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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, 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 month of August, 1904, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Date. Rows include 1. 20,550, 2. 20,550, 3. 20,550, 4. 20,550, 5. 20,550, 6. 20,550, 7. 20,550, 8. 20,550, 9. 20,550, 10. 20,550, 11. 20,550, 12. 20,550, 13. 20,550, 14. 20,550, 15. 20,550, 16. 20,550.

Net total sales, \$97,711. Daily average, \$3,023. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1904. N. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The democrats have now annexed the Declaration of Independence as a campaign document. Ak-Sar-Ben's recruiting office has but a limited time yet to be open. Those who have not already enlisted must put it off no longer.

Perhaps General Linvitch's expectation of an attack upon Vladivostok may account for the rapidity of Viceroy Alexieff's removal from that place.

Peripatetic Americans in reduced financial condition will sympathize with General Kourapatkin. The dispatches say that Kourapatkin has at last reached Tie Pass.

The lack of harmony within the popocratic organization in Nebraska is only indicative of the greater lack of harmony within the national democratic organization.

General Kourapatkin has evidently changed his mind about eating Christmas dinner in Tokio. He apparently is not pleased with the temperature of his first reception.

That Georgia cracker, Tom Watson, appears to have shot a good many holes into Parker's chances in New York state, to judge by the amount of attention he is receiving at the hands of democratic journals.

The national democratic party may yet be sorry it did not take advantage of former Senator Allen's prediction and nominate Grover Cleveland. There would at least have been no doubt as to his policy.

Dispatches from Copenhagen say that the czar is in the habit of consulting clairvoyants and fortune tellers. He should exchange them all for a medium who can materialize a Russian army in the far east.

As Manitoba looks out over the great wheat crop, now almost completely harvested and safe, she hears a murmur from Winnipeg: "American money looks good to us, and this crop looks like a big wad of it."

With the officers of a wrecked financial institution indicted and a clew to the perpetrators of the Victor outrage, Colorado should in a short time be able to hold up its head again before its sister states.

Russians say that the Japanese have planned a general assault upon Port Arthur to take place Tuesday night. If they have really received such a report they should double their sentinels after dark Sunday and Monday.

Spain is planning to raise cotton in competition with the United States. Here is a form of rivalry much better than that at which Spain last tried conclusions with Uncle Sam because it also promises more for the Spanish people.

Colonel Youngusband has told Tibetans that, since Great Britain has completed its trade treaty, it has no political designs on the country, but astute Tibetans will keep one eye upon the union jack while following their usual pursuits.

FIGHTING THE BATTLE OVER.

The military maneuvers now progressing on the historic battlefield of Manassas have evoked desultory discussion concerning the causes which led to the disaster which befell the union army under General Pope in the last days of August, 1862. Major Watrous, a retired officer of the regular army, who participated at the engagement as a volunteer, has ventured to ascribe the signal defeat of the union armies to the lack of harmony among the generals commanding the various army corps and divisions, and especially to the tardiness of General McClellan and Franklin in marching their forces promptly from Alexandria to the battlefield as soon as they heard the echo of the guns in the fierce conflict.

To controvert this reflection upon the patriotism and loyalty of General McClellan, the World-Herald belittles the truth of history, making the assertion that when Pope's army, composed of the forces under Fremont, Banks and McDowell, encountered Stonewall Jackson and the confederates detached from Richmond by General Lee, McClellan, who had previously been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, sent Generals Franklin and Porter and every available soldier to reinforce Pope while he himself was detained at Alexandria, under orders.

With all due deference to Major Watrous and the military historian of the World-Herald, The Bee ventures to interpose a few corrections. Having been attached to the staff of General Pope during the memorable "on to Richmond" campaign, including the three days' fighting at and around Manassas, the editor of The Bee has a distinct recollection of the incidents that preceded the battle and occurred during and after the battle.

Major Watrous is eminently correct in his declaration that "the federal forces were most unfortunate in their chief commander, who was not equal to the emergency and did not inspire confidence in the subordinate commanders that were under his direction." It was not possible, however for Major Watrous, who was then a private in the ranks of a Wisconsin volunteer regiment, to form any correct estimate of the strategic blunders or the inexcusable shortcomings of the various brigade, division and corps commanders that were operating in the vicinity of Manassas, any more than a private in a Russian regiment retreating from Liao Yang can form a correct estimate of the generalship of General Kourapatkin or his subordinate commanders of divisions and brigades.

On the other hand, the military critic of the World-Herald shows a lamentable lack of historical exactness in placing Generals Fremont and Banks among the general officers under General Pope at the battle of Manassas. Fremont and Banks had both been defeated in the Shenandoah valley by Stonewall Jackson in June, 1862, in separate engagements and neither of these officers were in command of any of the troops that took part in the second battle of Bull Run.

It is the consensus of eminent military critics, as well as officers who were eye witnesses on the battle ground, that the disaster that overtook the union army at Manassas in 1862 was due to the incapacity of General Pope to handle so large an army. In other words, General Pope was not only outflanked, but overmarched and outgeneraled by Stonewall Jackson. On the second day of the battle General Pope boastfully telegraphed to President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton that he had won a glorious victory and confidently expected to bag Stonewall Jackson and his army, when as a matter of fact the union army at that very moment was shattered and on the point of retreat. It was only on the last day of the battle that reinforcements were ordered from the army camps near Washington. General Franklin marched with his division from Alexandria to the relief of Pope as promptly as it was possible for him to do, but he could not have retrieved the disaster even had he reached the battlefield on the last day of the battle.

There is absolutely no ground for the assertion that General McClellan was sulking at Alexandria while Pope was being whipped by the confederates. McClellan had been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac and the bulk of his army had been transferred from the peninsula and had joined the main army under Pope. Before they had reached Pope, however, Stonewall Jackson had maneuvered so as to strike the Alexandria railroad at Manassas, leaving Pope cut off from communication with Washington and compelling him to face about with confederates in the front, confederates on both flanks and confederates on the rear. Under such conditions the disaster at Manassas was a foregone conclusion.

VLADIVOSTOK NEXT.

It is announced that the Japanese are making preparations for another grand assault on Port Arthur, probably within a few days. Not much fighting has taken place there since the last general assault, but the Japanese have not been idle and very likely have received reinforcements. There is reason to expect that the assault for which preparation is being made will be a desperate one and it is by no means improbable will result in the capture of the stronghold.

In that event it is the accepted belief among experts that the siege of Port Arthur will be duplicated at Vladivostok. This is evidently the expectation also of the Russians, as indicated in the report that General Kourapatkin cannot have reinforcements from Vladivostok. The American naval attaché, Lieutenant McCully, who recently came out of Port Arthur, notified the Navy department from Mukden that he was leaving there for Vladivostok. As he is in the far east to see and learn it is naturally inferred that his going to Vladivostok is because he believes important events are likely to happen there in the near future.

When in the near future. When depends upon conditions at Port Arthur and it is the universal judgment that the Russians cannot much longer hold the place, though it is not doubted that they will fight to the last man to do so. Vladivostok is not so strongly fortified as Port Arthur and consequently would not present so great a task to the Japanese, but it is needless to say that it will be valorously defended and that its capture will cost many lives—a consideration, however, which does not deter the Japanese.

COREA JAPAN'S FARD.

Japan has taken Corea under her guardianship and in future will exercise a large control in the affairs of the Hermit Kingdom. By an agreement just concluded between the two governments Corea will have as a financial adviser a Japanese subject, also a diplomatic adviser who shall be a foreigner recommended by the Japanese government, which has already selected for this position an American, Mr. Durham White Stevens, who has been for fifteen years the counselor of the Japanese legation at Washington. The agreement further provides that the Korean government shall previously consult the Japanese government in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign powers and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as the granting of concessions to or the making of contracts with foreigners.

This places a limitation upon the independence of Corea, practically similar to that imposed by the United States upon Cuba. It is the logical sequel of the events following the outbreak of the war with Russia and is imperatively necessary to the security and future welfare of both Japan and Corea. As stated by the Japanese government, the financial embarrassment of the Korean government, which has long been a chronic condition, has been a constant cause of internal trouble and the chief hindrance to the development of foreign commerce. Japan will be able to regulate the financial affairs of the country so as to put them on a sound basis, to the advantage of both. So in regard to foreign affairs the Korean government has shown itself to be at once incompetent and corrupt and Japan has so great an interest in that country that it could not afford to allow it to have a free hand in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign powers. For years Russian influence was paramount at the Korean capital and was able to secure valuable concessions. Japan very properly determined to put an end to this and took steps to do so very soon after the breaking out of hostilities.

If Japan is finally successful in the war a new era will open for Corea, under Japanese protection and guidance. Left to itself the country would make no progress, but under the direction of the enlightened, liberal and progressive Japanese the resources of Corea will be developed and the kingdom may be brought to play its full part in the world system of production and consumption. Japan gives the assurance that in exercising supervision over the diplomatic affairs of Corea there is no intention to place an impediment on the legitimate enterprise of foreigners in the sphere of commerce and industry and the nations will accept the statement with confidence.

A PARLIAMENT OF PEACE.

Among the congresses which will meet in St. Louis in connection with the exposition perhaps none will command more general interest than that of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of Arbitration and Peace, which will hold a three days' session, beginning tomorrow. This will be the twelfth meeting of the union, aptly called by the secretary of the American Peace society the most important unofficial body of public men in the world. The organization was formed sixteen years ago in Paris and is composed of present and former members of the parliamentary bodies of all the nations of western Europe that have constitutional governments and of the United States, the branch in this country having been formed last January.

The union is of recognized high standing in Europe and exerts a considerable influence. It has to do always with practical questions which are pending, as well as with questions which reach further into the future, but which are equally practical. At the St. Louis meeting there will be discussed, among other topics, the extension of arbitration treaties which shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties, making them submit their differences to arbitration rather than resort to war. Another practical question is the reduction of armaments and it is expected that some conclusion can be reached in favor of a gradual reduction, which the foreign members of the union can work and vote for on their return home. Another matter to be discussed will be the freedom from capture of the property of neutrals when it is not designed for military purposes, a subject which is just now being most earnestly considered by all the nations. Still another topic to be discussed which is of present commanding interest will be the rights and duties of neutrals.

These are matters which are receiving the careful attention of the governments of all the civilized powers and the deliberations respecting them of the conference at St. Louis is reasonably expected to have an influence upon their final determination. It is announced that the Interparliamentary union will ask President Roosevelt to call a second peace conference similar to that held at The Hague, the members of which shall be empowered by their several governments to negotiate arbitration treaties with all nations represented at the conference. In reference to this one of the American members of the union said that this does not mean disarmament, but it does mean a great step toward universal peace. "We are not dreamers,

but practical statesmen, assembled to advance the arts of peace and further the commercial well-being of our several nations." A British member expressed the opinion that should the president call a second Hague conference his request be regarded as mandatory by the legislative bodies of all countries and by the heads of all foreign nations. He thought that such a conference, following the Russo-Japanese war, would be highly successful in advancing the principle of arbitration. A similar opinion was expressed by other foreign representatives. Undoubtedly the president would favorably consider a request for such a conference.

The Interparliamentary union has already exerted a good influence, especially in securing the adoption of the arbitration treaties which have been concluded between different nations. It may not be able to bring about all that it aims to accomplish, but its efforts for the promotion of international peace merit the heartiest commendation and encouragement.

REGULATING FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

Public attention is being directed more and more to the enormous growth in number and membership of fraternal insurance societies. New organizations are constantly springing up and the older societies have extended their operations to every state in the union and many to foreign countries. These fraternal organizations, while involved in much mysticism and secret signs and insignia of different kinds, are really huge insurance enterprises, and the amount of money they take from the people as dues and assessments makes a startling total. If the order is well managed by honest and conservative men, who are not mere self seekers, it is a boon to the man of small means who cannot see his way to insuring with the more expensive old line companies. If on the other hand the financial management is in the hands of men who seek only their own aggrandizement at the expense of those who trust money to them, a smash and a rude awakening are bound to come to the thousands who have contributed to the funds of the society.

It is here that we are confronted by the startling fact that notwithstanding the immense membership and the immense amount of money handled by these fraternities, they are the only insurance companies not subject to stringent supervision by public officials. Herein lies a vast field for fraud and graft. It is within the power of anyone so inclined and possessing the necessary business ability to organize one of these societies, and by mismanagement, if not dishonest management, to swindle the poor dupes who were persuaded to contribute of their hard-earned wages. A number of these societies can easily be recalled which were nothing less than huge grafting enterprises that collapsed in total wreck, because they were not begun on a sound financial basis or because of mismanagement or downright thievery on the part of the officials and organizers.

If we require, as we do, banks and regular insurance companies to be subject to state or national supervision and inspection as a necessary safeguard to the interests of the public in these days of grafting and fraud, every possible protection should be afforded to the provident wage earners of the nation who unite for mutual insurance in these fraternal insurance organizations.

Under existing conditions the only feasible method would be to have the supervision or inspection on the same plan as the state supervision of insurance companies. Regular publication of exhibits of the financial affairs of these fraternities, such as those exacted from other insurance companies operating within the state, should be required at intervals and everything possible done to enforce sound business principles and to weed out all "wildcat" schemes whose sole purpose is to defraud the public.

Such supervision would be not only a boon to the working men, merchants and professional men who make up the bulk of the membership of these organizations, but also a positive benefit to those fraternal societies which are safely and honestly managed. Those that then had the sanction of the state and were on a sound financial basis could appeal with confidence to the support of the public. On the other hand, such fraternal insurance organizations as were not on a firm financial basis and whose methods were unsound or speculative, might be excluded from operating and the public more effectually protected from loss.

We would commend this subject to the coming legislature for the enactment of a law that will provide a tangible way of safeguarding the interests of the fraternal insurance societies and their members.

Since his return from Europe E. H. Harriman has voluntarily taken the public into his confidence. Looking backward and forward, Mr. Harriman has sketched a rather reassuring bird's-eye view of the situation. "At present," declares Mr. Harriman, "we are recovering in this country from a period of excess, during which period we went too fast and too far in extension, production and building of plants and other facilities to serve the public needs. The demand of the public for these things was itself excessive, and capitalists replying to this carried things up too rapidly. The entire business fabric toppled of its own weight. It has not been destroyed, but it will take some little time to restore everything to a normal condition. During that time we shall see a demand for all staples and we shall see no boom in either the steel business or any other of the great staple industries."

Eight years ago the west was on fire with politics and the east was practically conceded to the republicans without a struggle. This year the conditions are reversed and the western business

man and working man pursue the even tenor of their way, while the only political excitement they observe comes in press dispatches from disputed territory east of the Alleghenies.

Since the dinner of the democratic editors in New York the New York Evening Post is so busy trying to counteract the effect of Henry Watterson's speech that it has found no space to devote to the interests of the democratic candidate for the presidency. And the Post was one of the papers which hailed Judge Parker as the Moses of the democracy.

It was Tennyson who sang of a "parliament of the world," but it may be America which will see the first practical steps taken in that direction. If St. Louis can mark its centennial with the inauguration of such a movement it is possible a grateful people will again gather in the Monument city to celebrate a nobler centennial in 2004.

Omaha has gotten back to the increase side of the comparative weekly clearing house statement, notwithstanding the depressing effects of the meat packing strike. Now that the strike has been declared off and the packing houses may be expected shortly to get under full head again, the clearing house figures ought to show up still better.

The New York Herald announces the declaration of a phenologist to the effect that Grandfather Davis is, structurally, a combination of Abraham Lincoln and Russell Sage. Tom Taggart has doubtless discovered that he is correct with respect to the Sage characteristics, but those of Lincoln are not so apparent.

Having failed to annex the Sixteenth street viaduct, the Chicago Great Western is now annexing the approaches to the viaduct by gradual approaches.

Civilization on New Footing. Chicago Tribune. Western civilization is permeating China. In another generation it will not be considered a disgrace for a Chinese woman of high rank to stand on a broad footing.

Funny Political Stunt. Kansas City Star. Was there ever anything in the whole record of American politics quite so funny as to see the democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 and in 1900 shying at Roosevelt on the plea that he is neither safe nor sane?

A General Grievance. Philadelphia Record. One of the inconveniences for which the advent of the automobile is responsible is the increased demand created for rubber. Rubber is of such universal use that any added consumption of sufficient volume to send up prices constitutes a general grievance.

Knocking His Old Associate. Baltimore American. Tom Watson is hammering away at the proposition that the democratic leaders of the south and west have dropped their old doctrine, not because they do not still believe in it, but in the hope that they may win by repudiation. And then, with hands raised, he exclaims: "What an attitude for the leaders of a great national party!"

A Royal Family Affair. Springfield Republican. Prussia's kings have had an excellent habit of taking wives from among their own people and this custom is now followed in the betrothal of the crown prince to the Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg-Schwern. The range of choice is wider at home, for the various states that now form the German empire maintain a dozen or more little courts left over from the feudal system, and each little court can boast of a royal or princely family. The choice of the Duchess Cecile, however, must have caused deep disappointment in sundry capitals outside of Mecklenburg-Schwern.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. An Emotional Critic Gets What Was Coming to Him. Philadelphia Record (dem.). A correspondent of the Record, who is nothing if not extravagant writes as follows: Editor of the Record: The Star Spangled Banner is the emblem of freedom. When, however, it casts its shadow over the graves of 300,000 murdered Filipinos, when it waves over children who never did us any harm—freedom's flag becomes a living lie. W. H. C.

Before ever freedom's flag had cast a shadow over a Filipino grave it had for eighty years been flung to the breeze over a land where millions of negroes were held in bondage, and had been hailed as the standard of freedom and inalienable rights bestowed upon man by the Creator. The unassailable Indians, Africans and Asiatics have not yet shown themselves capable, either in area of the republic or its acquired territories, of such self-government as has been established under the star flag. They have not been equipped by the Creator with all the needful capacity for maintaining life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness after our well established and successful methods. The flag beckons them on to the effort and protects them during the experiment. Whether or not the experiment of racial enfranchisement, carried forward upon the colossal plan of our present undertakings, is economically prudent or morally justifiable or politically expedient is another matter.

But the flag is all right. It stands for all attainable liberty compatible with human well being. SERMONS BOILED DOWN. Happiness is health of heart. Little sins never stay small. Short prayers bring quick returns. The shallow head soon gets sore. Time knows nothing of a reverse lever. Heavenly mindedness is not earthly blindness. The money must be measured by the man. A creed makes a good chart, but a poor track. No amount of polish can make a pearl out of a pebble. If the fool would follow up his folly he would soon forsake it. The wind does not whistle through the barn that is full of wheat. A man cannot have his interest in sin and keep his principle clean. The light of this world are not doing their shining before mirrors. Prayer is only a pillow at night when it has been an endeavor all day. The man who stands on his head always thinks he is holding up the world. Sanctification is a good deal more than feeling sore on the rest of creation. It is always easier to fight the dead sins of yesterday than to face the living ones of today. If you are doing no good to others you are doing much harm to yourself.—Chicago Tribune.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF The Omaha National Bank At the Close of Business Sept. 6th, 1904. RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$4,783,427.42. Overdrafts, 4,653.81. U. S. Bonds for Circulation, 430,000.00. Stocks and Bonds, 439,261.94. Banking House and Safety Deposit Vaults, 300,000.00. U. S. Bonds for Deposits, 428,000.00. Due from Approved Reserve Agricultural, 377,694.99. Due from Other Banks, 658,648.59. Cash on Hand, 1,251,736.76. Due from U. S. Treasurer, 25,800.00. \$7,796,812.42. LIABILITIES. Capital, \$1,000,000.00. Surplus Fund, 150,000.00. Undivided Profits, 2,324.43. Circulation, 600,000.00. Deposits, 5,025,583.99. \$9,736,912.42. Boxes to rent for storing Papers and Valuables.

OFFICERS: J. H. MILLARD, Pres. W. M. WALLACE, Vice-Pres. C. F. MCGREW, Vice-Pres. CHAS. E. WAITE, Cashier. FRANK BOYD, Asst-Cash. DIRECTORS: C. F. Millard, Guy C. Barton, C. H. Brown, N. W. Wells, B. F. McGrew, A. J. Simpson, Wm. Wallace, I. W. Carpenter, W. M. Burgess.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Chicago Inter-Ocean: One Chicago pastor who has just returned from his summer vacation has been presented with \$1,000 by his appreciative parishioners. This ought to settle the question whether or not a vacation pays. Brooklyn Eagle: We have nearly 14,000 Sunday schools with a membership of nearly 1,500,000 pupils. There are not so many Sunday schools in all the rest of the world. Again, we must be the most moral people on earth. Don't look at the news columns. Have faith. Philadelphia Press: The average minister in this country, with a salary of very much less than a thousand dollars a year, will look with interest upon the Archbishop of Canterbury when he comes here, for a clergyman with a salary of \$75,000 a year, and a palace thrown in, even if he is an archbishop, is a rare sight. St. Paul Pioneer Press: A curious instance of "hedging" was presented by Father John of Cronstadt, who, after predicting that seven daughters would be born to the czarina before a man child would arrive, prayed long and earnestly that his prediction might prove false. He won on the second "hunch."

Boston Herald: "The dim religious rays" which the poet speaks of as stealing through the stained glass windows of the great church are not in it with the big, distinct religious "raze" of \$45,214 which Rev. Dr. Simpson, the famous Christian Missionary Alliance exporter of New York, secured by his vigorous denunciation of selfishness at the Old Orchard camp ground last Sunday. New York Sun: There is one place on this continent where the shovel hat, silk apron, gaiters and buckled shoes of the archbishop of Canterbury will cause no sensation. In our state capital the Right Rev. Dr. Duggan is about in just such a predicament. The doctor also affects the Anglican signature, and his name as it appears on local registers is "William of Albany." It was under this inscription that a Methodist person wrote on one occasion "John of Schenectady."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Surely the czar's army is getting a run for its money. The pernicious activity of the Japs indicates a determination to grant no stop-over privileges at Mukden. In just such a predicament is the "subway tavern." If he and Carrie should see fit, they wouldn't do a thing to it. Perhaps this chairman's ire was kindled by a visit to his club. Of a little "burbon fire." Whatever his opinion of Bishop Potter is, evidently, with his vivid imagination, he thought of the "subway tavern." They have "dubbe" enough of their own. KATHERINE V. STILLWELL.

REST. Father Abram J. Ryan. My feet are weary, and my hands are tired. My soul oppressed—And I desire, what I have long desired—Rest—only rest. 'Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain, in barren ways; 'Tis hard to sow, and never garner grain, in harvest days. The burden of my days is hard to bear, But God knows best; And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer—For rest—sweet rest. 'Tis hard to plant in spring, and never reap; 'Tis hard to yield; 'Tis hard to till, and 'tis tilted to weep 'O'er fruitless field. And so I cry a weak and human cry; So heart-oppressed; And so I sigh a weak and human sigh, For rest—for rest. My way has wound across the desert years, And care's infost; My path, and through the flowing of hot tears. I pine—for rest. 'Twas always so; when but a child I laid 'On mother's breast; My weary little head; 'en then I prayed As now—for rest. And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er; For now the night is falling; Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore Where I shall rest.

Tired Eyes Don't expect tired eyes will cure themselves, you'll be disappointed if you do. If you go on allowing Your Eyes to smart, pain and annoy you, you may never again be able to make them strong. Neither can we. The time to have us help you is NOW. Remember your entire work is under our own personal supervision. We grind our own lenses—make our own frames. We are Exclusive Opticians. Huteson Optical Co., 213 South 16th Street, Paxton Block, OMAHA. Wholesale and Retail. Factory on Fremont. Established 1898.