

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

No more engaging personality has appeared in the public life of our time than that of the German emperor. And since an emperor's official position is inseparable from his personality, there is both public and private concern for his health and well-being. However we may criticize his policies, it is impossible not to admire the man, and the affection in which he is held by the German people, not less than his dominating place as the representative head of their great nation, must cause all Americans to share with them the anxiety caused by the recent dispatch from Potsdam. There is nothing extraordinary or alarming in the occurrence of a small tumor upon one of the vocal cords, such as the surgeons have removed, and we have no reason to doubt their assurance of his innocuous character. Anxiety arises only from a remembrance that the emperor's father died from cancerous affection of the throat, which also was thought innocent on its first appearance. But this may be only a coincidence. We heard a great deal of the emperor's ill health on his accession, and yet he has proved exceptionally robust and of tireless activity, and apparently has lived down the evil prognostications made in his youth. We may hope that he will live down this latest alarm as well.

A new labor movement in Germany began with the first meeting in Frankfurt the other day of the Congress of Workmen, who do not belong to the ranks of the social democrats. It was composed of 20 delegates, representing 60,000 members. The object of it, as declared, was to give a fresh and independent impetus to the cause of social reform, to dissociate it as far as possible from the political methods and revolutionary demands of the social democrats, and to correct the prevalent impression that outside the social democratic party there are no workmen discontented with existing social legislation. The chairman, Herr Stegerwald, who is the president of the Association of Christian Trade Unions, said that recent events which had shown the "inability of the party of social democracy to establish their claims to divinity" had rendered it all the more necessary for non-social democratic workmen to combine. The working classes were constantly reminded of their duties by the state and their employers; if they wished to establish their rights they must act for themselves, as they could hope for nothing from the agitators of social democracy. The subjects for discussion were, first, the German workmen's right of coalition; secondly, the legal liability of labor associations; and thirdly, the establishment of chambers of labor. Resolutions were adopted that "the organization of wage-earners is the only effective and therefore supremely imperative means of obtaining an equitable regulation of the conditions of wages and labor upon a basis of free contract."

Count Stephen Tisza, who for the second time has undertaken the duties of Austro-Hungarian prime minister, is reputed one of the ablest public men in Hungary and certainly the ablest of the younger generation. He is supposed to represent a policy of "the strong hand" and to be rather inclined to crush than to outmaneuver a foe. Like many men of strong character, he is not popular and he has never consented to court public favor. He is a vigorous partisan of the dual system, and is one of the few Hungarians credited with possessing a comprehensive knowledge of international relations and of Hungary's true international position and of the position of the rest of Europe. He is not devoid of ambition and his friends express anxiety lest his career should be wrecked in a vain attempt to solve a situation which many believe to be insoluble under present conditions. "Hungary," says a Vienna correspondent, "is not popular and he has never consented to court public favor. He is a vigorous partisan of the dual system, and is one of the few Hungarians credited with possessing a comprehensive knowledge of international relations and of Hungary's true international position and of the position of the rest of Europe. He is not devoid of ambition and his friends express anxiety lest his career should be wrecked in a vain attempt to solve a situation which many believe to be insoluble under present conditions."

No recent political event in Spain has created such a stir as the pessimistic nature of the speech in which Senor Silveira announced to the Cortes his retirement from public life. He said that he resigned because he had come to the melancholy conclusion that at present Spain does not want a fleet, nor an army, nor public instruction. It is interesting only in material reforms, in agriculture, in industry, trade and public works. For his part, if he were to remain in office, the country must want an army, a fleet, and such a foreign policy worthy of it, a foreign policy frankly accepted without fear of the risks. To be on equal good terms with everybody is not a policy. To court this state of public opinion he required the backing of a robust and stable party. At certain moments he had fancied that he might obtain it. When the illusion vanished, with it went all the courage which enabled him to hold office. He was a man who had lost faith and hope. It was expected that the prime minister, Senor Villaverde, would vigorously protest against so faint-hearted a conception of Spain's condition, but he failed to make any reply, and his silence

has created a bad impression, especially after the apathy with which he had listened to a previous assault upon the monarchy on the day before. The Conservatives are reported to be demoralized entirely by Senor Silveira's speech.

RACE LINES IN INDUSTRY.

Significant Facts Revealed by Official Investigation in Massachusetts.

Springfield Republican.

The State Bureau of Labor Statistics issues today an interesting exhibit of the extent to which the industry of the commonwealth has come to depend on persons of foreign birth or parentage. The classification by race and industry is elaborate, but the following summary will best serve to bring the facts to the attention of the general reader—the figures representing the percentages of the native and foreign element in each general class of employment:

| Occupations. | Foreign. | Native. |
|-------------------|----------|---------|
| Government. | 5.02 | 50.86 |
| Professional. | 3.27 | 89.43 |
| Domestic service. | 19.71 | 24.13 |
| Personal service. | 12.11 | 29.49 |
| Trade. | 44.73 | 55.27 |
| Transportation. | 55.65 | 44.35 |
| Agriculture. | 7.73 | 92.27 |
| Fisheries. | 73.19 | 26.81 |
| Manufactures. | 69.50 | 30.50 |
| Mining. | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Laborers. | 73.52 | 26.48 |
| Apprentices. | 28.30 | 71.70 |
| Children at work. | 73.19 | 26.81 |

All productive industries, 62.46 37.54

It will be seen that while the native element predominates in the professions, in trade, and especially in agriculture, this is only to a slight extent the case in federal, state and local government where the two classes very closely divide honors. The large fraction of foreign employment in the professions, in trade and in transportation, further show how far this element in the population has been rising from the state of common labor. Take the professions as here classified:

| Religion. | Foreign. | Native. |
|-------------|----------|---------|
| Law. | 10.90 | 89.10 |
| Medicine. | 27.07 | 72.93 |
| Literature. | 34.43 | 65.57 |
| Art. | 67.82 | 32.18 |
| Music. | 35.59 | 64.41 |
| Amusement. | 43.26 | 56.74 |
| Education. | 24.34 | 75.66 |
| Science. | 27.74 | 72.26 |

It is a rather striking presentation in these higher occupations which the foreign element makes. We should have expected, however, to find the foreign percentage higher in the law and lower in the ministry of religion. Among those of immediate foreign extraction those of Irish birth and descent are easily first numerically, forming 28.7 per cent of the whole number employed in all industries, while other races form altogether 33.7 per cent. The bureau report concludes from the figures: "The fact is plain that the strong industrial condition of Massachusetts has been secured called the 'native stock,' but by that of the immigrants from all climes, who have left their native lands to seek here opportunities for financial advancement and political and religious liberty."

WAIFS OF THE WITS.

Johnny—Mamma says you've got to come home right now!

Johnny's little sister—I wish you wouldn't talk that way to me! You make me mad in the face!—Philadelphia Press.

The nearest most men ever get to keeping a fast horse is having the nightmare occasionally.—Somerville Journal.

"You advertise all the comforts of home, do you not?" said the traveler.

"Yes," answered the sad-looking rural landlord. "This place is my home, and these are all the comforts I get."—Washington Star.

"That girl's insolence is unbearable," exclaimed Mrs. Upmore. "If it wasn't for one thing I'd go right out to the kitchen and discharge her!"

"What is that?" asked Mr. Upmore.

"An afraid she would go," Chicago Tribune.

The young man with the wicked eye had accompanied her to the evening service.

"Miss Angeline," he whispered, "I should like to see you in the parlour. If the parsonage doesn't open, the man is killed."

"Not here, Mr. Gayman," she said hurriedly. "Not here!"

"Why not?" thought maybe you could tell me. Who was Cain's wife?—Philadelphia Press.

Margie—The man goes up in the balloon, ever so high; and then he comes down, and the parsonage is killed.

"Not here, Mr. Gayman," she said hurriedly. "Not here!"

"Why not?" thought maybe you could tell me. Who was Cain's wife?—Philadelphia Press.

Fond Parent—I understand the faculty is very much pleased with your work.

Propped Junior—Yes, they encored my sophomore year.—Princeton Tiger.

Insurance Applicant—Sometimes I have phlegm in my throat. Is it examined by a doctor?

Agent—No, Plumber.—Detroit Free Press.

Sam Slick—Are they really in society? De Cynique—I shouldn't be surprised. He has just sued his wife for divorce on the ground of intemperance.—Town Topics.

"Thomas, the whole is greater than any of its parts." Give an illustration.

"It ain't so, m'um. The Missouri river is a part of the United States, and it's so big that the whole United States can't begin to handle it."—Chicago Tribune.

"Some men take so much comfort in talking 'bout their troubles," said Uncle Eben. "I'd give a dollar to see a fellow cry 'em when dey gets to heaven, whar dey's 'bliged to be happy."—Washington Star.

Boys' Suits \$1.85—Worth \$2.50

Made of pure all-wool cheviot and cassimeres, in the newest colorings, Norfolk style, sizes 4 to 12 years; double breasted style, sizes 8 to 15 years. These suits are great bargains. You must see them—\$2.50 values—on sale.



Men's patent calf lace shoes—
Men's box calf lace shoes—
Men's vic kid lace shoes—
Men's velour calf lace shoes—
Men's velour calf plain toe lace shoes—
Men's velour calf plain toe congress—
Men's cadet calf lace shoes—

Nebraska Clothing Co.

CLOTHES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Extraordinary Sale of Eleven Hundred Men's fine Suits, up to \$16.50, On Sale Saturday

These remarkable men's suit bargains to be placed on special sale Saturday morning are without precedent in this section.

An overstocked manufacturer of high class clothing was practically compelled to assume an enormous loss on these suits to dispose of the entire quantity at once. We have also gone through our own regular stock and taken all broken lines and put them in with this purchase. All told there are exactly eleven hundred suits in this sale, that are undoubtedly the best values ever offered in Omaha. The materials are of exceptionally fine qualities, imported and domestic chevots, silk mixed chevots, worsteds and silk mixed worsteds, also homespun; the patterns are all neat and conservative—every garment is perfectly tailored—the shoulders, collars and the buttonholes of the coats are worked and finished by hand in nearly every suit. They are cut in the latest fashions for winter—both single and double breasted coats—and were made to sell for at least a third more than this very special sale price. Sizes and proportions for all men. An extraordinary bargain, at.....

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The line of shoes we sell for \$2.50 are made of the choicest leathers, and constructed on foot form lasts. Every pair guaranteed to give the best satisfaction. Don't pay shoe stores \$3.00 and \$3.50 extraordinary bargain, at.....

Ladies' Shoes

Ladies' patent calf Paris vici royal and dongola kid shoes, good plump soles, all the newest shapes, last and heels, worth \$3.50 and \$3.00, at.....

Misses' Shoes

Misses' and children's genuine Paris kid and box calf lace shoes, good heavy soles with extension edges, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, at..... \$1.00
Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, at..... \$1.25

SEE OUR PROSPERITY GROW

Two and a Half Billion Bushels the Crop Yield This Year.

GOOD TIMES FOR THE FARMERS

Corn Worth Over a Billion Dollars and Cotton Trails Behind—Amazing Figures from Individual States.

The unsympathetic farmers of the west and south are so busy adding up long columns of figures—a task which employs them far into the night these days—that the doleful cries from Wall street go utterly unheeded. They are trying to puzzle out just how much of the \$2,500,000,000 that the enormous crops promise to yield is going into their individual pockets.

They have got so far along in their calculations that their wives and daughters are already negotiating with the piano agent, the sewing machine vendor and the piano lamp man. Steam heat and electric lights will probably follow the last addition.

For the government estimates and those of careful students of the crop situation have revealed the abundant returns to come from the farms of this country this year. The estimates show that it is reasonable to expect a corn crop worth on the farm \$1,050,000,000; a cotton crop worth \$775,000,000; a wheat crop worth \$492,000,000; and an oats crop worth \$275,000,000. These total \$2,592,000,000 and no account is taken of the various other products.

The estimates are based on the October government report for corn, wheat and oats, and for cotton on the figures of Theodore H. Price, who is an acknowledged cotton expert. The yield of corn is placed at 3,500,000,000 bushels; of wheat at 674,000,000 bushels; of oats at 377,000,000 bushels, and of cotton at 11,500,000 bales. The estimated prices for these commodities during the year are 45 cents for corn, 73 cents for wheat, 25 cents for oats and \$69 a bale for cotton.

The crop records of some of the individual states for this year are amazing. The lead seems to be held safely enough by Nebraska, with its 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, which should yield \$3,225,000; 222,000,000 bushels of corn yielding \$100,000,000; and \$3,000,000 bushels of oats, worth probably \$1,500,000; a total of nearly \$15,000,000. This is enough money to give every resident of that fortunate state \$143. Kansas is a close second in the running. Its crops are almost enough to give to each man, woman and child within its borders \$112. Its wheat promises to yield nearly \$6,500,000 bushels, or \$3,225,000; its corn, 20,000,000 bushels, or \$9,000,000; and its oats, 2,500,000 bushels, or \$1,250,000, a grand total of over \$14,000,000. If it did not have, according to the last census, some 400,000 more citizens than its sister state of Nebraska, its crop yield per individual would be greater than Nebraska's.

Nebraska Wins.

The farmers of Kansas and Nebraska have been figuring on the crops to determine which will get the biggest income from his domain, and here, too, Nebraska wins. It has 12,535 farms on which crops are raised and on the total crop value of \$152,000,000 each farm has earned this year \$1,209. The Kansas farms are 17,100 in number, and as they are divided a harvest worth \$147,000,000, the portion of each farm averages about \$85. The average farm in Nebraska contains 26 acres and in Kansas 240 acres. It is interesting to note in regard to this that the average income of the farmers of New York City has been figured to be \$1,000 a year.

In point of value of crops Texas is above Nebraska this year, but the Lone Star state has the advantage in its ability to raise a cotton crop. Its cotton crop of probably 2,700,000 bales should bring it about \$18,000,000, which is in itself a considerable sum. It will put in its pocket \$10,000,000 more than

came from the same source a year ago. Its wheat crop will bring it \$11,750,000, \$4,000,000 over last year, and from its corn it will receive about \$47,000,000, which is greater by the huge sum of \$25,000,000 than that crop yielded in 1902. Including oats that total value of the Texas crops is about \$306,000,000, which should give to each of its 3,048,000 sons \$170. It has been a bumper year for Texas all around.

The farmers of Illinois have calculated that they are away up among the elect in the matter of crops this year, although they are somewhat under those of last year. The total value of wheat, corn and oats is put at \$150,000,000, which would give each person in the state \$37. The Illinois corn crop is \$1,000,000 bushels under the wheat crop, which would give each person \$25. The Illinois wheat crop of last year was \$1,000,000 bushels under the wheat crop, which would give each person \$25. The Illinois wheat crop of last year was \$1,000,000 bushels under the wheat crop, which would give each person \$25.

Cotton Placate.

The south is figuring on the cotton crop, which, both from its size and the high price the staple is commanding, promises to make placate of its farmers. Texas is by no means alone in its vastness. It is estimated that Alabama will produce 1,210,000 bales, which should yield nearly \$61,000,000, an increase of about \$13,000,000 compared with 1902. This is enough money from cotton alone to give every citizen of the state \$34, and its crop of corn increases this to \$42.

Mississippi's Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop of Mississippi is estimated to be 1,600,000 bales, worth at least \$80,000,000, or enough to yield \$50 to each of its sons. Its cotton will probably bring it some \$10,000,000 over last year's crop. Georgia's cotton should bring it over \$78,000,000, and its corn nearly \$20,000,000, so in all, its two big crops would give \$98 to each of its 1,311,000 citizens and its corn \$16, a total of \$54 apiece. In Louisiana cotton and corn should yield \$41 to each person within the borders of the state.

The records of Oklahoma and Indian Territory this year are exceedingly interesting. To each of Oklahoma's 496,000 residents cotton should yield \$30, wheat \$41 and oats \$7, a total of \$78. Each of Indian Territory's 308,000 citizens might receive \$67 from its cotton crop, \$7 from wheat and \$7 from oats, or \$81 crop money in all. And the rich soil of these lands has hardly been scratched yet.

Here in New York state we are away behind on crops. Our wheat would provide only \$3 cents for each person, our corn \$4 cents and oats \$1.10, a total per head from crops of \$5.71. But we seem to make up the difference in many other ways.

The \$2,500,000,000 which these crops of cotton, wheat and oats promise to yield is sufficient to give each citizen in the United States about \$32.—New York Sun.

Merely a Surprise.

"How old is Charlie Higgins, daughter?" asked old man Higgins at the breakfast table the other morning.

"He's 24, I believe," replied the fair maid. "But why do you ask?"

"Oh, your mother and I were only wondering," answered the father, with the suspicion of a twinkle in his old eyes. "We gathered from what we overheard of his conversation in the parlor last night that he was in his second childhood."—Chicago News.

Famous Lighthouse.

The famous Eldredges lighthouse stands fourteen miles off the coast of Lead's find and is perhaps the most celebrated in the world. It has often been the subject of much speculation as to whether it was ever lit.

world. It has often been used as an illustration by poets and preachers, for no other lighthouse is in such a lonely or dangerous place and none cost so much money and trouble. There are three keepers who live there with their families and two of them are always on duty, while the third is on the main coast enjoying a vacation. They relieve one another each month, so that none of the keepers remain on duty more than two months at a time. The change and rest are said to be absolutely necessary to preserve the nerves of the keepers. The lighthouse is 135 feet high, was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$400,000, and rises from a submerged rock. The first more as 1897, but was washed away six years after and was not replaced for a long time. The second was burned down in 1878, the third stood from 1877 to 1882 and was famous in history.—New York Tribune.

Miss-spelled words next week.

RADIUM "LIVES" 30,000 YEARS

Chicago Savant Exhibits a Tiny Particle of the Newly Discovered Metal.

The shortest possible existence of a gram of the newly discovered metal, radium, is 30,000 years and the maximum period of "life" is not less than 30,000 years, according to an original estimate made before the Physics club of the University of Chicago by Prof. R. A. Millikan.

A minute sample of the new metal was exhibited to the students. This was the first bit of the metal seen at the university, its cost being almost prohibitive. Prof. Millikan had one-tenth of a milligram of radium. It was in a little box, one side of which was a microscope. The room was darkened, and in the box one could see the light from the radio-activity, or constant giving off of particles from the substance. One percent of the activity Prof. Millikan explained, is in rays similar to cathode rays.

Prof. Millikan explained that radio-activity is "a dissociative process by which the molecule is being disintegrated," that it is constantly being up. He explained that all the particles within the molecule keep in constant motion. The result is that the temperature of the metal is two degrees higher than that of the surrounding air.

"All radio-active substances are continuously disintegrating and must eventually disappear," said the professor. "But the particles are so minute that it will take perhaps forty years to detect any loss, according to the calculations. This has not yet been proved by experience, because the metal was discovered less than four years ago."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Miss-spelled words next week.

GETTING WISE ON FISH

Residents of a Chicago Suburb Tackle the Finny Tribe for Intellectual Exercise.

Boston, beware!

The center of learning and brains will shortly be transferred from the Hub to Melrose Park, where protuberant foreheads, shaped like Bartlett pears, will soon be the rule.

And on what meat will these Melrose Park neighbors live that they will have grown so brainy?

Brain food, of course. Fish—and nothing but fish.

Great thinkers and leaders will be as common as Mary and Ann guesses when the new diet gets in its fine work. Gold fish diet is expected to produce Napoleons of finance, future Grants will live exclusively on sword fish, aspiring young clergymen will dine on whale, stock brokers on suckers, coming great orators on carp, and an abundance of cod is regarded as certain to produce a codfish aristocracy.

This is the program outlined by the newly formed Fish club of Melrose Park, the members of which organization have pledged themselves to eat no meat except

that from the finny tribe. The idea of forming such a club suggested itself to Mrs. Joseph M. Goodman when she drew a bowl of gold fish in a raffle at the Sacred Heart fair. Recently the club was organized with twenty-three members who met at Mrs. Goodman's home. The name of some fish was assigned to each member and after cards a fish luncheon was served.

In former years Melrose Park society had a "rooster club" and a "pig club," the members of each being pledged to eat only the meat of the animals denoted by the club name. More than a thousand letters were sent to these clubs criticizing their diet. These previous clubs partly suggested the Fish club.

Meanwhile various members of Melrose Park society are hastening to get into the swim with the Fish club before they "get the mackerel eye."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Do You Take Exceptions

to the ordinary method of putting out coal? Do you? Don't you like to have the coal dirty, full of slack, dust and dross? No? It is quite unnecessary to put up with such a condition if you are "on."

Of Course You Don't

want to pay for dirt at coal rates. Why should you? Other people don't, at least our customers don't. Coal as it comes from the mines is not fit for house use until it is thoroughly and carefully screened.

Not Fit to Use!

But after it is handled through our immense gravity storage bins and comes out into our wagons over the AUTOMATIC SCREENS it is "fit to use"—and then some. Our automatic screens remove the dust, dirt and slack, leaving the coal clean and nice.

Visit Our New Yards

There you may see for yourself wherein you would be benefited by buying from us. There is a difference of from 50c to \$1.00 per ton between clean and unclean coal. Beside the cash difference there is a great gain in satisfaction. A very great gain.

Rock Springs and Hanna

These coals are out of the market and if the Colorado strike continues they will stay out. We have some Ohio coal coming and will take orders now for delivery soon as it arrives. Our best coal is Economy Washed Nut, \$6.25; lump, 25c higher. We use this coal in our own homes.

A Ton is 2,000 lbs. Exactly

No matter what price you pay, the weight is always exactly correct. Trenton lump, \$6.50; Trenton Nut, \$6.25. Walnut Block is an old-time favorite in Omaha and costs \$5.75. Cherokee coal is a marvel of durability. Good for furnaces and stoves. Lump, \$6.00; Nut, \$5.75. Our very low price coal is Eclipse, which many use for cooking. Nut size, \$5.00; Lump, \$5.25.

Ozark (Ark.) Anthracite \$9

Hard coal has lost many customers through the advent of Ozark. It is clean, scottless, quick to start and slow to go out. Better than hard coal, some say, and costs \$2.00 less. For such as prefer eastern hard coal we have the finest quality, all sizes, price \$11.00.

Wood, Kindling, Charcoal

Our hard wood is from Missouri. Splendid body oak wood, dry and clean. Any length or quantity. Kindling in length and size to suit in stoves, furnaces, grates. Price by the wagon load, \$4.00—and remember we have the BIG yellow wagons and our fine, heavy horses.

Sunderland Brothers Company

Established 1883.

Office, Southeast Corner 16th and Douglas Sts.

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Phones 252-799.

THE KEELEY CURE

The Oldest, Safest and most Reliable Cure for Alcoholism, Morphine or other Drug Addictions. Tobacco and Cigarette Habit. All communications confidential.

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Wm. E. Barnes, Manager



A Shoe for the Boy

A boy's shoe that looks as well, fits as well, and wears as well as a man's, that's the Fry Shoe for boys. If you haven't tried them yet, you haven't found the best boys' shoe. The reason you find the Fry Shoe the better for your feet and pocketbook. We carry shoes of all kinds, from the all ages. We sell the best \$3.00 shoe in town—strong and comfortable, a better use for \$3.00; and a finer shoe for dress at \$2.50; and we fit them right.

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