

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: I, George B. Tarkenton, 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 March, 1905, was as follows: 1. 27,600 2. 27,570 3. 28,060 4. 30,700 5. 30,900 6. 28,070 7. 27,650 8. 28,800 9. 27,900 10. 28,950 11. 30,810 12. 31,000 13. 27,950 14. 28,200 15. 27,950 16. 27,540

Net total sales, 885,253. Daily average, 28,594. GEO. B. TARKENTON, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company. M. E. HUNAGAN, Notary Public.

It looks as if the secretary of the National Purify conference would like very much to have Omaha help replenish the national organization's treasury.

The attorney general says that he would like to have the Bartley bond case settled. The people will agree with him provided he will amend by adding the word "right."

A person only realizes how much the United States got out of the war with Spain when he sees a report of the movement of gunboats on active duty in the Philippines.

When it comes to abolishing fee offices the World-Herald will be expected to apply the same rule to the democratic sheriff that it seeks to apply to the republican supreme court clerk.

Since the Washington base ball club has won a game from Boston, people should not look upon a victory by Topeka as a foregone conclusion, for this may be the season for the under dog.

Russian guards who are being instructed not to read revolutionary proclamations may escape by pleading that they cannot tell what is revolutionary until they shall have read it.

There can be no doubt that the political campaign is really in progress in Great Britain despite the government, since the words of Lord Beaconsfield are being quoted on Primrose day to the discomfiture of the conservatives.

The freedom with which the general solicitor of the Santa Fe railroad admits that the railroads disregard the law in forming combinations leads one to believe that some of them obey the law only when it is to their own advantage to do so.

Minister Barrett tells how he stopped trouble between the Panama government and its soldiers who wanted their pay. After this showing President Castro may have a better understanding of American's attitude toward the South American republics.

The Illinois legislature is still wrestling with primary election legislation, but the two branches seem about as far apart as they can get. No one has yet been able to devise a bill that would insure re-election to every lawmaker who should want it.

The council has conferred a high honor upon the solitary democrat who holds down a seat in that body by deputing him as its representative at the birthday celebration of Ulysses S. Grant that is to be held at Galena, April 27. But who will pay the freight?

The Burlington Hawkeyes says that should the government be granted the right to fix freight rates the value of Iowa farms would decrease. Does the Hawkeye mean that Iowa farmers have been enjoying reduced rates not accorded to those of other states?

There is room for just a faint suspicion that the disclosures in the Niedringhaus investigation to the effect that one of the big brewers guaranteed part of the republican campaign fund in the last election may have had something to do with Governor Folk's suddenly acquired zeal for Sunday closing.

One drop of vinegar will sour a pan of milk, but 800 school boys and school girls should not allow themselves to be soured and stampeded because two Japanese boys want to participate in the benefits of an American free public school. So long as "equality before the law" remains inscribed upon the great seal of Nebraska the public schools of this state must be maintained for the benefit of all without discrimination as to race or color. Children with oblique eyes are no more to be nosed than children with kinky hair, fat noses or big lips.

WILL THERE BE REVOLUTION?

There is said to be apprehension at St. Petersburg of an extensive revolutionary outbreak in the empire at the beginning of the coming month. The Russian capital is at present according to late reports, in practically a state of siege. Troops occupy that portion of the city where the workmen are massed and the tension is great. Elsewhere the revolutionary spirit is said to be active and spreading and it is said that the government is not now disposed to send any more soldiers out of the country, fearing that to do so would endanger domestic peace.

It is impossible to say how much credence is to be given these reports. There has been so much talk within the past year of revolution in Russia being imminent that one is naturally inclined to doubt whether the current reports have any more substantial basis than those which preceded them. Unquestionably there is a strong revolutionary feeling in the czar's empire. Hostility to the bureaucracy and a desire for its overthrow are very general and very earnest. But it is not organized, it has no leadership and it is in no respect in a condition to start and carry on a revolution. The government is vigilant and alert. There is no point or place in its vast domain where revolution might be hatched that is not securely guarded. The military and police systems are spread throughout the empire and while they are not always able to give protection against the bomb of the terrorists, they can hold in check the revolutionary element.

An observant American recently returned from Russia says there is no such thing as national unity or pride there. The body of the people are not Russians, except for their compulsory adherence to the laws of the country. Russia is made up of innumerable little entities that do not join in national spirit and because of this lack of homogeneity a national revolution cannot be expected in the near future. It will come in time, but that time is probably remote. It is not so easy a matter as may commonly be supposed to organize revolution and it is especially difficult in a country like Russia, where the people are so completely overawed and dominated by the military power. Under the system that prevails there the people are not permitted to bear arms except by police permission. Mobs that have only sticks and stones with which to fight can do no very great damage and are powerless against disciplined soldiers. A regiment of Cossacks will disperse fifty times their number of unarmed civilians, as was shown in St. Petersburg last January.

The fact appears to be that while there is a great deal of sentiment in Russia hostile to the bureaucratic government and it seems to be increasing, no other country is more securely safeguarded against revolution. It is useless to conjecture what may come in the future. It seems hardly possible that the Russian system of government, opposed as it is to the spirit of the age, can very much longer be maintained. Autocracy will have to yield something to the people. But at present there appears to be very little danger of the government having to deal with a revolution.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

Within sixty days from its passage, or not later than June 1, the city council is required by the new charter to redistrict the city into twelve wards, "the boundaries of which shall be defined by ordinance and shall be equal in population as near as may be." Incidentally each ward shall be divided into election precincts for the purpose of registration and election, but no further division or change of ward and election districts can be made thereafter unless ninety days or more prior to a general or city election.

In view of the fact that only six weeks remain between now and the limit fixed by the charter for final action on the redistricting of the city, no time should be lost in the preparatory work that will be required for a proper readjustment of the ward and election district boundaries. The total registered vote at last fall's election aggregated 21,187, which taken as a basis for the reapportionment of the city would give 1,762 voters to each ward.

The problem that will confront the council in redistricting the city will be whether any of the existing wards should retain their present boundaries, or whether entirely new boundaries be made for all the wards on geographical lines regardless of the political complexion of any particular section or subdivision.

The first question that naturally presents itself will be whether any change in the ward boundaries that would merge parts of two or three wards would interfere with the rights of the present members to continue to represent their respective wards, regardless of the proposed change. On that score, it seems to us there can scarcely be a difference of opinion. While the new charter requires councilmen to be residents of the wards from which they are elected, it also provides that the members of the present council shall continue to hold their positions as such until the expiration of their terms in May, 1906.

The change of boundaries and the addition of three wards could not vacate the seats now occupied by members of the council. This view, it seems to us, is strengthened further by the fact that the three additional wards created by the charter are to be represented in the council by the members that now represent the territory out of which the new wards will be carved until three additional councilmen shall have been elected in May, 1906. It naturally follows that a change of boundaries would not affect the tenure of office of members of the present council, even if the whole nine were thrown into one ward, which is not possible, whatever the new ward boundaries may be. Assuming that this is the correct in-

terpretation of the charter, it would seem to us to be eminently appropriate that the redistricting of the city should be on geographical lines rather than on political lines. While the members of the council will hereafter, as heretofore, be required to reside in their respective wards, they will all be elected at large, it matters nothing how their respective wards are bounded. On the other hand, having divested the redistricting of the city of all political considerations, it must be apparent that a division of the city on lines that will harmonize the interests of property owners within the respective wards and equalize as near as possible the population of each ward, would be most desirable in every respect.

FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

A new organization that is to work in the interest of industrial peace, the Civic Federation of New England, has just opened headquarters in Boston. While an independent body, it is allied in purpose and methods with the general movement for industrial peace which has been carried on for several years by the National Civic Federation. It is explained that the promoters of this movement believe in evolution rather than revolution and would make practical the idea that personal acquaintance, mediation, conciliation and direct agreements, rather than strikes and lockouts, are proper methods of settling industrial differences. They hold that when a better understanding is sought in season it will usually avail to prevent strife. It is not contemplated that the federation shall intervene in industrial difficulties except by request or consent of both parties.

Plans for the immediate future include the formation of local conciliation committees in all the important industrial centers of New England. There can be no doubt that this organization will be able to accomplish a great deal for the promotion of industrial peace and as an indication of the interest that is being taken in this cause, than which there is none more important for the welfare alike of capital and labor, it is to be heartily welcomed and given all possible encouragement. The National Civic Federation has perhaps not accomplished quite all that was hoped for from it, but unquestionably it has done some good and is destined to do more. The New England federation will have a field of its own and a very important one and if properly conducted ought to prove exceedingly useful.

NOT A JUNKETING TRIP.

The projected visit of Secretary Taft and a number of members of congress to the Philippines appears to be regarded in some quarters as purely a junketing trip. The secretary of war has taken occasion to say that such is not the case and that there is no ground for the statement that it will cost the government \$50,000. He explained that Governor Wright of the Philippines invited ten senators and twenty representatives to visit the islands this summer, with the view of getting substantial free trade between the archipelago and this country. The Philippine government will pay for their transportation and the congressmen will pay all their other expenses. As to Secretary Taft, he of course will go as the representative of the government, having the duty of investigating conditions in the islands and as secretary of war consulting with the Philippine commission. He estimates that the entire cost of the expedition to the government will not exceed \$10,000. Secretary Taft continues to take a very deep interest in the affairs and the future of our oriental possessions and the desirability of his going there to make a personal investigation of conditions and recommend measures for advancing the industrial and commercial interests of the archipelago cannot reasonably be questioned. In doing so he will show a proper devotion to his duty. As to the visit of the congressmen, it will undoubtedly result in giving them information that will be valuable in guiding their judgment regarding future legislation, which ought to be worth the estimated cost to the Philippine government. There is nothing in the matter to which any fair objection can be made and the explanation given by Secretary Taft ought to convince everybody that it is not to be, as has been alleged, "a colossal government junketing excursion."

PRESIDENTS AND PASSES.

Interest in the more exciting features of President Roosevelt's present outing in the blessed snows of the West, was heightened from the important announcement that has been given out by the officials of one of the western roads upon which he is being traveling. In this statement the officials of the road, always forthcoming, "The president's train on this road will be paid for at regular rates and all bills for transportation will be settled through the auditing department of the Pennsylvania road and will be paid for by the president. The only special courtesy which will be permitted to the president will be permission to ride on the engine through Red Rock canyon."

This is a noteworthy and gratifying departure from the custom followed in the past by presidents and other high officials of the government when traveling about the country. The complacency with which the incumbents of the chief magistracy have accepted these "courtesies" from private corporations has been one of the distinctly discreditable and disturbing things in the nation's political life. The American people have become so accustomed to seeing their president meekly accepting favors from railway companies and making journeys at the expense of the state, that the undignified spectacle had almost ceased to occasion comment. That the example thus set by the highest official in the land has encouraged the pass-taking practice among less prominent officials throughout the country is not to be doubted. If presidents do not deem it beneath their dignity to accept such favors, it is hardly likely that minor incumbents of executive or legislative offices will hesitate to do so.

If the statement given out by the western road means that President Roosevelt has decided to put an end to this obnoxious practice, establishing a precedent in this respect, the public will have cause for rejoicing. After this the rule should be permanently established that no president is to travel "dead-head." He should pay cash or congress by special appropriation should pay his fare for him. The expenses which a president must bear in his necessary and beneficial travels among his people are heavy. The only special courtesy to be provided for these expenditures to the end of abolishing the objectionable pass-taking practice.

One feature of the supreme court decision relative to the sale of liquor to Indians who have received land allotments should not be overlooked, and that is that it will be apt to reduce in number the junkets to Omaha enjoyed by Indians called as witnesses in federal cases. The privilege of attending court had come to be regarded by the red men as a picnic with Uncle Sam foot-

HITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. The Postoffice department is working overtime these days and nights striving to keep pace with the smooth and ceaseless activities of crooked promoters. The cotton investment syndicate in Philadelphia had cost that locality about \$100,000 when the department branded it as a fraud. The American Maritime League's mail is still held up in New York City awaiting a satisfactory explanation. A bunch of Indiana and Boston promoters are the latest to receive the department's brand, dispatched to the Record-Herald says: William P. Owen, former member of congress from Indiana, once a minister of the gospel, orator and promoter of the Ubero Plantation company of Indiana, the Mexican Coffee and Rubber company of Indiana, the Ubero Plantation company of Boston, and the Consolidated Ubero Plantation company, also of Boston, was gone to Europe, and thousands of investors in the stock and bonds of the companies are holding the sack. The sack is empty, and the trusting public is out anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. These facts are set forth in a memorandum of the attorney general for the Postoffice department, accompanying a raid order which was issued the other day against the two Boston concerns.

It is also stated that Arthur W. Steiman and Frederick C. Hood, two men prominent in Boston business and social circles, the president and the latter vice president of the Consolidated Ubero company, are likewise absent in Europe. Judge U. Z. Wiley of Indiana, at present judge of the Indiana Appellate court, is named as treasurer of this company. The investigation conducted by the department disclosed one of the most gigantic and balded frauds that has been perpetrated in recent years. Owen is said to have been the prime mover in the entire swindle and presumably the chief beneficiary. Frederick E. Borges, another Indianapolis, was Owen's partner in the deal. Borges, it was reported to the department, has a record for serving a term in the penitentiaries at Joliet and Pittsburg. There is little prospect of any satisfaction for the investors as it is stated at the office of the attorney general for the Postoffice department that Owen and Borges undoubtedly acted on excellent legal advice in framing their schemes, and it is a question whether they can be reached through civil or criminal law.

Owen embarked in his Mexican plantation scheme shortly after retiring from the office of secretary of state of Indiana in 1888. Emboldened by success, Owen and Borges next reorganized the Consolidated Ubero plantation company, issued bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000, and sold both the bonds and stock on monthly payments. This company was to develop 8,000 acres of Mexican lands, which it was to purchase through the Tropical Securities company (Owen and Borges again), and from the Mexican Coffee and Rubber company, an Indiana concern. The latter company was capitalized at but \$50,000, and the fraudulent character of the transaction is evidenced by the fact that the Consolidated Ubero was to pay \$100,000 for property said to be worth not over \$40,000 or \$50,000. Of the 6,000 acres of land 3,733 are still virgin forest, 1,687 are valueless, and only 1,235 have been planted.

To sell the bonds and stock representations were made and fulfilled that dividends would accrue immediately. The names of prominent men were widely heralded as officers and directors and Owen and Borges even went so far as to put a special brand of coffee on the market in packages labeled as the product of the Consolidated company. Investors were urged to use "their own coffee." Investigation proved not a grain of coffee had been produced on the property.

Secretary Shaw, desiring to appoint a coachman, is informed that he cannot make a personal selection, but must apply to the Civil Service commission. As a result, he is compelled to accept a grave-digger who works at an insane asylum and who has not driven a horse for thirteen years.

The veteran New York journalist, Julius says tribute to the talent and activities of Alvey A. Adee, assistant secretary of state. Mr. Adee has devoted more than a generation to a study of the diplomatic service, unselfishly and without a thought of the personal reward, but has given to that service the best judgment that can be accorded to diplomacy. The final adjustment of the Alaskan boundary controversy between this government and that of Great Britain has been achieved by him. Although he is one of the best informed men on foreign affairs in the United States, he has expended his entire energies in the far northwest, and his capacity in that work stands for our prestige in this dispute with a friendly nation, wherein we had very much to lose and everything to gain. The result is that every important claim made by the United States regarding the frontier of the Seward purchase from Russia, much of which was highly nebulous, has been conceded.

"When I was living in Madrid General Caleb Cushing was the American ambassador. He was one of the most remarkable men I have known. He was exalted throughout Europe as the greatest of diplomats, owing to the triumph he had achieved in Geneva a short time before by his masterly argument in behalf of the United States against the Alabama claims. The treaty of Washington was practically drawn by him, and the glory of the American victory over "the mother nation" in that dispute was awarded to him. At that time his right hand man was a flat-headed youngster, who was implicitly trusted, and whose fidelity to his chief was unquestionable. He knew more about the deliberations in the Spanish cabinet, from day to day, than any other official in the United States. He always learned what was going on; and as the Virginia claims had not been settled it was of vital importance to keep well informed. This young man was a student of the philosophy of diplomacy and when President Hayes called him to be an assistant secretary of state he knew that Mr. Adee was the best equipped coadjutor to be had in the entire range of the service. Then came he to Washington, and from that hour to this he has held his own, even through the democratic administrations. He speaks

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3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

HOPE FOR VOLCANO CHASERS.

Real Live Article Calculated to Boost the Portland Show. Chicago Inter-Ocean. Mount Shasta, California (14,442 feet), has been acting strangely of late, so strangely, indeed, that, according to telegraphic advices from Redding, the people of Siskiyou and other communities in the shadow of the magnificent peak so beautifully painted by the lamented Etkins of Chicago are greatly alarmed.

For several days distant rumblings have been heard and the snow on the summit is melting fast. On Thursday volcanic ashes and lava-like mud began to ooze through the surface of the earth at the edge of the town of Siskiyou. This flow gradually increased until on Friday it poured forth in several places like thickened paint. There are no signs of an eruption in the mountain itself, aside from the fact that the snow is melting at the summit, which indicates internal heat. It is remembered that similar conditions existed and created considerable alarm eleven years ago.

Mount Shasta is located in Siskiyou county in the northern part of the state, and the natural beauty of the mountain and the surrounding country attracts visitors from all parts of the country. The Redding correspondent would have us believe that the people of the neighborhood are well high overawed with anxiety lest an eruption should occur, but the cynical will be apt to claim that the anxiety which prevails at Antelope, Butte, Lava Top, Goose Neck and other points is lest the eruption should fall to occur in time to catch the summer tourist.

As a matter of fact, all that is necessary to complete the picturesque of the scenery in Siskiyou county is a real live volcano. The eruption should not be too violent, however, but just violent enough to be interesting. One of the good effects of it would be to keep a great deal of money in the United States that is now spent abroad by volcano chasers, and the money could not be spent among a more deserving lot of people than those who dwell in the shadow of Shasta.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Jeu Tom, one of the most progressive Chinese in St. Louis, makes application to be admitted to the bar. General Coxe says bankruptcy is merely an incident. One of those "closed incidents" that the diplomats talk about. The president got a bear without difficulty and the chaplain of the Illinois legislature who prayed for the president's safety seems to have forgotten the bear.

E. Heaton, principal of the English civil engineering college of Calcutta, is traveling in this country. His object is to study the educational methods observed in American schools. The college with which he is connected was about to be transferred to John W. Daniel, United States senator from Virginia, will be the principal speaker at the meeting in memory of the late Senator Hoar in Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon. He will be the guest of the Worcester Continentals that evening.

Admiral Dewey has been suffering from rheumatic gout, caused, he gravely declares, by the reckless high living of his Vermont ancestors. The doctor has expressly forbidden grog and tobacco and the hero of Manila says this is expressly tantamount to having forgotten the bear. Friends have sent him some fine old brandy and a box of the very finest cigars made in Cuba.

Adachi-Kinnosuke, the Japanese writer, says that one day last April General Kuroki issued a circular letter to his army, then lying along the Yalu, in which he cured this cheerful passage: "All that the brave and loyal, all that the human are able to do, is certainly expected of you. That is not all. Your country and your emperor expect of you the accomplishment of the impossible."

Frederick P. Fish, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, says that Edison's greatest invention was never patented. "Years ago," says Mr. Fish, "when the telephone first came into use, people used to ring a bell and then say ponderously over the wire: 'Are you there? Are you ready to talk?' Well, Mr. Edison did away with that awkward, un-American way of doing things. He caught up a receiver one day and yelled into the transmitter one word, a most satisfactory

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE. capable, soul-satisfying word, 'Hello!' It has gone clear around the world. The Japs use it. It is heard in Turkey. Russia couldn't do without it. Neither could Patagonia.

This year's celebration of Memorial day in Philadelphia will be marked by the participation in the exercises, in an official capacity, of a confederate leader, General Fitzhugh Lee. This will be the first time in the history of the Grand Army in Pennsylvania that a confederate general has delivered a Memorial day oration under the auspices of a Grand Army post. General Lee will be the guest of Colonel William L. Curry Post No. 18.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES. "Do you think that republics are ungrateful?" "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "they may be more or less ungrateful, but they are not necessarily unremunerative." -Washington Star.

"I hope you have a clear conscience in this matter." "Well," answered the man who had been indicted for graft, "I have the next best thing." "What is that?" -Indianapolis News.

"A good lawyer." -Indianapolis News. "If a millionaire was to offer you \$100,000 would you ask him if he made it honestly?" "No." "Would you question his morals?" "No." "Would you do it?" "I'd probably fall in a fit." -Cleveland Plaindealer.

"What are you going to do with your enormous accumulation of wealth?" "Hold on to it," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "My observation is that a rich man isn't criticized much until he begins looking around to find a way to get rid of his money." -Washington Star.

The Visitor-Poor man! What was the cause of your incarceration in this terrible place? The Prisoner-Rum, sir! The Visitor-Ab! I thought so. 'Tis the old story! The Prisoner-Yes, sir-the judges was 'blig' drunk-Cleveland Leader.

"We asked our wife the other day," writes the editor of the Hickory Ridge Missionarian, "if she thought she could dress herself in such a way as to make the turned pale and asked us if some rich uncle had died and left us an immense fortune." -Chicago Tribune.

SAME OLD STORY. New Orleans Times-Democrat. He tried to "make up," as the phrase is. But she was unending. Was deaf to his prayers and his praise, Said this was the ending. He spoke of the old love-the treason She purposed into it. She smiled as he in scorn at the reason, Said this was the ending.

"Very well, then," he said; "it is over! I accept the decision! Go, get you a handsome lover. Hold me in detestation!" "I don't see that it really concerns you." Like a perfect circle. She spoke, "Truly, after one learns you, She is wise to be fickle!"

Now, mark ye! In dignified, tall way He turned, was proceeding. No further her heading; When she thought of a sudden how often He'd gone for that hat, and did soften; In a moment she's banished.

From her bosom all anger and scolding Ran, held him and kissed him-Her lips yielded at o' the morning. Before she dismissed him! Which incident only convinces That the ways of a woman Are far beyond the grip of the senses Of intellect human.

She may love you best we you've a mole That Doth frequently hurt you, Or hate you because you've a soul that Possesses each virtue!

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