appreciate before how much moisture had been gathered in during the winter by the great basin drained by the father of rivers.

After its St. Patrick's day effusion, the state senate ought not to be bashful about communicating its idea of the Irish land bill to King Edward over the official seal signatures of its officers.

The new Chinese minister has arrived in this country carrying with him the name Chen Tung Liang Cheng. He will have to cut that short if he wants to get into the same class with his predecessor, Minister Wu.

If you have not already taken the solemn oath to keep its workings and identify a profound secret and pledged yourself to be governed by the actions of the executive committee of the Patriotic Order of Gophers, you have not a minute to lose.

It is intimated that telephone rates may soon be lowered in Omaha by voluntary action of the telephone company. Not till the legislature is adjourned will the company know how much of its slush fund it can safely turn back to its patrons.

The Irish land bill is held to be a step in advance by the leaders of the Irish nationalist party, but they refuse to accept it as complete satisfaction of Ireland's demands. It would hardly do for the British government to make concessions that would leave the leaders nothing still to fight for.

There is serious alarm in the inner recesses of the Gopher Klan that the bill for the destruction of prairie dog villages and the extermination of prairie dogs, which has passed both houses of the legislature, may be misconstrued to also apply to political prairie dogs otherwise known as Gophers.

Bishop Spalding is so enthusiastic over the results of his work on the recent coal strike commission that he declares the day of strikes is past. We fear the bishop is a trifle too optimistic. He should wait at least until the 1st of May, when the strike orders are usually given.

The trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural college are having difficulty in selecting a new president, but the difficulty arises from choosing between a surfeit of eligible candidates. Nothing could demonstrate better the progress made by western educational institutions in recent years than the readiness of educators of high rank to identify themselves with them.

DELIBERATING ON THE ELKINS LAW.

Eastern papers state that the trunk line railroad officials are watching with a great deal of interest the operation and effect of the Elkins anti-rebate law. It is stated that while the new law will necessitate no radical changes in the policy and methods which eastern roads have heretofore pursued and which it is claimed have generally been in conformity with the requirements of the interstate commerce law, there is a desire to see how the new law is going to better railroad conditions generally rather than to any changes which their own lines will have to make. At the same time it is said that western railroad men do not view the Elkins law with any such degree of equanimity. "They appear to be pretty much at sea," it is said, "as to what the new law will or will not require of them." It is pointed out that numerous conferences have been held, resulting in the conclusion that until something definite as to how the new law will affect the western roads has been determined the executive officials of each should continue to operate their lines according to their own interpretation of the statute.

From what has transpired since the Elkins law went into effect it would seem that the western railroad managers quite as well understand the requirements of the act as do the managers of the eastern lines and are no less desirous of conforming to them. The fact is that whatever opposition has thus far been manifested to the new law has come from the eastern railroads. It is from that source that has been heard the determination to test the constitutionality of the law, while western railway managers have quite generally shown a disposition to conform to its provisions. As we have heretofore said, it is desirable that the law shall be given a test in the courts in order to determine its constitutionality, so that no reasonable objection can be made to any move in this direction. If railroad managers are uncertain regarding the constitutionality of the act they should take steps to have the question decided, as it is said some of them propose to do.

Meanwhile the Interstate Commerce commission has given an interpretation of the Elkins law which will stand pending a judicial construction. That interpretation requires that the railroads shall make no discriminations of any nature. The published rates must be absolutely adhered to as to all shippers—if there are any concessions they must be granted alike to all. The small shipper and the large shipper must be treated precisely alike, and this applies not only to freight rates, but to transportation given on account of a shipper's business, which in the opinion of the commission is the same thing as a rebate concession or discrimination. This position is undoubtedly sound and appears to be generally so recognized by the railroads. The purpose of the Elkins law is to place all shippers on an equality and there seems to be very good promise that it will accomplish this.

LABOR ON THE CANAL.

One of the problems to be considered in connection with the construction of the Panama canal is that of labor. At the present time the French company is stated to have about 1,000 or 1,500 men employed, but that number will be but a corporal's guard in comparison with the laborers that will be put to work when the United States takes charge of the enterprise. Where the army of workmen is to come from is the question. It is said that already men in the West Indies are figuring on furnishing laborers at so much per head and Admiral Walker has been offered a large number of negroes for work on the canal whenever this government gets ready to relieve the Frenchmen now at Panama. These blacks would come from Jamaica and neighboring islands. It is the opinion of Admiral Walker, who has given most careful and thorough attention to the matter, that nine-tenths of the labor for the canal will have to be imported. He thinks that the most of it will come from China, Japan and the West Indies. The negroes of the West Indies are probably better suited for labor along the canal route than any other people, as they are thoroughly acclimated and accustomed to hard work of this sort. If 20,000 of them were to be engaged, it would mean that the colony would amount to something like 40,000, for the West Indian blacks, being great family men, will not work contentedly at any place unless accompanied by their wives and children. It is also the opinion of Admiral Walker that some of the negroes in our southern states could be utilized in work on the canal, though he doubts whether they could be induced to go to Panama in large numbers. There is a general disposition among the colored people of the south to leave their homes, but it would seem that there should not be any great difficulty in our government securing all of them that may be needed in the construction of the canal, and it is not to be doubted that they would be found much more efficient laborers than the negroes of the West Indies. As to importing labor from China and Japan, there would be pretty strong opposition to doing this, largely for the reason that there would be danger of some of these people finding their way into this country after the enterprise had been completed. Besides it will be felt that our government cannot consistently employ these people, particularly the Chinese, on a national work, in view of our policy of exclusion respecting them. It is not to be apprehended, however, that the labor question in connection with the canal will be found a very difficult one. If sufficient cannot be secured from the abundant supply of negro labor in the south, with such inducements as our government will offer, there is no doubt that enough can be drawn from the

WEST INDIES TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND.

Indeed it is not improbable that there will be more from that source seeking employment than will be wanted.

CHASTISING SOUTH OMAHA.

The Douglas delegation in the legislature is not yet through trying to "get even." They have a rod in pickle for South Omaha for sending an anti-Mercer delegation to the republican convention last fall, notwithstanding the invaluable service Our Dave had rendered in projecting a pipe-dream bridge between Lake Manawa and the South Omaha brewery. For that piece of base ingratitude South Omaha is spanked in the convention and left without any representation on the republican legislative ticket.

This dose of Mercer medicine is now to be followed up by charter amendments that will place that obstreperous community into a corporation strait-jacket and the South Omaha is to be scalded with Van Dusen vitriol and purged with Mercutio. The prescription for the "get even" treatment was injected into the new South Omaha charter under the plea that the time has come for purifying the South Omaha atmosphere of porklike smells by summarily dislocating the mayor of that town from all connection with and relation to the police and fire departments and placing the town under Puritanic rule.

According to Representative Gilbert, who figures conspicuously on the payroll of one of the big franchised corporations of Omaha, a large majority of the people of South Omaha—democrats and republicans—are clamoring for a governor-appointed police commission to hold down the lawless and vicious elements. If Mr. Gilbert had taken the trouble to investigate, he would probably have discovered by this time that the men most conspicuous in clamoring for a governor-appointed police commission in South Omaha do not want to hold down the lawless elements, but they want to hold them up.

If, however, it were true that a majority of the citizens of South Omaha demand this proposed change, why not trust the citizens of that town with the selection and election of their own police commission? Can it be possible that a majority of the people of South Omaha would allow themselves to be bought up or persuaded by the lawless and vicious minority into electing blackmailers and hoodlums? Why should the mayors of South Omaha, who are by charter expressly designated as conservators of the peace and held responsible for the maintenance of law and order, be barred from all connection with the police department, and left utterly powerless to enforce law and order?

Why not make the dangerous and lawless classes harmless by empowering the governor to appoint the mayors as well as the police boards for South Omaha, and, for that matter, every other town and village in Nebraska? Surely there are some lawless and vicious people in every community. According to the special representative of the street railway and gas companies, the way to hold the outlaw classes down is to deprive the communities in which they live of the right of self-government. This is an entirely new doctrine and one that will bear fruit in the no distant future.

Up in Michigan the railroads propose to contest the new ad valorem tax law on the ground of unconstitutionality because the assessment and tax levy is to be made by the state board instead of by the local authorities. To prepare the way they have paid in under protest the amount of taxes that would have been due under the old gross earnings law, refusing to pay the excess called for under the new law. In Nebraska the railroads are satisfied with an ad valorem tax, but insist on having it assessed by a state board, which in Michigan they say is unconstitutional. Could anything be plainer than that the railroads are not objecting so much to the manner in which their taxes are fixed as they are to the amount of taxes imposed? If the ad valorem system in Michigan reduced the railroad taxes there would be no attempt on their part to overturn the law, and if the ad valorem system in Nebraska made them put up more than they were willing they would be demanding its repeal and the substitution of a gross earnings tax in its place.

The death of William Edwards Annin takes away a man whose brilliant work on The Bee as associate editor is well remembered by its older readers. Mr. Annin possessed journalistic abilities of a high degree which were brought to their full measurement by his service on this paper. He had the faculty of making firm friends of those with whom he came in contact both here in Omaha and later in the broader Washington field, in which he quickly took rank with the noted correspondents of the foremost papers. His physical infirmities cut short at his height a career full of promise and his last years were spent warding off the ravages of disease whose fatal result he knew could only be postponed. His host of friends and admirers in Omaha, which he always regarded as his home, will pay silent tribute to his memory.

Although the Missouri legislature adjourned last Saturday, several members of that body have been politely summoned to return to Jefferson City to appear before the grand jury to talk what they know about the promiscuous distribution of bootie by the corporation lobby. The range of the investigation includes offenses by persons in public office affecting public trust and public rights, the offering or accepting of bribes, the illegal use of money in procuring legislation or influencing public officers for or against a measure, or the giving and taking of passes during the recent session. If

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Henry Waterston's admiration for Cleveland is equalled by Dave Hill's warm affection for Bryan.

Secretary Root will be the principal speaker at the dinner of the Home market club in Boston, April 2.

This has been a profitable session for New York legislators. One of them dropped \$20,000 in games of chance recently and didn't murmur a little bit.

A suggestion that the next republican national convention be held in San Francisco has been received rapturously by the republicans, the business men, and especially the hotel men, of that city.

Heavy registration in Chicago indicates that much interest is being taken in the municipal election to be held April 7. Both parties claim an advantage in the increased number of voters qualifying.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution asserts in a dispatch to that paper that Mr. Bryan is planning to become chairman of the democratic national committee in the next presidential campaign.

The esteemed mayor of Indianapolis, Charley Bookwalter, is having a warm time of it these days from the republicans. Some of the party kickers want to beat him with Harry S. New, son of the late John C. New. But "Bookie, old boy," is "smooth people" in political games and is not the kind that takes fright at preliminary hot air.

Some thinking of the dealer. Indianapolis Journal. Two trays of diamonds stolen from one place in Omaha yesterday. Something wrong with that deck.

Business Methods Score. Springfield Republican. It used to cost the government of the United States over 5 per cent of all collections to collect the internal revenue taxes; now the expense has fallen to 1.5 per cent. The cost of collecting customs revenue is much higher, and has remained without material change in over thirty years—being 3.18 per cent in 1871, and 3.13 per cent last year.

Cut Rates for Soldiers. San Francisco Chronicle. By the terms of a contract recently made by the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific companies with the government, marines will be carried between Chicago and San Francisco a distance of 2,300 miles, for \$2 a head for the journey, \$9 and 10¢ and \$3.15 for meals of 100 or more. The rate is only one-sixth what the government was required to pay last year.

Prosperity and Revenue. Indianapolis Journal. When the war revenue taxes were repealed experts of the treasury and in congress estimated that it would reduce the annual revenues by at least \$75,000,000. Now, eight months after the repeal, it is found the revenues have not fallen off \$25,000,000 in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. General prosperity has disappointed the predictions of reduced revenue.

Calling a Democratic Patriot. Chicago Chronicle (rep). That glorious old democratic wheelbarrow, Henry M. Teller of Colorado, who never supported a straight-out democrat in his life, says there is no use of talking about nominating anybody for president who did not support the populist platform of 1896 and 1900. Mr. Teller named the so-called democratic candidates in the years mentioned and perhaps he expects to do the same thing in 1904.

Strange Southern Incident. New York Evening Post. Charleston dispatches report that 100 white men have applied for appointment under the new negro collector, Dr. Crum. Office is the great leveler, after all. It bids fair to break down even race prejudice—that is, prejudice against the race that is doing the best work.

A Dangerous Precedent. St. Paul Globe. Let there be assembled at once a grand mass meeting of the United and Tenacious Society of Holders of Snaps. There is treason in the ranks. The principal of an Iowa school has resigned, giving as a reason that he was not to be paid the great body of snap holders in the land? What are public jobs for if not to provide snaps? And if once the microbe of conscience gets to work among the thousands holding snaps who can tell the outcome?

Are Legislatures Deteriorating. Kansas City Journal. The decline of the legislature has been one of the most pronounced features of American public life since the foundation of the national government. Many of the colonial and early state legislatures were quite respectable bodies and contained much of the best talent of the country. It has been thought by some reformers that modern legislatures might be elevated to the standard of the old ones by the demand for a revision of the tariff, regardless of what may be wanted by those who find it a good investment to pay the bulk of the campaign expenses in protection schedules. The governor is a strong man as well as an able one, and he would add materially to the strength of the ticket in that part of the nation which will decide the next national conflict.

This old question of import duties is bound to be to the fore in the approaching campaign. The former financial issue is out of the discussion, because it was determined in 1896 and the verdict affirmed when a new trial was had in 1900. All serious questions growing immediately out of the Spanish war have been settled, or are so far along in the process of settlement as to be unavailable for campaign purposes to the minority, unless for such purposes of adverse criticism as counts for little when the country must accept what has been done.

Both parties will read and tear the trusts on the stump, the republicans having suddenly fortified themselves with the Elkins bill and the Nelson bill to refute the charge of fostering these combines, and to claim that they will tolerate none but the "good trusts." The tariff issue will regain its old-time prominence, and the country seems ready for revision. Governor Cummins favors it, the president has convinced the people that what they want is a tariff, and it would be excellent politics to have two such men at the head of the ticket.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Germany is said to be ready to make a "generous" offer to France to the effect that France annex Belgium while Germany takes Holland. The threatened railroad strike in the Netherlands is said to be the ground of this offer. But there is probably no truth in the story, though it is well known that Germany is anxious to have Holland, and probably will in time find the way to do it.

France might be pacified by obtaining Belgium, but neither that country nor Holland would be benefited by such changes. If Germany and France once agreed on the scheme it is doubtful if other powers would interfere. Russia might absorb Constantinople, Austria a part of the sultan's European territory and Italy might also get a slice. England could then regard herself as the owner of Egypt and appoint her own governor. Spain might get something in Africa as a make-up for an even grab. Portugal and Switzerland would then have to be prepared for absorption.

The trust idea is not confined to industrial enterprises. Russia has been for a long time proceeding on trust lines in enlarging her empire and she has not yet got through with that business. There is not a large power in Europe that is not looking for more land, ready to grab whenever opportunity offers.

The fatal obstacle to Australian progress is lack of water. In years of drought the harvests fall so miserably and the sheep and cattle perish in such vast numbers that the effects are felt for a long time, so keenly that the gains of half a decade hardly offset the havoc of six months. The wheat crop in the fertile areas of Victoria averaged about a bushel and a quarter for every acre sown to that grain. The harvest did not return the seed used, in great areas in various parts of Australia, and meanwhile the livestock of the country was perishing by millions. In immense regions the ruin wrought was nearly total. No country which is mainly pastoral and agricultural can stand such disasters, repeated, on a greater or less scale, every few years, without losing too much ground to get a good place in the progress of the world. That is why, notwithstanding all that the Australians have accomplished, neither the present condition of their country nor its prospects can be called satisfactory, even to moderate expectations.

A few years before the czar's recent proclamation there was a remarkable dinner in St. Petersburg to celebrate the forty-second anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs. Many literary men, journalists and teachers were present, together with a few soldiers. One of the chief speakers was Prof. Semenov, who was deprived of his professorship a dozen years ago on account of his liberal opinions. He gave an account of the abortive constitution drawn up by Boris Melnikoff, and spoke of the causes which had prevented its adoption. He named briefly the chief causes of the reaction which had followed, and concluded by saying that the agitation had broken out afresh and with renewed force. The government had tried their best to suppress it, had exiled and imprisoned by the thousands men from all classes of society, but their efforts had been in vain, the agitation was spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country, and he was convinced that the time was not far distant when great and sweeping reforms would have to be granted.

M. Hensen, a would-be lecturer at the Petersburg university and editor of a legal journal, described the surprise of an enthusiast of the early sixties suddenly transported into the Russia of today. He would find the country still demanding what it demanded in his day—the liberation of the peasant—from the arbitrary rule of the bureaucracy, from the crushing burden of taxation, and from the countless restrictions and injustices to which they were still subject.

London has a new commissioner of police; this important functionary being appointed by the king, upon the recommendation of the home secretary. It may be interesting to note the type of man selected. The retiring commissioner, Sir Edward Bradford, began life as a subaltern in the Indian army, and saw much active service, in which he distinguished himself greatly, becoming a full colonel in 1883. He had much experience in the suppression both of thugs and of the various kinds of administrative positions. On his return to England he became secretary to the Political and Secret department of the India office. He was made chief of the London police in 1890, and always handled the force with great ability, as was proven recently at the time of the late queen's jubilee and King Edward's coronation. His successor is the former assistant commissioner, who, like Sir Edward Bradford, has had long training in India. He was originally a member of the Indian civil service, and was soon marked for promotion. From 1891 to 1899 he was inspector-general of police in Bengal. In this office he displayed great ability, devising a system of identification by finger prints which was tried with excellent results, not only in Bengal, but in other provinces. Later on, at the request of the colonial office, he went to South Africa to organize the police for Johannesburg and Pretoria, and then to prepare estimates for the police force of the Transvaal, which he has been in charge of the criminal investigation department at Scotland yard.

Something new has been discovered in the field of politics. It is an outcome of the bitterness which exists between the Germans and Bohemians of Bohemia. The principal savings bank of Bohemia is the Bohemian Savings Bank of Prague, which despite its name is a German institution. The Young Czech party, helped by their press, started a crusade against the bank with the result that a run was begun which in a few days took \$3,400,000 out of the bank. There has never been any question of the bank's solidity, for it is not only a very wealthy institution, but has the backing of the greatest financial power of Germany, and Austria. A careful planned campaign of calumny was carried on by the Czech press, with the result that the peasant depositors became thoroughly

MISSOURI AND THE BEEF TRUST.

Supreme Court Condemns and Penalties Firms in the Combine.

Chicago Record-Herald. The decision of the supreme court of Missouri declaring five beef packing companies guilty of combining to fix and control prices of meats, in violation of the anti-trust law of that state, adds an interesting chapter to the history of state legislation and litigation against combines or "agreements" of this character. It is at least significant of a determination on the part of Missouri to vigorously enforce its statute against the formation of pools or combinations to fix prices of commodities.

The proceeding against the packers was instituted last May by an order of the court commanding the packers to show cause why they should not be cited to appear and answer the charge of violating the anti-trust laws of the state. This led to the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony under suit filed by the attorney general of the state. Hearings were had in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Jefferson City. The evidence adduced was embodied in a report made by the commissioner last October, and upon this evidence the court found the packing companies guilty of combining to fix prices and fined them \$5,000 each.

The fact that the court unanimously concurred in the opinion written by Justice Marshall is significant of the convincing nature of the testimony, which, it appears, was given by butchers, city meat inspectors and former managers of the packers' coolers in four cities. The court holds that the evidence obtained at the hearings shows that there was a combination of the packers to maintain prices on beef in Missouri; that the representatives of the packers met on several days to fix the prices for that week; that they circumvented the "agreement" by paying relatives; that the same prices prevailed at all the coolers at the same time, and that no competitor could enter the field against the packers because the combine would undersell the newcomer, forcing him out of business. If the United States supreme court should confirm the power of the state in the premises business enthusiasm for trust arrangements would probably diminish very perceptibly.

GOOD MEN AND GOOD POLITICS.

Governor Cummins as a Running Mate for Mr. Roosevelt.

Detroit Free Press (dem). To the extent that reliable judgment can be formed from the present situation, the republican party would make no mistake in selecting Governor Cummins of Iowa as President Roosevelt's running mate in 1904. In some important respects Governor Cummins is very like President Roosevelt. The Iowa executive will not tolerate a gag or permit his thinking to be done by political machinery. He is in touch with the people of the west, and has responded to their demand for a revision of the tariff, regardless of what may be wanted by those who find it a good investment to pay the bulk of the campaign expenses in protection schedules. The governor is a strong man as well as an able one, and he would add materially to the strength of the ticket in that part of the nation which will decide the next national conflict.

This old question of import duties is bound to be to the fore in the approaching campaign. The former financial issue is out of the discussion, because it was determined in 1896 and the verdict affirmed when a new trial was had in 1900. All serious questions growing immediately out of the Spanish war have been settled, or are so far along in the process of settlement as to be unavailable for campaign purposes to the minority, unless for such purposes of adverse criticism as counts for little when the country must accept what has been done.

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Fifteen Years the Standard



Borden's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

altered. The only reason for this move is that all the officers of the bank are Germans, and it was thought that if the bank could be broken the disaster would rest on the German party.

FLASHES OF FUN. Weary—What was Raggie sayin' about bulldozers? Willie—He said he had a strange attraction for them, an' they took such a hold on 'im.—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Paine (coy)—Now, do you think I look my age? Captain Cander—I don't know what your age is. Miss Paine (coyer)—Twenty-seven. Captain Cander—No—you certainly don't look it.—Boston Globe.

Hasst—It's strange you're so hard up, old man. I thought you owned half of Swamphurst and had lots to sell. Haddit—I have; but what I want is lots to eat.—Town and Country.

"Beg pardon, madam," said the clerk. "What did you say your name was?" "I didn't say," snapped the Chicago woman, who had just completed her seventh matrimonial venture, "all you need to know is what my name is."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why do you call that railway you have been selling stock for, the Meridian road?" "Because," answered the elusive financier, "it is an imaginary line."—Washington Star.

"My dear," said a frightened husband in the middle of the night, shaking his wife, "where did you put that bottle of strychnine?" "Oh, Lord," she groaned, "I've swallowed it!" "Well, for goodness sake," whispered his wife, "keep quiet or you'll wake the baby."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The physicians were holding a consultation beside the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person. "I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him."

"Before the other prospective operators could reply, the patient turned his head and remarked feebly: "When I'm gone, take me for a cheese!"—Baltimore American.

THE MAN AT THE HELM.

There's a hand at the helm that's strong and steady. While the other prospective operators could reply, the patient turned his head and remarked feebly: "When I'm gone, take me for a cheese!"—Baltimore American.

There's a heart true and brave and a will that's ready to command. And harmless we ride where the storm-demon raves.

Even though the night be starless and wild, The man at the helm stands firm, and his lonely light.

In his God he trusts with the faith of a child, And fearless beholds the waters high-tossed.

A strong man of good sense, who knows how to serve. Such to the highest office we raise. No glittering crown, no weak, baby nerve, No barbarous pride of royal dabbles.

The rich, red blood of an honest man, Of the best old-fashioned courage here, The highest composite of heart and brain, 'Tis such we honor and deem most dear.

Not after he dies, but while he lives, His praise rings clear throughout the land. The praise that a great, free nation gives, To uphold and strengthen heart and hand.

The line that began with Washington, Our country's father, great and wise, Shall not run low as the years roll on; His spirit eye looks through the school-boy's eyes.

Welcome, warm welcome springs every-where. The mountains invite you, the plains love your tread; And when in the pathless forest you fare The deep woods delight to safeguard your bed.

Theodore, gift of God, yours to command. Are the hosts of a mighty, peace-loving power, Yours to preside o'er the happiest land. Where freedom, deep-rooted, unfolds its bright flowers. OMAHA. BERTHA F. COCHRAN.

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BRONCHITIS,

Effectively Relieved.

COUGHS,

Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Effectively Relieved.

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