PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year.

Daily Bee and Sunday, one year.

Iluatrated Bee, one year.

Sunday Bee, one year.

Seturday Bee, one year.

Twentieth Century Farmer, one year. DELIVERED BY CARRIER

Bee (without Sunday), per copy... 2c Bee (without Sunday), per week..12c Bee (including Sunday), per week..12c Bee (without Sunday), per week, ic Bee (including Sunday, per

Omaha—The Bee building.
South Omaha—City Hall building. Twentyfifth and M streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street.
Chicago—1849 Unity building.
New York—223 Park Row building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth street.
CORRESPONDENCE. OFFICES:

nuications relating to news and edi-natter should be addressed: Omaha

Bee, Editorial Department.
REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, avable to The Bee Publishing company, only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, st.:
George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Ree
Publishing company, being duly sworn,
says that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Daily, Moreing,
Evening and Sunday Ree printed during
the month of October, 1904, was as follows: 29,170 29,40020,43929,60030,150 .20.47020,240 Total. 915,940 Less unsold copies..... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to efore me this Est day of October, 1904.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

To judge from the incident at Che Foo Russia seems to be more anxious to save its prestige than to save its warships.

The Fontanelle club has at last ratified the republican nominations of Roosevelt, Mickey and Kennedy-after elec-

Until the pavements on our principal thoroughfares are renovated Omaha would do well to refrain from introducing the "see all" street cars.

The second division of the Russian Pacific squadrop has set sail and the coming week will be an anxious one for the wives and families of fishermen in the North sea.

There may have been no sentiment in the subscription of the Japanese loan ten times over in San Francisco because the Pacific coast is really looking toward the tion of this.

It is certainly deplorable that criminais confined in the Illinois penitentiary should go insane because they have no work to do; but it is infinitely worse that bonest men and women should starve for the same reason.

from Noah's ark. The Omaha Commercial club has appointed an international arbitration committee, with plenary powers to pay its own railroad fare coming and a going.

The 300 men and girls rescued at great danger to firemen from a five-story New York building probably realize now what can follow defective electrical wiring. but they may be too far from the Omaha city council to communicate their experiences.

Several heretofore cheap outlaws will do business throughout Wyoming on the ington. reputation of the Cody bandits until the latter are captured, and every fellow robbed will be the victim of no less important meenis than the men who killed

If that Kansah succeeds in proving to the United States supreme court that he has a right to sell liquor to Indians who have taken lands in severalty be will have proven that something regarding a prohibition state.

The raifroads will, as usual, put in Thanksgiving giving special rates for Thanksgiving day, but the announcenents fall to say whether the purpose is o boost the attendance of foot ball pames or to promote the family reunion it the dinner table.

Another thing the Douglas delegation to the legislature should not forget when it comes to charter revision, and that is to fix it so that the work of paying and repaving cannot be tied up indefinitely by warring contractors playing dog in the manger.

The United States marshal at Nome, and carry a big stick."

to tell just what congress is going to do about the tariff and a number of other expected that the fellows who predicted anme operations so early.

cising their power.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS. mated that there will probably be very good deal will depend upon the recommendations of the president in his anadvices a few days ago to eastern newscided what his message is to contain. currency or trust legislation. It is sug. be secured at the coming session. gested that in regard to these and other matters he will consult with the party leaders and doubtless to a great extent be guided by what they may think should commend themselves to the comnecessary and expedient. It is said that the president has received a great many suggestions from numerous sources as to what he should advise congress to do, but it is not likely that acted by the legislature of Wisconsin many of these will receive his serious during the coming winter. The emanciattention. He will continue, however, pation of American electors effected by to seek and to give due consideration to the Australian ballot law remains inthe counsel of the experienced and capa- complete unless it is supplemented by ble men in his own party whom he has the nomination of candidates by the hitherto consulted upon all important rank and file of the respective parties

questions.

The Washington correspondent of a ministration says that there is no likelihood that Mr. Roosevelt is to set himself up, as the opposition has predicted, as the party itself and undertake to by party miscegenation. make appointments, demand legislation and act in general as a dictator. There is own authority for the statement, that he indicates what will be the course of the president during his next administration. In regard to the coming session of congress there will undoubtedly be some important legislation in addition to the passing of appropriations, but it is not garding the tariff, while as to the socalled trusts it may be deemed wise to await the result of the enforcement of which be affiliates. existing laws before proposing any new legislation. It is understood that the Bureau of Corporations is steadily purcreated, that of ascertaining the nature of the organization and conduct of corand undoubtedly the president will be as to the result of the investigation. If it shall be found that any corporation is not complying with the law it is safe to the administration. It is possible that it will be shown to be necessary to

not be wholly without interest, but it is not expected that anything will be done which will effect a material change from existing conditions.

strengthen the law under which the

THE MASSACHUSETTS IDEA.

The election of a democrat as governor of Massachusetts promises to give that The white dove of peace has emerged state prominence in the discussion of tariff revision and reciprocity with Canada. Governor-elect Douglas has announced what he proposes to do in regard to these important questions. He will take it upon himself to have a commission appointed to investigate the tariff question and the question of reciprocity with Canada, this commission to be made up of business men, of manufacturers, of farmers, and to make a report to the legislature. Then he wants the legislature to refer the questions to the people and he believes when that is done the appeal will be noticed in Wash-

Perhaps this is a good idea. Of course there should already be a very thorough understanding regarding the tariff and reciprocity received a great deal of discussion before the people in the late campaign, but no harm can be done by having these subjects again submitted for the popular verdict. So far as reciprocity with Canada is concerned, there is reason to believe that a majority of the people of Massachusetts are favorable to it, the liquor traffic is to be learned even in but it is doubtful if they are prepared to go as far as Governor-elect Douglas would in the matter of tariff revision, as is fairly to be inferred from his remarks. on the subject. At all events, Mr. Douglas should be given a fair and full opportunity to test his idea and probably

THE TERRITORIES AND STATEHOOD Undoubtedly another effort will be made at the next session of congress for the admission to statehood of Oklahoma. Indian territory, Arizona and New Mexico and it ought to be successful. Whatever political considerations may have heretofore interfered with the creation of states out of these territories none can be now urged against their admiswho has been removed, and the two sion. Republican control of the governjudges who have been asked to resign ment is assured until March 4, 1909, with because of charges preferred against a very strong probability that it will be them now know what President Roose, prolonged at least four years beyond that velt meant when he said, "speak softly time. Consequently the party in power has nothing to apprehend from the admission of the territories, even in the It is now up to the political forecasters improbable event that as states they would be in opposition to that party.

The Washington Post makes an ear public questions, but it is hardly to be nest plea for according the territories statebood, which will be heartily apa democratic landslide this year will re- proved by the people of the west. "Rich in every resource necessary to make of the Union Pacific railroad. The sight them great and prosperous," says that of the Commercial club cohorts charging Our smlable popocratic contemporary paper, "the residents of these territories is busying itself now in a laudable ef- are suffering under handleaps, due to fort to fill the appointive offices under their territorial form of government, that the successful republican candidates. are almost intollerable. Nearly 500,000 Having tried its level best to prevent white citizens of the Indian territory. them from the appointive power, it is nearly all of whom are native-born city council has been revived, on the aseminently proper for it to undertake to Americans, are without schools, without sumption that Mayor Moores is about to relieve them of the necessity of exer- public roads, without proper courts, and take a protracted vacation. But Mayor

The second regular session of the It points out that New Mexico has been Fifty-eighth congress will begin Mon- clamoring for admission for more than day. December 5. It is already inti- thirty years and notes the astonishing should be passed at the coming session," preparation. According to Washington the congress discharge its obligation and to Jones, who pays the freight. duty to 3,000,000 enlightened, progrespapers, Mr. Roosevelt had not then de- sive, enterprising citizens of the repullic." If western senators and representa-He had not determined whether he will tives will show proper interest and zeal have any recommendations to make to in the matter the necessary legislation this congress on the subject of tariff, for the admission of the territories can

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Among the political measures that ing legislature is the proposed revision of the primary election laws, modeled after the direct primary law of Minnesota, which will, doubtless, also be enwithout the intervention of caucuses or conventions. In a measure this already over carefully. newspaper which stands close to the ad- has been done in the cities of Omaha and Lincoln, but the direct primary elections conducted by party committees are

Under the Minnesota law the primary elections of all parties are conducted by every reason to believe, and there is his public officers and election boards at the expense of the city or county, as the will pursue the same policy that he has case may be. Under this law the prihitherto followed with such success. It mary elections of all parties are held on is not to be doubted that this correctly the same day and in the same places in cratic party. "There weren't democrats voters for the general election that is to follow. Primary election days, like regular election days, are made legal holidays, and every voter entitled to participate in the succeeding election is given probable that anything will be done re- an opportunity to register his name, and at the same time and place express his choice of candidates of the party with

The process is very simple. elector first presents himself to the registrar to answer the various questions suing the duties for which it was pertaining to his qualifications as a voter, and when he makes declaration with what party he affiliates the regisporations engaged in commerce between trar hands him a primary election ballot the states and with foreign countries, of his party, which he fills out in the registration booth before retiring. Those able to inform congress in a general way who have no party affiliation do not vote. although they are registered for the succeeding election.

As there is but one registration day, say that it will be called to account by the registration expenses are very much reduced. With the expense of conducting the primary election and printing of ballots paid by the public, political can-Bureau of Corporations acts, though didates are relieved from paying an entrance fee, and poor men are thus rethere has not as yet been any intimalieved from all obligation of borrowing The coming session of congress will the money to pay their filing fee or acreturn expect to receive favors that cannot be granted without detriment to the public interest. Most important of all, the compulsory registration of all voters on one day insures a full attendance at the primaries and consequently a full and this country strong enough to control even free expresssion of the party's choice.

It is a long lane that has no turn. The city has given away millions of dollars worth of streets and alleys for railroad right-of-way, but this policy must have an end some time, and might as well have an end now. There is no more reason why the city should donate tracts of land or streets and alleys to streets and alleys to merchants and manufacturers without compensation; and there is no more reason why the city cated, to corporations that propose to erect grain elevators than it would be to donate such tracts and streets to a proper course to pursue with lands belonging to the city, whether laid out in streets or alleys or town lots, is to exact an annual royalty for their use on a Had the city done so from the outset the city taxes in Omaha would be very much lower than they are today.

It has been figured out that if all the counties who are indebted to the state would pay up their delinquent taxes the state would soon walk on velvet; but, unfortunately, all the counties, or, for that matter, most of the countles have not been and never will be able to collect all the delinquent back taxes, either for themselves or for the state, because the delinquent persons have either moved to heaven or migrated to other unkhown and unknowable abodes, and very large tracts of land have trans-

ferred themselves from Nebraska to Iowa or the bottom of the Missouri and Platte rivers, and thousands of lots in paper towns have been transformed into corn fields, beds of sunflower, golden rod and Russian thistle. It would be hoping against hope, therefore, to bank on a complete clean-up of delinquent taxes of state, county and municipal by the process of the scavenger law or the

The Omaha Commercial club is preparing to take up the fight against railroad discrimination, and as a first step has recruited its membership by the addition of John N. Baldwin, boss politician upon the railroads with Baldwin at their head will be worth going miles to see.

perambulating house mover van.

The periodic rumor of a plan to de pose Mr. Zimman as president of the deprived of the power to provide these Moores' health is improving very rap a fresh attack of the disease?

essentials to civilization and progress." idly and the well defined rumor mongers will have to take another respite.

The Interstate Commerce commission development of Oklahoma in the last six amuses itself periodically by hauling the little legislation beyond the passage of years as fully establishing her claims to traffic managers of the various ratiroads the regular appropriation bills, but a recognition and admission as a state. "A over the gridiron, but while this periodic bill granting statehood to the territories lid-lifting off the railroad kettle may entertain and instruct the Interstate Comnual message, which is now in course of declares the Post. "In no other way can merce commission, it affords no relief

One of the problems with which the State Retail Dealers' association proposes to wrestle at its annual meeting is house. The most effective way, it seems to us, would be to sell better goods at the same prices or the same class of goods at lower prices.

Despite the fact that Iowa is repubican by overwhelming majority the politicians are all at sea and will not know where to drop anchor until they learn the fate of the biennial election amendment. Without an annual state election Iowa will cease to be one of the political ba-

A Point Worth Considering.

Chicago News. When all the railroads get ready ombine into one big system they should take down the supreme court decision in the Northern Securities case and read it

The Age of Miracles.

Chicago Post, With the prohibitionists carrying an clear too expensive and more or less tainted tion district in Kentucky and the republicans capturing Missouri, the recent cam paign of 1904 proves that the age of miracles is not past.

> Wisdom Above the Wreckage. New York San.

Smiling Tom Taggart 's the wisest cluc dator of election results that has yet appeared above the wreckage of the demo conjunction with the registration of enough," says Hon. Tom. A great man is the hero of French Lick

New York Tribune. It now appears that Vice President Fairbanks is entitled to a good deal of the credit for swinging Missouri into the re-The senator, against the judgment, it is said, of the national committee, insisted on speaking in Missouri, and the result has amply justified his confidence and political sagacity.

Remedy for Disfranchisement. Philadelphia Press.

If congress were to pass an act, as pr posed by some republicans, to carry out the constitutional provision reducing the representation in congress of any state that disfranchises any considerable number of its voters, the southern states would perhaps change their methods in that respect. The spectacle of a few states always "electing" by a small vote the representatives of a certain party, regardless of the upheaval in all of the remaining states, is not encouraging.

Moving in the Trust Matter. Indianapolis News.

The administration has moved promptly in the trust matter. We are assured that proceedings will be taken to stop the rebute evil as it has manifested itself in the dealings of the Harvester and the Steel trusts with the railroad companies through terminal roads owned by them, and that the Beef trust will be called to account for its alleged failure to obey the injunction issued against it. We hope that there will be no delay in this matter. For, irrespective of the evils of trusts, it is important that they should learn that they are responsible to the government and the law, and that there is a power in the trusts. That is a lesson that needs to

"AUDACIOUS AND CHEEKY."

Bryan's Proposals and a Possible Counterpart of Them.

New York Times (ind. dem.) We have not to go back very far in the history of our politics to find a close and exceedingly instructive parallel to the present situation. Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 certain states of this railroads than it would be to donate union seceded and there was a war. During that war in the year 1864 there was held a presidential election, in which the eleven states in rebellion did not vote. The republicans had 214 electoral votes to should donate without compensation twenty-one for the democrats. There was streets, either vacated or to be va- another presidential election in 1868-three years after peace was established-but while the war and its memories continued to be the dominant influence in our pollties. In that year the republicans seplaning mill or a shoe factory. The cured 214 electoral votes to eighty for the democrats. In the presidential election of 1872 the republicans won 286 electoral votes; owing to the death of Horace Greeley, the democratic candidate, the electors chosen by that party scattered their votes, but basis readjusted every five or ten years for the democratic vice presidential candiin proportion to their market value, date forty-seven votes were cast. After the presidential election of 1872 the democratic party was in very much the situation in which it now finds itself. It had had three terrible defeats, closely corresponding to 1896, 1900 and 1904. The leading democratic editor of the west applied to it an unpleasant epithet, indicating that it was dead and ought to be buried. The party seemed to be without a future, without hope.

If in that solemn hour Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, Mr. Robert Toombs and Mr. John B. Floyd had announced that the democratic party had been thus brought nigh unto death through the pusilianimous course of the war democrats of the north; that the northern democrats had had their try at a presidential election, and must now give way to the democrats of the south, who held bolder views concerning state rights and secession; that there was "no middle ground;" that the political doctrines of the confederacy must be adopted as the demo cratic platform, and that they, Davis, Stephens, Toombs and Floyd, had resolved to take hold of the party and reorganize it. would not the situation then have been in all essentials a counterpart of the situation

The prime cause of democratic debility tion and disorganization in the year 1872. when after vainly casting about for a candidate of its own the party had to take up with a candidate of the liberal republicans, was the fact that the greater part of the democracy had been engaged in the secon sion and in making war upon the union. The prime cause of democratic debilitation in this year is the fact that in the two presidential contests preceding 1904 the party had for its leader Mr. William J. Bryan and tor its platforms a collection of doctrines alien to the democratic faith and notably, the doctrine of free, unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 Would a proposed reorganization of the party by Mr. Davis, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Poombs and Mr. Floyd in 1872 have been in any measureable degree more audacid and cheeky than the plan of reorganization under his leadership which Mr. Bryan now puts forth? When the patient lies at the point of death from a prolonged and wasting disease, what is the best cure for himJOHNSON OF THE GOPHER STATE.

Gossip About the Democrat Elected Governor of Minnesota. Over 10,000 people, representing all tribes on the reservation, gathered within the limits of St. Peter last Monday to greet John A. Johnson, governor-elect of Minne-

and it never heard such a political racket as the victorious enthusiasts put up. For a day and the greater part of the night there was a concatenation of brass bands, tin horns and impetuous voices. It was a great day for Johnson, but not as great as election day, when the voters of Minnesota, after piling a plurality of 125,000 how to get away with the cat-mail order for Roosevelt, turned around and elected Johnson, democrat, governor of the state by a plurality of 13,000.

> Robert C. Dunn, the republican candidate, had for several years been looked upon as the logical candidate for the republican nomination, but he won the honor only after a bitter factional fight which split the party. Johnson was nominated by the democrats when there was but the faintest hope of electing him. The nomination was given him in the nature of an empty honor, and, as far as the party managers were concerned, the incident was losed when the convention adjourned.

> But Johnson, always vigorous, always carnest and sincere, took his nomination seriously. No sooner had the campaign entered upon its first stage than he and a handful of friends began a most vigorous agitation. The faction of the republican party which had practically forced the nomination of Dunn drafted into service Senators Nelson and Clapp and made strenuous efforts to counteract the tide setting in toward Johnson,

Meanwhile Johnson, who is of Swedish parentage, was making a house-to-house canvass of the state. The fact that he is a Swede and a native of Minnesota appealed to the large Swedish population, and his progress alarmed the republican managers. The newspapers of the Twin Cities took up his cause, tentatively. With one exception they did not support Dunn with anything approaching vigor or effectiveness. His record as state auditor was assailed by newspapers of all political creeds, but the chief fault found with him was that his personality was not acceptable to the

At this stage of the campaign a series of slurring attacks upon the lowly parentage of Johnson began to circulate. Circulars, widely distributed, but the authorship of which could not be traced, announced that his father had died a pauper. This statement was backed up by an affidavit. Stress was laid upon the fact that his mother had taken in washing. The intent was clearly to prove that Johnson had suffered his father to die a pauper when he could have supported him.

Then Minnesota experienced the sensa tion of the campaign. A republican po litical writer investigated the entire story and told the true history of John A. John son's life, with all its pathos, its heart aches, its struggles and achievements Born in St. Peter, Minn., of Swedish parents he was forced when yet a child to take up hard labor or starve. His father had become addicted to drink. John was handicapped because his mother was not in robust health. The family was large and must be fed and clothed, but the box was brave of heart, and he won. The father, after many lapses, drifted away from home and became an inmate of the Hennepin county poor house.

From the time he was 14 years of age the boy, with what help his mother could give, was practically the sole support of the family. He did whatever work he could obtain. At night he studied. His schooling had been irregular, but he gradually educated himself to the point where he was eligible to a position in a newspaper office. He had won the respect and confidence of the entire community, which was his chief capital. But he saved his money invested his dollars, became a man of property and eventually was elected to the

He is the only democrat elected in the state. He is married and has two chil dren. He lives at St. Peter, where he publishes and edits a daily paper. Nominated by the democrats, he was elected by the people, and today they are predicting that the man whose mother took in washing may yet be a candidate for president of the United States. A democratic paper here made the first suggestion along this line in its issue recently.

A coincidence of the campaign was that Johnson's opponent also is a newspaper man, as are also the chairmen of the two state central committees.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Mileage, Tonnage, Earnings and Relation of Expense to Income. New York Times.

Some statistics of general interest may be gleaned from the statistical tables in the advance sheets of Poor's Manual for 1904. At the beginning of the current calendar year the mileage of railroads in operation in the United States was 206,876 niles, showing an increase of 7,191 miles in use during 1962. The totals of railway business, as nearly as they can be learned. are as follows: Rev. train mileage:

Mixed	548,680,505 22,288,855
Total Passengers carried Passenger mileage Tons of freight moved Freight mileage	696,949,925 20,894,696,421 1,306,628,858 71,292,198,079
Earnings: Passenger Freight Miscellaneous	
Total	502,508,512
Total available revenue\$	681,990,996
Payments: Interest on bonds Other interest Dividends on stock Miscellaneous Rentals interest Dividends Miscellaneous	239, 426, 707 8, 690, 451 164, 549, 147 61, 336, 614 38, 675, 121 36, 125, 168 21, 320, 600
Total payments	560,113,908 121,880,988
As compared with 1902 the total	

There was a gain of something over a thousand millions in the number of passengers carried, and a gain in the freight movement of nearly 115,000,000 tons. That the tendency is not toward a cheapening of the service of the railroads will be seen from the following comparisons:

1902. \$2,887 2,830 7.61 2.01 The ratio of operating expenses to earn-

ngs. 68.96 per cent, was higher than for

any year since 1897, when it was 69.74 per

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

THEIR LOSS AND OUR GAIN.

Notable Changes in the Tides of Emteration. Hoston Transcript.

Some earnest efforts have been made in Ireland to check the tide of emigration from that country. There have been attempts to put both the agricultural and the many lacturing industries of the island upon a more substantial and profitable basis, and it was expected that the recent land act would tend not merely to keep Irishmen at home, but even call back to their native land some who had left it to better their fortunes in some other. But the operation of that act has not been entirely satisfactory. The prices charged by the landlords are regarded as almost prohibitory in many cases, and though conditions have doubtless improved for those who remain, the New World continues to present attractions that the youth of the country do not find it easy to resist.

Chesp fares have also given a fresh impulse to emigration, and Consul Stephene at Plymouth, England, reports that the British press is calling attention to the departure not only of Irishmen, but of Coralshmen, to this country. Over 22,000 of the former have already left Ireland this year, and the present exedus is at the rate of about 2,000 a weak. This drain is upon the best of the peasant class and makes the proportion of undesirables, at least from an industrial point of view, all the more marked.

This is a new movement or a recrudesence of an eld one. Irish immigration during recent years has shown a very marked falling off, while that from southern Europe has been constantly increasing. Now, Italy is sending to us fewer and Ireland more. The flight of the Cornishmen is due to the depression of the mining industry at home. It is not strange that England contemplates this depletion with some apprehension. Unlike Italy it is not yet so congested that it has to encourage its subjects to leave it.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Complete returns from Hawaii show that Prince Cupid has been re-elected delegate to congress from that territory, "Let joy be unconfined.

William M. O. Dawson, the republican governor-elect of West Virginia, is 50 years old and began life as a printer, then became an editor and is now a lawyer.

The Japanese are preparing a welcome for the Baltic squadron. It has not yet been decided where the Formosa fishing fleet will meet Rojestvensky's wonders. Prof. Hoffa, the Berlin surgeon, who has just operated successfully upon Mrs.

denounce it as unclean,
And may say to its distavor every bicominthing that's mean;
They may tell us that its users will admission be denied Arthur Paget, has invented a small machine for the exercising of the muscles of mission be denied
When they reach the golden portal of the land on yonder slue.
But their bitter condemnation and abuse can never wipe
From the list of things we hanker for the injured limbs. Former Justice D. Cady Herrick, defeated andidate for governor of New York, sailed for Havana. Justice Herrick says that on his return he will set about earning his

living and will open a law office in Albany and probably one in New York. It is homely in appearance, not at all a work of art;
In a bric-a-brac collection it could never play a part;
As a decorative object in the home is cuts no ice,
And the wealthy ones would elevate their pages at its price; Bryant B. Brooks, governor-elect of Wyoming, was born in Massachusetts and went to Wyoming in 1881 and worked as a cowboy near Cheyenne. He is a self-educated and self-made man, and has large

stock, land, bank and other interests.

Sherman Bell, adjutant general of Colorado, announces as a result of the defeat of Governor Peabody and the invitation to deported miners to return to Cripple Creek that he will leave the state. He says he is going to Mexico to manage a stock, land, bank and other interests.

Boza Kleniewska, a Polish countess, is a student in the Iowa State college study- Take a man who's worth his millions and ing agronomy. Her early education was acquired in a convent school at Breslau.

Who smokes the choicest brands tobacco lands. When he and after coming to America she studied for a time at a school in Germantown. Chewing at the end of treasures you or I could not afford—
And when daily cares are over catch him in his snug home den
And it's safe to make a wager that in nine times out of ten
He will not be drawing comfort from a half-smoked Cuban "snipe."
But be holding sweet communion with a Corn

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"You seemed to be having a very long seance with father last night. Didn't you get a chance to ask him for me?"
"No. He was sitting between me and the door."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Young Widow (to partner at ball)—Mr. Crogan, I've made a wager of a pound of chocolates that you are a single man.
Mr. Crogan—Ye've lost, ma'am. I'm wan av thriplets.—Chicago Tribune.

Sally Gay-And after you rejected him-1 Dolly Swift-Oh, he married disgustingly yell-Puck.

"Have you done anything to inspire public confidence in you?"
"My dear str." answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't seek to inspire confidence. I am lucky if I can avoid inviting suspicion."—Washington Star.

Rameses was watching the embalmer put the mummy case on his recently deceased prime minister.

"There," he said, with a sigh of relief, "I guess that will hold him for awhile."—Philadelphia Press. The Fierce Fellow-So you wouldn't say that Longfellow was a liar, eh? The Mild Man-No; but if he were con-ducting a newspaper I should not hesitate

in he puffs the weed in public or at

A MATTER OF HEALTH

Absolutely Pure

IAS NO SUBSTITUTE

to assert that he had an exclusive news

Balley-What time were you up Sunda

morning?
Galley-Four o'clock.
Balley-What! Do you mean to say you got up at that hour?
Galley-Oh, when did I get up? That's different. Half-past eleven.-Philadelphia

"That fullback is an awful faulthinder "That's natural."
"Why?"

"Because he's the man who does the punting and he always has a kick coming."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cholly—So Miss Tartun locsened up and said a good word about me, did she?

Archie—Yes; she said that when one got better acquainted with you one found you were not half as big a fool as you appeared to be.—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you mean to say you washed you ace, Tommy?" demanded that youngsier

"Yes'm," replied Tommy.
"Nonsense! It's just as dirty as ever."
"Mebbe the dirt's on your glasses, ma.
Wipe 'em off."—Philadelphia Press.

A CORN COB PIPE.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

They may how against the treasure tall their lungs are out o' whack.
With their sharp denunciation try to rip it up the oack.
They may rail against the practice, may denounce it as unclean.

Corn

face. Tommy?"



Spaulding &

Goldsmiths, Silversmiths and Jewelers importers of

Diamonds, Precious Stones, Watches and Art Goods Producers of

Rich Jewelry and Silverware We are showing many novelties in gold and silver and art things. exclusive in design

Special and artistic designes furnished

Send for our 186 Petite Calendar. Spaulding & Co Jackson Blvd., Cor. State St. Chicago.

Fifty Years Ago



You had to hunt around for choice mortgages and go gunning for your interest, and take it in wildcat money (sometimes) and worry lest the "bottom dropped out of things," didn't you?

Now all that is changed. You have the collective mortgages of the Conservative Savings and Loan Association (based on high grade securities), and comparative immunity from worry and loss.

Pretty good interest, too-6 per cent compound. Over a million of assets. The safest invest-

ment proposition in Nebraska. Do you know about the "Conservative?" If not, better get in touch with as at once.

The Conservative Savings & Loan Association 209 South Sixteenth Street, OMAHA, NEB.