E ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.; George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the thouch of June, 1904, was as follows: .....29,728 ... 29, 720 ...29,780 .29,720 .....29,600 29,790 .....80,025 30.110 .....30,000 28......29,680 

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to efore me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1904. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. Omaha jobbers have no ground for complaint against the County Board of Equalization.

Daily average ..... GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

As a campaign issue the "crime of '78" has been relegated to the Springfield convention.

chiefs are going to do next.

down the new democratic platform.

Nebraska Bryanites are confronted by the large area of low barometer which is gradually approaching from St. Louis.

Mayor Koutsky of South Omaha now reads his title clear. Recounting South Omaha election returns is an expensive last democratic administration. They luxury.

The highest compliment ever paid to the republican financial policy was the democratic decision to say nothing about it.

With floods interrupting traffic to Kansas City it is up to the Omaha Grain exchange to attract wheat shipments to this market.

Where was "the old guard of Nebraska" when the resolutions committee was putting the gag in the mouth of

for fear of bad luck that follows Friday, the paid emissaries of the Iowa statesbut a Saturday nomination will not save

it from saltpetre. The "sphynx of Edipus" cannot be him out. more slient than Mr. Bryan will have to be when it comes to discussing his here-

tofore "paramount issue." Taken as a whole the democratic platform as reported from the committee on resolutions means in effect: The country is all right, but we want to run it.

The silent candidate is in the best position to endorse the platform. He would not come into collision with it even if it remained silent on every liv-

Waste of energy is always to be detheir sympathy to the democratic committee on resolutions.

ard upon the Almighty.

Senator Daniel of Virginia expressly disagrees with the motto of Wendell Phillips, which was "Take your stand with the absolute right and trust to God to make it the expedient."

Silas Swallow asks William Jennings Bryan to become a prohibitionists, but wards of Omaha, while the reform ele-Bryan has swallowed enough crow to spoil his appetite for cold water, at least for the next four years.

Democrats found that it required more ability than they possessed to mix the Second ward Governor Mickey received oil of sound finance with the water of 692, Mercer 787; in the Third ward free silver, so they gave up trying to Mickey received 573 votes, Mercer 590. prepare the impossible mixture.

rushing down the Missouri river it is as high as Mercer. In the Seventh expected the democrats in national convention assembled will make the effort of their lives to adjourn before it reaches

invincible navy when talking at St. Louis. His discussion of the race question and arraignment of Booker Washington did not show to the advantage Third wards, that are supposed to be so that a real patriotic speech would have terribly, terribly wicked?

TARIFF THE ISSUE.

It is plainly the purpose of the democratic party to make the tariff the para-Having ignored that question in the last two campaigns, the party now returns with some modification. Experience has taught the democracy that the Amerito abandon the principle of protection. Even among democrats in the south there is a sentiment, growing stronger with the development of industries in him? that section, favorable to protection. vision and a gradual reduction of the information? tariff." which is not only a modification, of the party's former position, but is quite as indefinite as any of its previous utterances on the subject.

What confidence can be placed in the democratic promise of a wise, conservaernment? What the democrats now vision farther than they then did.

ever enacted in this country which was else is employment for her poor people pronounced by a president an "act of and it would be a boon to thousands of perfidy and dishonor" and which bore them to be given work on the canal. the imprints of corrupt influences more as it came from the democratic senate as so full of demerits that he could not employment. attempt to explain the merits. Condemned by its sponsors, made a law not Mayor Moores seems to be needlessly in the belief that it would be a benefit

The party responsible for this now that it shall be done in a "conservative not again be deluded. They do not want | cowboys of North Dakota. s repetition of the experience under the confided their interests to the democratic party in 1892 and paid dearly for doing so. They will not make a like mistake

MICKEY, MERCER AND THE MACHINE. In a recent issue of the Lincoln Journal an open letter is published, directed nature. On general principles the po- tractors. litical "injun" who shoots poisoned arrows from behind a screen is looked upon as a sneak and a coward unworthy of serious attention. The tirade of malignant abuse embodied in the open letter would be passed unnoticed were it the plaster off when once it is on. The democratic convention was stalled not for the fact that it emanates from man, who at one time claimed to be the maker and owner of Governor Mickey, hear of his name wildly cheered in a demobut who more recently sought to snuff cratic convention again?

It is an open secret that the literary bureau organized by him and maintained at the expense of the great "Overland" has monopolized the columns of the Lincoln Journal and other spurious antimonopoly organs with political blackwash literature designed to create prejudice and foment discord in the interest of the would-be dictator and the politicians that trail in his wake.

The drift and trend of the open letter to Governor Mickey to which reference is made is to the effect that the selfstyled "anti-machine" reformers, who made up the rank and file of the Merplored and for this reason the majority cerites two years ago and now claim to of the people of the country will tender be engaged in a holy crusade against corruption and vice in Omaha, were the staunch supporters of Governor Mickey two years ago, while the element stig-It was a rather mean thing for the matized as "the machine" knifed him democratic national committee to try to and were solely responsible for the unload the responsibility for the suc- marked slump in the republican vote for cessful maintenance of the gold stand- governor in Omaha in 1902. For the information of Governor Mickey and all whom it may concern The Bee ventures to institute a few comparisons and asks a few questions concerning the claim of the alleged reformers through their bushwhacker spokesman.

It is generally assumed that the machine element predominates in the lower ment has its strength in the upper wards. The official canvass of the returns of Douglas county in 1902 shows that Governor Mickey received 482 votes in the First ward, Mercer 528; in the In other words, in the lower wards the Mercerites cut Governor Mickey 156 When they hear of the flood of water times, or else Mickey would have run ward, the home of Mercer, in which the spurious reform faction claims twothirds of the republican voters, Governor Mickey received 737 votes, while Mercer received 904. Will any of the Richmond Pearson Hobson should Fontanelle chiefs explain how it came have confined himself to his idea of an that Governor Mickey should run 167 votes behind Mercer in his own ward. which is eleven more votes than he ran behind Mercer in the First, Second and

If it was true that the Dennison gang, found out,

which is reputed to be the potential political factor in the Third ward, was all massed against Governor Mickey, why mount issue in the national campaign. did Mickey only run seventeen votes behe ran 167 votes behind Mercer in the to it and reaffirms its traditional policy. Seventh? Why did Governor Mickey only run ten votes behind Mercer in the did Governor Mickey run 302 votes be- asked him if he wanted a drink. hind Mercer in the city of Omaha if the Mercerites were all voting straight for of here."

Do not these discrepancies give the Therefore the representatives of the He point blank to the bushwhackers, party at St. Louis do not demand a who are screening themselves behind tariff "for revenue only," but "favor a fictitious names and using the Lincoln wise, conservative and business-like re- Journal to disseminate malicious mis-

LABOR FOR THE CANAL The question of securing labor for the construction of the Panama canal is receiving consideration in the proper quarter and the commission is getting sugtive and business-like revision of the gestions to which it is undoubtedly givtariff, when nine-tenths of the members ing attention. One of these recently of the party are known to be opposed to made urges the employment of negroes the principle of protection? Is it not from the south, it being thought that absolutely certain that in the event of they would work successfully in the the success of the democracy the indus- Panama climate and probably with tries of the country would expect legis- greater efficiency than the natives of the ation adverse to their interests and pre- West Indies. Doubtless an effort will be pare for it as they did when last the made to employ southern negroes, but democracy obtained control of the gov- it is unlikely that any considerable number of them can be induced to go to the mean by a "conservative and business- isthmus for such pay as the government like" revision of the tariff is not in the will offer or can obtain labor elsewhere least different from what they meant for. Another suggestion is that Porto twelve years ago and should they be Ricans be employed. It is said of them given another opportunity it is not to be that they are excellent workers and that doubted that they would carry tariff re- there probably would be no difficulty in securing as many of them as might be The country has not forgotten the required, since there is at all times a democratic past on the tariff. The only large number in the island out of emtariff legislation for which the demo- ployment. It is pointed out that what certainly earned his money. Within an hour cratic party is responsible is the one law Porto Rico needs more than anything

The idea of importing coolies appears distinctly than any legislation ever to be no longer entertained and it is unpassed by congress. The tariff law of certain whether a sufficient number of 1894 was denounced by Mr. Cleveland, laborers can be secured in the West Inwho refused to sign it. Mr. Wilson, who dies. If efficient labor can be obtained was chairman of the house ways and in Porto Rico that would seem to solve means committee, characterized the bill the problem, since there could be no

Some of the planks in the St. Louis democratic platform are made of brass. perturbed over what the Fontanelle to the country, but with the hope that For example, it takes a good deal of its harmful effects could be minimized base yellow metal to lay claim for the the tariff act of 1894 is now conceded to democratic party to all the benefits and According to Bryan, Cleveland has be- have been the most disastrous legislation blessings that are to be derived from come the logical candidate to weigh the country has ever been called upon the national irrigation act, in view of the fact that the act originated in a republican senate, was passed by a reasks the country to give it another op- publican house and approved by a re pertunity to revise the tariff, promising publican president who has been an outspoken champion of irrigation legislaand business-like way." The people will tion ever since he mingled with the

> For a man trained as a brick mason and builder Mr. Withnell exhibits exraordinary law knowledge in his de fense of the paving specifications adopted by himself and Comptroller Lobeck, acting as a majority of the Board of Public Works. There is a wellgrounded natural suspicion that his law points were supplied by one of the lawto Governor Mickey over a spurious sig- yers in the employ of the paving con-

The city officials of South Omaha have very wisely postponed the submission of the bonding scheme. It is easy to plaster on mortgages, but it is hard to take

Chicago News. Did Grover Cleveland expect to live to Philadelphia North American.

"A peculiar company of perambulating scrobats," is the way Colonel "Jim Ham" Lewis defines the democratic party, and "Jim Ham" is something of an expert on peculiarity.

"Oh, the Pain of Letting Go!" Chicago Tribune, The Hon. William Jennings Bryan has and so much trouble in keeping the people straight that we should think he would be glad to give up the task now and let the ungrateful country go to smash.

Profitless Supremacy, Sna Francisco Chronicle England still claims to be supreme on the cean, but her supremacy is not very profitable if there is any truth in the published statements that most of the great over-see parrying trade is being conducted at a less.

One Coherent Idea. Philadelphia North American. Amid all the pulling and hauling, crimination and recrimination, there is a single coherent idea. Never uttered except in the privacy of conference or committee room and even there in whispers, it is the dominating note of the convention. Wherever you turn, it rings in your ears: "Anything And again and again: "Any-

An Unprofitable Superstition. If somebody could invent a way to dives the public mind of the belief that a national campaign is necessarily injurious to pusiness he would be hatled as a national enefactor. Because one presidential contest logically causes financiers, manufacturers, and everybody else to wait and see what is going to happen, it does not follow that the beginning of every succeeding one

should be a signal for a general attitude

Crime Next to Murder. Philadelphia Ledger. Judge Bechtel of Schuylkill county has sent to prison for four months a group of election officers convicted of a conspiracy to prevent citizens from voting. remarkable feature of this case is that some 200 presumably respectable citizens of Shenandoah had toinged in a petition that the sooundrels should not be sent to jail. The judge most righteously disregarded the petition, declaring the crime of which these men had been convicted. the robbery of the public right to a free slection, to be "next to murder." phrase is none too strong, and the exemplary punishment of ballot box thieves h all the more necessary because a considerable portion of the community look upon them with leniency and as not deserving of more than a mild reprimend, even when

SIDELIGHTS ON CONVENTION.

Picturesque Glimpses of Warring Democracy at St. Louis. Water was free in the convention had hind Mercer in the Third ward while through the keenness of a mineral spring company to advertise its product. Small boys passed around the hall with trays filled with fee-cooled water, crying their wares as lustily as though they were selling Fifth ward, where the two factions are hot popoorn. One of these boys paused near can people will not support a proposition about evenly divided? To sum up, why a thirst-stricken delegate from Georgia and "Wall, naow, sonny, I'm powerfully dry,

but I allow I can get along until I git out The boy stepped up to the next perspiring delegate and asked him, too, if he

rould like a drink. "How much is it a glass, my boy?" asked the delegate. "Oh, I won't charge you anything, mister," replied the boy, holding up his tray,

I can make it easier for you to carry that tray. Gimme me a glass, too,' There was a hissing sound as the ice cold water ran down the thirsty Georgian's throat and a sigh of satisfaction fell from

and the first delegate's eyes lit up with joy.

"If that water's free, sonny, I 'low as how

his lips as he emptied the glass. Senator W. A. Clark of Montana was in the push. He also was at Kansas City four years ago. He is not the figure now he was then, however. It is either a different kind of a convention or the Montana senator has

changed. His friends deny the latter. Senator Clark was a good deal of a figure at Kansas City. He was the richest man there. That counted for a good deal, even in a William J. Bryan convention. He was also\_willing to spend his money. That counts for a good deal anywhere.

Not only was he spending money but he went so far as to hire a man to help him do it, and in some ways that man had points. He was a barber. He cut the senator's hair the day he arrived, and the senator said he was a good barber. He talked to the senator while he was scissoring him, and Clark thought it would be a pity to have all that sorial parlor." So he hired the barber. The new assistant's duties were to let the populace know the senator was in town. He after the deal had been made he had left the barber shop, put on some fine raiment fortuitously provided, and moved out on the street. Soon residents and visitors alike were in full possession of the fact the senator from Montana had come to town.

He was an energetic fellow, that barber. He hired two bands and he organized a corps of boomers who went into hotel rotundas asking, "What's the matter with Clark of Montana?" and in turn assuring their hearers "He's all right." He got up parades with Clark banners. As a result, next to William J. Bryan's and David B. reasonable objection raised here to its Hill's, the name of the senator was most frequently heard in convention gossip. Now it's another story.

> One of the most interesting characters of the convention is Judge John H. Reagan of Palenstine, one of the delegates-at-large from the state of Texas. He is eighty-flye years old, and is the sole survivor of Jef- not behave well will get a cake of rice, ferson Davis's cabinet during the days of which must last them for seven days. For the Confederacy. Among the other dele- the deserving it is the ration but for four gates from Texas he is referred to as the Father of Texas Democracy,

For sixty full years Judge Reagan has judge in Dallas county as early as 1844. was named by President Davis to be postmaster-general in the Confederate cabinet. returned to congress.

1890 but resigned two years later to become chairman of the Texas railroad commission by appointment of Governor Hogg. This position has neither financial nor political returns, but Judge Reagan took it, sacrificing his senate seat, at the urgent request of Governor Hogg and other party leaders of Texas.

the Jefferson hotel. His followers took fright, "It will suggest imperialism," they cried. "Let the common people in," wired Mr. Hearst, "They will take the shine off imperialism in short order." Thus the common people who were looking out of the Empire suite windows saw a balloon drifting rapidly toward the east, almost out of sight among the clouds. "Look!" cried the crowd. "What is it?" said those who had crowded to the windows, "It is air," was the answer.

The delegates are chuckling over a yarn attributed to Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania. The delegates say that Col. Guffey is much disgusted with the backing and filling and side-stepping of the Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, and this is the story that they say the colonel told the other evening:

Senator Gorman makes me think of a calf I once owned. When I wanted to have the critter drink I most had to pull the cars out to get her to the trough; and then when she had drunk as much as was good for her I most had to pull her tail out to get her away from the trough."

The most striking figure in the growds is Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, dressed in white clothes, with long black hair falling down over his collar. Wherever he went he was taken for Bryan, and any number of people went up to him and called him by that name.

While has was standing in the Jefferson s couple of strangers who supposed him to Bryan went up, and asked the privilege of shaking his hand, saying that they had voted for him. The governor supposed that they were Mississipplans, and meant that they had voted for him for governor.

"Who is your choice for president?" one of them asked him.

"Parker," said Governor Vardaman. The jaws of the strangers fairly dropped on their chests. They were just framing up a question which would elucidate the mystery when the governor was claimed by somebody else. Then they went out and spread the astonishing story that Bryan had come out for Parker, and the rumor traveled around the hotels for some time before it was run down.

"Ble Tim" Suilivan of New York City was strolling back from the Jefferson to the Southern some time after 1 o'clock in the morning when he met one of his own Tammany braves, much the worse for undue familiarity with St. Louis beverages. "Shay, ole man, w't street's this?" stamnered the Tammany man, who didn't rec-

ognise Sullivan. "This is Broadway," replied "Big Tim, after a glance at the sign on the corner. "Broadway?" queried the Tammany man. "You shay thish Broadway, hic? Now, abbe you think, hic, smart take 'vantage stranger in yer, hic, boot'ful city, but I think yer too dam fresh. I know thish ain't Broadway. Where's the lights an' the boys? Thish here ain't, hio, Broadway. Thout all the swells-Nat Goodwin an' Jim Corbett an' Lillian Russell an' all the W'y, hic, 'f I wasn't so devilleh drunk I'd swing on you. Guess I will any-

The Tammany drunk launched a left

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A correspondent of a London newspaper, writing from Odessa, furnishes some interesting calculations of the money value of the Russian Pacific fleet, taken from official sources. On February 8, before the disabling of the Czarevitch, Retvizan and Pallada, there were sixty-sight effective Russian naval vessels in the Pacific between Vladivostok and Shanghat. There were seven first-class battleships, four first-class armored cruisers, two protected second-class cruisers, three other smaller cruisers, seveen gunboats, three mine transports or mine-sowers, two torpedo cruisers thirteen torpedo boat destroyers of the I and V types, twelve torpedo boat destroyers of the S (Sokol) and R types, and ten torpedo boats of the 200 class. The minimum value of the seven first-class battleships, with thir armaments and equipment is put at 108,800,000 rubles; the minimum combined value of the eleven armored and first and second-class protected cruise at 88,250,000 rubles; and the minimum value of the remaining effective ships, numbering fifty-five, 87,400,000 rubles. This makes a total of 279,250,000 rubles, about \$150,000,000. No account is taken of the government harbor vessels, regular military transports, volunteer fleet transports, or vessels of the subsidized Chinese Eastern (Manchurian) company, or private Russian shipping companies plying on that date in the Pacific. The total cash value of the whole naval outfit is, therefore, almost equal to the Russian war loan of 300,000,000 rubles. This gives some notion of the value of the stake at hazard around Port Arthur.

Eighty-nine years have passed since the great Napoleon-the incarnate god of war -was defeated and finally overthrown on the battlefield of Waterloo. In this epochmaking battle French valor shone brilliantly, and although the eagles of France went down in disaster no dishonor attached to their defeat. Last week a monument in memory of Napoleon's soldiers who fell at Waterloo was unveiled on the field of that bistoric struggle. The monument was placed near the farmhouse where the "Old Guard" made its last stand. The design of the memorial is a striking one-a wounded eagle surmounting a tall shaft. Since Waterloo the eagles of France have been stricken even more grievously than they were by Wellington in 1815. In 1870 an army of 173,000 men surrendered at Metz to the German conqueror. It is impossible to conceive of the first Napoleon giving up a fight with an army of 171,000 valorous Frenchmen to follow his lead. The "Old Guard" of 1815 was composed of men who were willing to die, but never to surrender. France honors itself in honoring the vanquished heroes of Waterloo. Sentiment is not extinct in the Gallic heart. It has survived Sedan and Metz. "Wounded Eagle" may one day recover his strength and revive the giories of the "Old Guard."

Prisons in Japan resemble large country houses with many outbuildings, and do not either in the solidity or details of their construction, wear a penitentiary aspect The prisoners get food in proportion to their conduct and industry; those who do days, and they get with it also a little horse meat and potato or pea sauce. The labor is compulsory, but not severe, and been in public life, having been district the prisoner gets part of his earnings. though it amounts to little. The disci-He was elected to congress in 1866, and at pline is military, and serving a term in the formation of the Confederate States he prison does not impose an indelible stigma. Systematic efforts are made to improve the prisoners; all of the youths under nine After the reconstruction period Reagan teen years pass two hours each day in again was elected district judge, and later school. Even when their term of sentence is over they cannot be released till a surety He was elected United States senator in is found for their subsequent good behamain in prison and may do so for indefinite periods. Of late societies have been formed to care for the prisoners and to keep them under observation after they have been restored to society. Jail life there is accompanied by all the ameliorations of which it admits without impairing its disciplinary and reformatory character. Hon. William Randolph Hearst selected and when it is over the convict has a his reception room in the Empire suite of new chance in life, with no disabilities that diligence and good conduct may not over-

A private letter from Tokio received in London, speaks with great admiration of the service done by Japanese women as trained nurses. When the war broke out all of the male nurses in the hospitals were drafted into the field army and their places were taken by women, all of whom had had three years' training, largely under the the Hearst boom, and it's away up in the supervision of the Red Cross Society. The writer says that he was present recently at a series of serious operations in the University hospital at Tokio, where the instruments and dressings were entirely in the hands of women, and he declares that nothing could have been more skillfully done, or with greater attention to all the precautions of modern surgery. He then goes on to say that the Japanese authorities have been a good deal embarrassed by the conduct of certain wellmeaning Englishwomen who have persistently volunteered their services as trained nurses under the impression that their help would be invaluable. The Japanese, know ing their kindly intention, are unwilling to hurt their feelings, and are far too cour teous to tell them that they are in no need of either instruction or assistance, having an abundant supply of trained native attendants who are in all respects as competent as any Europeans.

That the Rhodesian dream of a Cape to Cairo railway through the heart of Africa will only be accomplished in a modified form is becoming evident. What the distant future may develop it would be rash to predict, but most engineers, and financiers as well, will be disposed to agree with Lord Cromer's recently expressed opinion that the very great physical difficulties in the way of a literal carrying out of such a railway project would make the cost of construction out of all proportion to its utility. Continuous communication by rail and river between Cape Town and the metropolis of lower Egypt is, however, a very different matter, and it is in this form that the project is being pursued. The Egyptian and Soudaness part of the work is already accomplished, and the lines from the south are now being extended to the Zambesi. That great river may be bridged this year, and the next link in the chain toward Lake Tanganyika, a section of 250 miles, will soon be under contract. In the meantime other African railway extensions are being pushed. Nearly \$9,000,000 is to be expended on the line to connect Berber and Suskin. a link which is regarded as essential to the development of the floudan. Prelim fnaries are under way, and construction work is to begin in the fall. The khedive is also credited with an intention to build a road to the Tripoli frontier to connect ultimately with the Tunisian system.

The present population of the Soudan is put by the "Soudan Almanao, 1904," at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, or about onefourth of the population in 1884, before the mahdi and his successor, Abdullah, founded the Dervish empire. Khartoum, the capital, under the Anglo-Saxon regime has a population of 8,000, while Omdurman, has greatly declined since Kitchenor's fateful victory in its vicinity, has still a population of 48,000. Recuperation is slow. Many tribes in the regions south, hock, missed, and suddenly sat down on north and east of Omdurman were almost exterminated by the Callph Abdullah, who

sale of .....

Regular Price \$20 to \$30 They are Going Fast

Every Business Suit goes for .... \$15 Every Outing Suit goes for ......\$15 Every Rain Coat (Ladies' or Men's) 33 off Every Straw Hat ..... 25 per off Every Pair Odd Trousers 33 off

This sale for cash only

This is our regular stock and there is absolutely no reservation on the articles advertised

1417 Farnam Street

also depopulated the western area occu-

before the people and their industries will

be much in evidence. The building of the

rallway connecting Khartoum with the

Red Sea-now taken in hand by Lord

Cromer-is expected to stimulate greatly

the repeopling of the fertile regions east

of the capital. Cotton growing is expected

to become an important industry in the

fine country between the White and Blue

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Where was Col. Moses P. Whetmore

Grover's cup of bliss is overflowing. A

wentieth century democratic convention

Among those who are not being "promi-

Campaign buttons and complimentary

newspaper notices are all right, but some

ation dressed in a sack coat, neglige shirt,

and loose trousers held in place by a

Congressmen and senators from all over

the United States will watch closely the

election returns from the Seventh Kansas

ment of 12,000 packages, Congressman Mur-

dock has talked other Congressmen out of

10,000 packages. Senator Long and Con-

tributed part of their apportionment in the

Austrict. Each one of these packages con-

tains five smaller packages.

gressman-at-large Scott have also dis

would have worn his palamas first.

Louis is the Hon. "Hod" Boles of Iowa.

he will probably survive the charge.

Judge Parker was 53 last May.

when the lights went out?

wildly cheered his name.

pled by the Bagara, his own tribe, by "Hallrume doesn't seem to be popular with you follows at Mrs. Starvem's boarding house."
"I should say not," replied Border, scornfully, "That follow always pays his board in advance."—Philadelphia Press. bringing the population en masse to Omdurman to support his authority and enoy the proceeds of his widespread plunderings. At the battle of Omdurman, the most destructive of recent times, almost the whole Bagara fighting force was wiped Russell Sage.
"They say he never had a vacation in his life." out. It follows that the successive vic tories of the Dervishes and the Anglo Egyptians have made the Soudan almost "You can tell that by lookin' at him. Every time he didn't take one it put a new wrinkle in his face."—Chicago Tribune. solitude, and many years must elapse

"Did your son play on any of his college athletic teams?"
"No, but he graduated with honors." "Well, of course that's something."-

PLEASANTLY POINTED.

Several ladies were discussing social post-tion the other day, when little Frances cut "I'm not disturbed about my social posi-tion, for I think I shall have all the social position that I have clothes for."—Detroit Free Press.

"Can you direct me, my man," asked the English tourist, "to a place where one may get a good drink?"
"Well," replied the thirsty pative, "I kin direct you to a place where two may get a good drink."—Philadelphia Press.

"How did that phrase, 'nip and tuck,' ever come into use, and what does it mean, anyhow?"

"The most natural supposition is that it was started by some man with a thirst. Whenever he wanted a nip he went and tuck it."—Chicago Tribune. nently . mentioned" for anything at St.

"And why did you insist upon standing by Miss Sniffem all through the reception? I know you don't like her."
"Of course I don't. Didn't you notice how my new tailor suit made her's look cold and dead?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer. people will not believe fame has really struck the man from Indiana until they see the Fairbanks 5-cent cigar. Col. Watterson complains that Senator Fairbanks parts his hair too low down on the side. But as this is the only low down STAND UP FOR NEBRASKA. thing that the senator can be convicted of,

Al. Bixby in Lincoln Journal.

Watson is too much of a fire eater for Nothing else political has quite the same spice of humor as the pictures of some of the newspaper illustrators who were not at the republican national convention at Chicago. To think of portraying the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana delivering his second speech to the president's nomin-

When Webster sought honor and glory, His name was put under the ban; But this is a different story— The office took after the man. leather belt! The Hon. Mr. Belveridge

It started out "cross-lots and crying,"
Determined the right thing to do;
It went after Tibbles a-flying
The moment he hove into view.

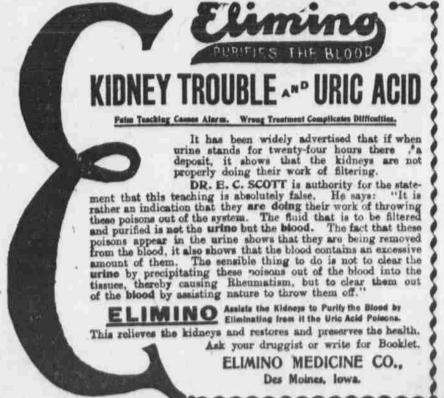
district this fall. It will be a test case as district this fall. It will be a test case as to what government garden seeds will do for a man. Besides his regular apportion—That fairly illumine his face.

He never dissembles or quibbles, His life is devoid of all flaws, That's why I am writing for Tibbles, And splitting my throat in his caus I wept when John Webster was pickled. In politics June twenty-first, But now I'm so thoroughly tickled, My fat sides are ready to burst.

## If you Can't Sleep

take half a teaspoon of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water just before retiring. To strengthen and quiet the nerves take

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