

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION... Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$1.00...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER... Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c...

OFFICES... Omaha-The Bee Building, South Omaha...

CORRESPONDENTS... Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha 254, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES... Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION... For the month of May, 1903, as follows: Omaha, 30,975...

Net total sales... \$18,552 Net average sale... 29,850

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of May, A. D. 1903.

St. Louis is now trying to unload its bridge arbitrary. It might come up to Omaha to get information how to do it.

There is really no good reason why we cannot demonstrate our Fourth of July patriotism without incurring someone.

Under the circumstances the best thing the Kansas lawmakers could do was to bring their extra session to a speedy close.

Those Cornell crews must have been immune from the typhoid epidemic that raged among the students at Ithaca this spring.

Emperor William is a pretty good politician. If he were foot-loose and located in these United States he would not long remain a statesman out of a job.

It is to be hoped that Peter Karagorvitch will give us a rest with his proclamations and pronouncements until we are through perspiring in the dog days.

Independence day, 1903, will be made memorable. President Roosevelt will exchange salutations with Uncle Sam's brown children in the Philippines by Pacific cable.

Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to visit St. Louis before he goes home. If he is not careful a promise will be exacted from him to try for the America's cup in 1904 on one of the exposition lagoons.

When the government of a nation finds itself in an indefensible position it does not like to be reminded of it by its neighbors. That is why the Russian government will decline to receive the Jewish petition.

Secretary Cortelyou is discovering that one of the principal duties devolving upon him as head of the new commerce department is to explain to persistent office seekers that there are not places enough under his jurisdiction to go around.

It will probably turn out that the people whose houses burned in the Tepeka floods fared better than those whose buildings were simply washed away, inasmuch as the insurance policies are enforceable against fire but not against water.

With one set of people calling for his resignation and another set calling on him to stay, Postmaster General Payne cannot possibly please them all. But as long as President Roosevelt is satisfied to keep Mr. Payne in the cabinet the others will have to be.

The judge of the supreme court of New Mexico deposed by the president as a result of charges filed against him declares he will carry his case to the United States senate. By the time the senate convenes every one will have forgotten about the aggrieved judge.

According to White House authority, the report that the promised tariff plank in the Iowa republican state platform has been framed under the supervision of President Roosevelt is unfounded. The tariff plank that President Roosevelt will stand on will be promulgated by the republican national convention of 1904.

Down in Arkansas the attorney general of the state has given an official opinion to the effect that school directors cannot legally resign their positions. With us in Nebraska the trouble is all the other way—not to prevent school directors from resigning, but to get rid of those who have outlived their usefulness or never had any. Compulsory resignation in certain emergency cases would be more advantageous to the welfare of the schools than compulsory continuance of official service.

GOVERNMENT SELF-INSURANCE.

Among the problems that will present themselves for solution to the American people in the very near future is government self-insurance. Up to a comparatively recent period the fidelity and integrity of public officers—national, state and municipal—was guaranteed by personal surety bonds. The establishment of bond guaranty companies which for a consideration assume the risk of making good losses that may be incurred through dishonest custodians of public funds has almost entirely superseded the personal bond surety system and paved the way for a monopoly of the guaranty insurance business.

As a natural consequence the guaranty company bonds have become a specific tax upon public officers, who in turn have succeeded in many instances in shifting the bond insurance expense from their own shoulders to the general public. In Nebraska, for example, the last state treasurer secured appropriations through the legislature to cover his bond insurance premiums in excess of the whole salary to which he was entitled under the provisions of the constitution. The precedent established for the benefit of the last state treasurer will doubtless be followed by succeeding state treasurers unless, indeed, the courts should decree this practice to be in contravention to the constitution.

A still more radical departure was taken by our late legislator in the Omaha charter amendment bill, which requires the city to pay not merely the cost of the city treasurer's bond, but also of the bond of every other city official, elective or appointive, including the members of the police and fire departments.

It does not require a stretch of the imagination to foresee that the evolution from personal liability bonds to guaranty company insurance must inevitably lead to the assumption on the part of the states, counties and cities of the expense of insuring the faithfulness and honesty of all public officers at the public expense. If it is right and proper for the state to repay the state treasurer for the cost of his insurance premium it is equally proper to refund to the governor, the supreme court judges, the state officers, state agents and state employes the premium on their guaranty bonds. If it is right and proper for the state to bear the expense of guaranty bonds for officers who fill every branch of the state government it is equally proper for the counties, cities, villages and school districts to defray the obligation incurred by their officers in the shape of bond insurance premiums.

When that stage is reached we will be forced to ask ourselves whether the states, counties and cities should not assume the whole risk of integrity insurance through the creating of an insurance fund by deducting a fixed percentage from the salaries of all public officials and the establishment of a bureau of inspection and audit that will guard against undue risk. While government self-insurance would doubtless be strenuously resisted by the guaranty bond companies and might be unpopular with some office holders, it would have the support of the taxpayers. The imposition of a trial salary tax, graduated according to the size of the income, would be no hardship on office holders and would work no injustice to anybody. The fact that guaranty insurance is now levied arbitrarily by what may be considered an insurance trust is within itself a most forceful argument in favor of government self-insurance—national, state and municipal. It is a step that will force itself upon the country sooner or later as a matter of public necessity.

AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY.

There is no principle of American public policy so universally acquiesced in by our people as the doctrine declared nearly eighty years ago by President Monroe, but there are thoughtful men who see in the scope that has been given to this doctrine, in its development by events not contemplated when it was enunciated, the possibility of future trouble for the United States. In his address to the graduating class of the Yale law school, Mr. Whitehall Reid considered the Monroe doctrine in the light of the present situation of the American continents and of our present necessities. He said we will certainly not abandon the doctrine, "but we may find, if nobody is opposing us, that perhaps its extension quite so far beyond the original purpose of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, as the fervor of our patriots has carried it, may prove to be attended with wholly unnecessary inconvenience to ourselves."

The turbulent and revolutionary Spanish-American governments commit offenses of one kind and another against foreigners. They run in debt and fail to pay. Shall the Monroe doctrine, Asked Mr. Reid, be construed into an international bankruptcy act, to be enforced by the United States for the benefit of any American republic against all European creditors, or, on the other hand, is it to degenerate into an international collection agency, maintained by the United States for the benefit of European powers which may have just claims against American republics? It would seem to have been clearly demonstrated in the case of Venezuela that there is no intention to make this country a collection agency, nor will it shield any southern republic in the refusal to pay its just debts, the extent of our intervention going no further than the safeguarding of the territorial integrity of those countries. This raises the question whether, in saying to Europe that there must be no aggression against the southern republics, we do not become morally responsible for the proper education of the protected states in their relations to Europe.

Still another important consideration is whether we should apply the Monroe doctrine to those republics which are

more remote from us than they are from Europe. How far south, said Mr. Reid, do we mean now, in the twentieth century, to push the Monroe doctrine and hold ourselves ready at any challenge to fight it? The Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean sea and the waters of both oceans about the isthmus are within our proper sphere of influence and must be forever dominated by this republic, but "toward the rest of the American continents it may some day prove more convenient for us to assume less responsibility." It is not to be doubted that Americans generally feel that there should be no limitation placed upon the application of the Monroe doctrine in this hemisphere, that it embraces every republic, however remote, but it is by no means improbable that events of the future may produce a modification of the present view of American responsibility in this respect and lead to a general acceptance of the idea presented by Mr. Reid, that the application of the doctrine should not be extended beyond that portion of the southern continent which is within the legitimate sphere of influence of the United States and the protection of which against foreign aggression is vitally necessary to our security and welfare.

THE OTHER SIDE OF BOODLING.

The editor of one of our most progressive weekly journals calls attention to what he pleases to term "the other side of boodling" as suggested by the corruption uncovered in so many sections of the country. "The foolish little rascals who are getting caught are the effect," he declares, "the cause is to be found in the proclivity of corporations of large capital and small conscience to buy legislatures and contracts without regard to the law or the right. If they did not exist, if they did not work the money, if they did not work their schemes, boodling would not live for a single minute."

This is simply restating in new phrases what has been repeatedly exposed by The Bee—that the bribe giver is the prime requisite for the production of the corruption work is for the most part carried on, if not directly by, at least in the interest of the great corporations whose members profit by the betrayal of the trusts reposed in public servants. The corporation seeking a franchise prefers to put up a big round sum for the conclave rather than to pay a reasonable royalty to the city. The corporation bent upon evading its taxes would rather hand the money over to the assessor than pay it into the public treasury. To procure legislation they have no right to ask, to secure contracts that do not belong to them, to get possession of the public domain without cost of law, the corporations are ever ready to hang up tempting prizes to lure the public officer from the path of duty and of rectitude.

It is well that the bribe takers shall be exposed and brought to justice, but the task is incomplete until a few striking examples of punishment to bribe givers are also furnished. "The foolish little rascals" are but disciples of "the big bold rascals" and it will not do to make fish of one and flesh of the other.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Judge Gray, president of the anthracite coal strike commission, said in an address a few days ago that one lesson he had learned and which he hoped the country has learned, from events which made the strike commission necessary, is hopefulness for the future. He declared that there is no trouble so menacing as the one that is born of the antagonism between labor and capital that it cannot be peacefully and righteously settled by the common sense of the American people. In regard to the commission he said he had been personally impressed by the fact that if a body of seven such arbitrators, appointed by the president from widely divergent sections of the country, could hear the testimony given at their hearings and could arrive at a judgment unanimously in the public opinion and common sense of the people endorsed, there was not much danger that public opinion in this country would become so lax that troubles between labor and capital would become vitally dangerous, though they be ever so threatening.

Such an expression as this from a man like Judge Gray is in a high degree reassuring and there is in existing circumstances and indications substantial support for his view. There has been within the past year abundant evidence of the influence of public opinion upon conflicts between labor and capital and there has been hardly an instance where this opinion was not properly directed. The potency of this influence is more fully recognized today than ever before by both capital and labor and it is reasonably to be assumed that each will be more careful in future to regulate their course with reference thereto. They will hereafter give more consideration, there is reason to believe, to the public interests. So far as organized labor is concerned there is certainly being shown a very decided tendency in this direction. The more intelligent and sagacious leaders are inclined to inaugurate reforms in methods and to repress that spirit of hostility which has so commonly been allowed to dominate the organizations. On the whole the outlook as to relations between labor and capital is encouraging.

In granting an honorary degree to the new Chinese minister, almost immediately on his arrival in this country, Amherst evidently has an eye to business that other colleges will do well to observe. Not that any one will question the deep learning and the broad educational qualifications of the recipient, but as the official representative of his government he will be largely consulted by Chinese students coming to the United States, who will be governed

by his advice in the selection of the institutions in which they should enroll themselves. It is safe to say that with the degree just conferred on him as a reminder Amherst will be on the list of recommended colleges that is kept on file at the Chinese embassy.

WHO IS TO PAY THE OVERDRAFT?

The district court for Lancaster county has, after exhaustive deliberation and serious cogitation, drawn a black line through the constitutional amendment by which the regular sessions of the state legislature were extended from forty to sixty days and the pay of lawmakers was increased from \$3 to \$5 per day. While this decision is by no means final, it will hold good until reversed by the supreme court, and state auditors will be restrained from issuing warrants to members of future legislatures in excess of \$120 for each regular session.

Whether this will discourage men who have an ambition to shine in the halls of legislation from becoming candidates for legislative honors is problematic. In the light of past experience with Nebraska legislatures, salary does not appear to be so much of an object as an opportunity for making a collection of postboards that entitle the holders to free transportation on the railroads, free telephone communication, free telegraph messages, free rides on the street cars, free theater seats and free drinks, with incidental opportunities for securing lucrative corporation jobs.

The more serious aspect of the Lancaster court decision is its bearing on the creation of a state treasury overdraft. For nine consecutive sessions of the legislature 133 members have, so declares the court, drawn out of the state treasury \$180 each in excess of the constitutional pay limit. The overdraft for each session, therefore, would be \$23,940, or a total of \$215,490, exclusive of the overdrafts of the various lieutenant governors who have presided over the nine succeeding legislatures since and including 1887.

How the state is to recover this overdraft and how many of the 1,179 members of the legislatures who have been overpaid can be induced to disgorge is the question. In the meantime the edict of the Lancaster court will afford another plausible argument for the railroad tax agents to explain away the constantly increasing state debt and the unreasonable charging up of the deficiency to the undervaluation of the railroads by the state boards of railroad assessment.

PUNISHMENT FOR PEONAGE.

The courts in Alabama and Georgia are dealing vigorously with those found guilty of the crime of peonage. In the federal court at Montgomery, Ala., to which nearly a hundred indictments were presented by the grand jury, a prosperous planter who pleaded guilty to eleven indictments for peonage was sentenced to five years imprisonment in each case, to be served concurrently. In Georgia three men who were tried in the United States court at Macon for holding a negro in involuntary servitude for debt were fined \$1,000 each. In imposing sentence the judge said: "In view of the fact that it is the first crime of this kind which has ever occurred in Georgia, and because of the frank confession of the young men, sentence is imposed in order to convince the public that the purpose of the court is to warn and deter others from a like crime."

That these examples will have this effect is reasonably to be expected, but there should be no delay in prosecuting others who are under indictment and no leniency in punishing the guilty as the crime deserves. The government should vigorously continue the investigation which the men in the secret service have been ordered to make until the system of peonage has been completely stamped out. This atrocious method of re-enslavement has been practiced, so far as appears, only in two states—Alabama and Georgia—but it is quite probable that there have been cases in other southern states. At all events it is possible to put an end to the criminal system and it is the determination of the Washington authorities that this shall be done. The federal judges can be depended upon to faithfully enforce the law and in doing so they ought to have the hearty commendation of everybody in the south who is capable of understanding the heinous character of the crime of peonage.

Andrew Carnegie has not yet responded to the plea of Andrew D. White for \$1,000,000 to endow professorships and scholarships for the promotion of the study of history, civics and politics in twenty-five American universities. An edition de luxe copy of Mr. White's address should be sent to Mr. Carnegie's address under special delivery stamp.

It now transpires that Judge Hook, who has recently been appointed as the successor of Judge Caldwell on the circuit bench, will not resign from the district bench until he has been confirmed by the senate as a member of the higher federal court. Judge Hook goes on the theory that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

The Colored National Immigration association will ask the next congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 for carrying colonies of negroes to the republic of Liberia. Ten chances to one the congress after the next congress would be asked for an appropriation to pay the return passage of the expatriated.

Former Postmaster General Smith need not have felt it incumbent on him to explain at such length his version of the Talloch charges. No one except a few rank partisan opponents has shown a least disposition to attach any odium to the postoffice scandals to Mr. Smith.

Henry Watterson's suggestion of Joseph W. Folk for the presidency

on the democratic national ticket is vetoed on the familiar ground that Missouri is sure to go democratic anyway and there is no use planting bait where there are no fish to catch. If Mr. Folk had only thought of it he might have selected some doubtful state for his operations against the boodlers.

The Best Treatment.

For a Fourth of July leeklaw the best treatment is to lock Johnny and his toy pistol in separate apartments about the middle of June. Continue the treatment until July 5.

Long May He Wave.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Dominion republic for detaching the tail of the world's ruler with the picturesque and melodious name of President A. Wos y Gil. Long may he wave!

Prospect of a Standoff.

If Bryan is able to force the next democratic convention to meet and on the Kansas City platform there will be a greater number of democrats than ever before who will prefer to go off and stand on their dignity.

Experts in Their Line.

The National Dancing Masters' association, in session at Newport, has approved a new dance to be known as the "Double Cross." There are a lot of postoffice politicians who can give the dancing masters pointers on the ins and outs of double cross.

Great Roost for Exiles.

Major Gourley, the fiery Canadian orator, who wants to see the United States wiped off the map, will get small sympathy from his compatriots. What would Canadian patriots say if they saw Gourley, boodlers, swindlers and all-around scoundrels who find a refuge there and pay liberally for the protection of the grand old union jack?

Young Old People of Today.

People quite growing old at 40 half a century ago. They quit it when they ceased thinking themselves old at 40, ceased dressing old at 40, not to speak of drinking themselves old at 40. The young man of 30 or 40 years now wears the natty sack weeds or serge that his son or grandson wears, tipped off with a jaunty hat. He goes to base ball, the races; he keeps up with the procession and is all in for a good time in moderation, healthfully. The young woman with him in white, or colors, with the gay hat, who has the manners of a youthful, but self-respecting girl of 40 in the last century, is his wife, perhaps grandmother, but none the less young and happy yet. They feel young, they dress young, they believe themselves young; by the Great Horned Spoon, they are young!

Tonnage of Admirals.

It appears from the recent discussions over the enlargement of the navy staff that when an admiral steps aboard his flagship he adds just fifty tons to its weight. This arises from the necessity of providing for the luxuries of the officers at the expense of the enlisted men of the ship. The regulation allowance for luxurious quarters on a battleship is 300 tons, but when an admiral steps on board special allowance is made for his private accommodation, including two bath tubs for his use. As the number of admirals shall increase with the enlargement of the navy staff, the provision for such accommodations from the service, it will be necessary to provide more and more luxurious quarters on board the floating palaces. It is estimated that the admiral's special allowance will be \$200,000 per year. As the number of admirals shall increase with the enlargement of the navy staff, the provision for such accommodations from the service, it will be necessary to provide more and more luxurious quarters on board the floating palaces. It is estimated that the admiral's special allowance will be \$200,000 per year. As the number of admirals shall increase with the enlargement of the navy staff, the provision for such accommodations from the service, it will be necessary to provide more and more luxurious quarters on board the floating palaces. It is estimated that the admiral's special allowance will be \$200,000 per year.

OREGON'S PAUL REVERE.

Leslie Matlock Rides Before the Heppner Flood and Saves 700 Lives. San Francisco Call. Longfellow has immortalized Paul Revere, who made the mad night ride to Lexington, crying to the farmers a warning of the coming of the armed enemy. By that midnight cry they were enabled to prepare for the invader, and had it not been for Paul Revere the "shot heard 'round the world" had not been fired at Lexington the shot heard 'round the world. The incident is among the heroic events that are fondly referred to in the literature relating to, and inspired by, our revolution. Every American lad has felt his pulses quicken and his heart beat when he reads of the mad ride, and there has been born in him the wish that some day, some how, there may come to him the opportunity to imitate Paul Revere. To all such it may be said that opportunities are numerous. The lad who feels his spirit crying out in warning that his habits, sloth and indolence are hindering him down upon him to tie his hands and weaken his moral purpose and destroy his many independence has a Paul Revere opportunity. The night rider is within him, crying with the voice of conscience. If he heed he is the warning and the warned, and the decision he may make to arm himself against the invidious enemy and strike for liberty and morality may in kind affect the world as did the shot fired at Lexington. Not only in this self-affecting sense does the Paul Revere ride afford many opportunities, but in the other sense, in the form of Paul's own action as affecting others, there are many occasions upon which his brave initiative may be repeated.

Too Much Style for Comfort.

A South Dakota college president is on trial charged with immorality, said immorality consisting in having used beer in making a Vichy restaurant. Why crime while they charge against him if it is also shown that his wife uses brandy in making mince pies?

Polar Ship at Tromsø.

TROMSØ, Norway, June 27.—The polar ship America, with the Ziegler expedition on board, arrived here last night from Tromsø. It is taking on board 300 dogs and five ponies and will sail this afternoon for Archangel and thence to the polar regions.

Strongest in the World Surplus \$75,000,000. "If I Had Not Opposed Life Assurance I would not now be working at hard labor to support myself and children." said a young widow last week— If men were less careless in providing for the unexpected—there would be fewer such sad instances in Omaha— Life assurance not only protects the widow and orphan—but it provides for old age— It lifts a load of worry from a man's shoulders and gives him a confidence in the future that nothing else could impart— The Equitable Life Assurance Society. H. D. NEELY, Manager, Merchants National Bank Building, Omaha.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Car Nicholas will be pained to learn of the indignities heaped upon the colored citizens of Alabama. It is a fairly safe guess that life insurance agents are not falling over each other trying to do business with King Peter. Milwaukee sent \$1,000 to the relief fund for suffering Kansans. If the state needs further relief all it has to do is to pull the cork.

The sudden return to this country of J. Pierpont Morgan shows there are some "undisputed securities" sorely in need of assimilation. Oom Paul Kruger, summering at Mentone, is obliged to chase camera fiends with a club that attitude the G. O. M. presents a striking picture.

An irreverent Missouri editor classes Senator Bill Stone as "a sinner." Geologically the classification is correct, but Gumshoe Bill's experience with baking powder proves him a "raiser."

There is much idle talk about Boston sinking. Doubtless the Hub has a few shoddy buildings, but the solid condition of its honored perch there is no danger of getting beyond the water liffline.

The Salt Trust having promptly paid its fine of \$1,000, with equal promptitude leveled the fine on consumers. It is a rare day in June or any other old month when a pinched combine fails to shift its troubles.

Although the waiters in Chicago are doing business at the old stands, a count of spare change shows they burn out the tips behind them. Just what they accomplished by striking becomes a sorrowful mystery.

An ancient junketing bill recently approved by the governor of Pennsylvania contains the remarkable credit of "\$15 for liquors returned." Evidently the patriotic lawmakers had too great a load to assimilate the surplus.

Do cartoons pay? Is not the question. What do cartoonists get? Is a more instructive one. John T. McCutcheon and his dog, so long attached to the Chicago Record-Herald, goes to the Chicago Tribune on July 1, and is said to be slated for a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The fact that a fisherman whipped seven New York politicians and that his athletic wife subsequently whipped the "longshoremen" is accepted as convincing proof of woman's prowess in the mauling art. Strange to say the woman has not been offered a place on the force.

George Madison Randolph, a lineal descendant of Pocahontas and the Randolphs who lived in St. Louis. He claims to be seventh in descent from the famous Indian maiden Miss Marlon Somers West, the highest salaried woman employe of the District of Columbia government, and for sixteen years in the engineer department has just died at Washington.

ANNUAL MISFORTUNE.

Duty of Doctors During the Fourth of July Gunplay. American Medicine. The annual Fourth of July noise and slaughter are beginning earlier, continuing longer and growing more frightful each year. Officers, and especially the health officers of cities, should read the following article published on "Fourth of July Tetanus," by Dr. Wells in American Medicine, June 13, 1903.

In Chicago the health commissioner a month before the craze should begin, already reports during the five preceding weeks seven deaths from tetanus due to fireworks, toy pistols, etc. In last year's entire season there were only twelve, and in 1901, when the mayor's proclamation was enforced, the number was reduced to four. It had been twenty-four in 1900. Health officers should issue popular directions how to treat such wounds, as Dr. Reynolds has done. The Journal of the American Medical Association says that the greater number of cases follow bad treatment of physicians, who do not act with scientific thoroughness. "The responsibility lies with the physician, who first sees the wound."

The selling or use of the deadly and misnamed toy pistol should be punished. And one day is enough! If mayors cannot be made to do their duty as to this single day let them rigorously prevent criminal folly from beginning a month or two before and dragging on for a month after the fatal day of "celebration."

Ideal Vacation Trip.

Kansas City Star. It is possible to make a delightful and extensive excursion trip at this time of year for the moderate cost of 10 cents. All that is necessary is to sit out on the veranda after supper and look through the advertising pages of one of the inexpensive magazines. In a few minutes, if there are no interruptions, one may be hundreds of miles away amid the cool breezes and splendid scenery of the Rockies, or reclining comfortably in a steamer chair on the deck of an ocean liner, or casting a line in one of the wooded northern lakes, or bathing in the surf that thunders down the beach on the north coast.

Declaration of Independence.

In seventeen hundred and seventy-six, On the Fourth of July, the paper was signed; Fifty-six men did their names affix. The lives, their fortunes, their honor did bind. "We have suffered long," these brave men said; For ourselves and their countrymen speaking, "And repeated petitions we have made, In humble, earnest, fair treatment seeking, "But not the answers of injury came. To a candid work we submit the facts And put on the guilty prince the blame "That is earned by a cruel tyrant's act. "We will not longer such rule endure; Henceforth we are free, independent states. By the power of right do we make sure Of our friendships and of our hates." Omaha. BERTHA F. COCHRAN.

Strongest in the World Surplus \$75,000,000.

"If I Had Not Opposed Life Assurance I would not now be working at hard labor to support myself and children." said a young widow last week— If men were less careless in providing for the unexpected—there would be fewer such sad instances in Omaha— Life assurance not only protects the widow and orphan—but it provides for old age— It lifts a load of worry from a man's shoulders and gives him a confidence in the future that nothing else could impart— The Equitable Life Assurance Society.

H. D. NEELY, Manager, Merchants National Bank Building, Omaha.