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C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

This year's corn crop is a bumper for the whole country and Nebraska contributes its full share.

Most of the time it has been a fight between the masses and the classes, but this year it has been a fight between the masses and the bosses.

A state supported drama is feasible in dreamland, but in this wide-awake American republic the realization of the dream is 'way, way off.

When that bridge arbitrary at St. Louis is abolished Omaha will have to look out for the Kansas City gateway to the west will prove the wider.

The newspaper duel that is being fought by wireless Marconigram between Omaha and Lincoln threatens danger chiefly to the spectators.

Several paying positions have been pulled off for Nebraska in Panama, but the man who goes to Panama takes his chances on returning to God's country.

Cunliffe, who stole \$100,000 and lost it all, is given six years in the penitentiary, which is proof conclusive that he failed to get any of the cash to the lawyers.

The United States of Colombia may regret that the Mexican interoceanic railroad was not built before the residents of Panama felt the desire for a canal.

If Irishmen accept the advice offered in Dublin and refuse to enter the British army the "faction fight" must be revived if the spirit of warriors is to be maintained.

Reform is invading all departments of government in this Rooseveltian era. The latest evolution in that direction has struck Uncle Sam's rock-rooted national print shop.

With one bureau at Washington having to charge the questions of irrigation and drainage it is possible that the proper solution of the moisture problem is one of distribution.

It is now "up to" Marquis Ito to plan a form of government for Corea, but he did such good work for Japan a few years ago that the Coreans may be congratulated in advance.

With Nansen as Norwegian minister at London and Sven Hedin the ambassador of civilization to central Asia Scandinavia explorers are still showing considerable activity.

Governor Pennypacker has called a special session of the Pennsylvania legislature. As this body was elected by the faction which was defeated last week it is probable that some one is afraid something will drop when the voters get another chance at legislators.

John D. Rockefeller is to be the leading spirit behind the big musical organization to be formed in New York, modeled after the Boston Symphony orchestra. And yet there are people who say that Rockefeller has no music in his soul and is fit only for treasurers, strategists and spools.

The signal corps officers of the United States army are said to contemplate establishing a hydrogen gas manufacturing plant at or near Fort Omaha, and in due time Omaha may become the initial point of the overland balloon line that will carry passengers to China without change of cars.

WHO PAYS THE FREIGHT?
The net earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the quarter ending with September were \$1,365,582, against \$625,000 in the second quarter of the year and \$2,655,000 in the first quarter. In the corresponding quarter of 1904 they were only \$1,177,000. Unfilled orders on hand October 1 were for 5,365,377 tons—a quantity which breaks the record.—New York Independent.

These figures are a revelation of the vast tribute levied upon American commerce and industry by the colossal trusts. Taking the net earnings for the first three-quarters of this year as a basis of the earnings for the last quarter, the net earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the year 1905 will aggregate about \$115,000,000, which is equal to 7 2/3 per cent of its enormously inflated capitalization of \$1,500,000,000.

At the time the trust was organized some seven years ago the Carnegie Steel works and the other plants merged into the United States Steel corporation were estimated to be worth \$500,000,000, in round figures. On a capitalization of \$500,000,000 the net earnings of \$115,000,000 a year represent 23 per cent. In other words, the American people, with a few foreigners thrown in, are paying 23 per cent on the steel trust investment.

The question naturally suggests itself, who is paying this enormous bonus which the steel trust exacts? First and foremost, the railroads that purchase the bulk of its products, and recoup themselves by levying the tax upon the producers of the country, and they in turn levy it back upon the consumers, sharing with them incidentally that portion of the tax which represents the commodities consumed by them individually.

Next to the railroads come the purchasers of structural iron and steel, the owners of fireproof buildings, which include mercantile buildings, office buildings, hotels, theaters and public buildings and bridges constructed of steel and iron, and the excessive profit is charged back to tenants in rents, to purchasers of merchandise in higher prices, and property owners generally in higher taxes.

And yet the man who pays the freight finds himself between the door-jam and the door. If the door is opened for the importation of steel and iron products from foreign countries by the removal of the tariff, American mills and factories will close their doors, mine owners will cease to mine coal, and hundreds of thousands of bread winners who are now employed at good wages will find themselves in the street. Their enforced idleness would in turn react on merchants, manufacturers, meat packers, meat raisers, farmers and other producers.

If the door is kept closed the steel trust will keep on earning 7 per cent dividends on \$1,000,000,000 of watered stock, unless rival corporations with hundreds of millions of dollars at their disposal can be organized to compete with it in its chosen field under great disadvantage.

The only possible relief must come through the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust laws, reinforced by further legislation that will make fraudulent stock issues and stock kiting impossible.

STEP TOWARD CONSULAR REFORM.

When Elihu Root was appointed secretary of state it was stated that one of the duties which he would assume at the very outset would be that of reforming, as far as possible in the absence of congressional legislation, the consular service of the United States. It was known that President Roosevelt was very much in favor of reform. He had so expressed himself on numerous occasions and there has never been a doubt that he earnestly meant all that was suggested in his utterances on the subject. Making himself familiar with the faults and defects of the consular service under political control—in other words, as a means of satisfying the demands of politicians—Mr. Roosevelt has consistently urged that there should be a reform in regard to that service which would place it upon a better basis and make it at once more efficient in a business way and more worthy of the country.

How important this is perhaps the average citizen cannot understand, because he is unable to comprehend or appreciate what a large part the consular official can play in the commercial affairs of the country. As a matter of fact, very few of our people have any conception of what a consular position means. The general impression, founded upon experience, is that the consular office is virtually a sinecure, its incumbent having nothing more to do than to look after Americans who are stranded in foreign ports and help them to get back to their native land, incidentally giving attention to trade matters which might be of interest to our merchants and manufacturers. For many years this was the case, but the conditions have very materially changed and today the American consul, like the consuls of other countries, has become a great instrumentality in the forwarding of the commercial interests of his country.

It is the purpose of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root to make the consular service more than ever an efficient and active agency for the promotion of American trade abroad, and in order to do this it is essential to give proper encouragement to the men in the consular service to perform their duties with zeal and energy. If they can be divorced from politics, as the president intends shall be done, and made to rely wholly upon merit and efficient work for retention in the service and advancement, there can be no doubt that the effect will be most salutary. We have

now a good consular service, but as President Roosevelt said in his last annual message it can be improved.

A REASONABLE DEMAND.

The Board of Education is confronted with a problem that must be dealt with in a generous spirit in the light of past experience and existing conditions. Reference is made to the appeal of the teachers in the lower grades for better pay than they are now receiving. There is an element of justice in this appeal that should not be ignored.

In Omaha, as in all other cities, the hardest worked and poorest paid public school employees are the teachers of the lower grades, who rarely are able to earn as much as the janitors employed to keep the school buildings clean. At present the lowest paid teachers earn about \$40 a month, but as they are employed only nine and one-half months in the year they do not average more than \$31 a month all the year around. The average school teacher in the lower grades is unable to pay her living and lodging expenses and clothing within the limit of her earnings, not even contemplating expenses that might be incurred by reason of sickness.

It must also be borne in mind that a material increase in the cost of living has made an increase of earnings an imperative necessity for bread-winners who are obliged to pay their own way. These considerations, it seems to us, justify the Board of Education in granting the prayer of the school teachers, at least so far as it concerns those in the lowest grades, even if by so doing the teachers' pay roll footings are materially raised. At the same time the board should exact from the teachers the best service they are capable of rendering, and it goes without saying that people who are not contented rarely do their best in any employment.

CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

A whole section of this number of The Bee is given over to timely articles about fashionable dress for both men and women. We believe one of the results of the prevailing prosperous condition of all classes of our people is that more attention is being paid to wearing apparel and that the tone of the west and of Omaha in particular has been notably elevated of recent years in point of dress.

There was a time not so long ago, when the backwoodsman's costume was not out of place on our city streets and it is recorded in history that an Omaha police chief once issued an edict against the display out-of-doors of the feminine form clad in the flowing Mother-Hubbards. But the police department is no longer recognized as the source of local fashion edicts—on the contrary the most approved clothes models make their appearance right here in the center of the mid-west almost as soon as they are imported from abroad, and it does not take long for the less pretentious members of the community to catch up with the fashion leaders.

While ostentation in dress is to be deplored as much as slovenliness, a proper regard for outward appearance stamps without question the degree of culture attained by the people as a whole. The improvement referred to is explainable in large part by the better grades of wearables and better workmanship placed at the disposal of their patrons by our enterprising merchants and high class clothes fabricators. Clothes may not make the man, but no man or woman will be handicapped by knowing where to get the various essentials to an appropriate costume and how to wear them to advantage.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

The reception which Prince Louis of Battenberg, rear admiral in the British navy, has received in this country, is an expression of international courtesy which is by no means exceptional and to which no one can make reasonable objection. When United States warships have visited foreign countries they have been honored with the utmost consideration and nowhere more than in England. Our navy is today recognized throughout the world at its true worth and as in the highest degree representing the power of this republic in world affairs. Third in rank among the naval powers, the United States commands the unequalled respect of every nation in the world.

We are on friendly terms with all countries and desire to remain so. We know no differences in our international relations. The consideration that has been shown to the naval representative of Great Britain would be manifested in equal degree and sincerity toward a representative of Germany, France or any other country. It is an attestation of amity and good will which every American citizen ought to commend. It implies no special favoritism toward Great Britain. It is really a reciprocal courtesy and has no other meaning. President Roosevelt, as the representative of the American people, has shown a broad-minded spirit in this matter which ought to silence all criticism of those who are disposed to find fault with the cordial reception that has been accorded the British naval officers.

Presidential and gubernatorial Thanksgiving proclamations are for the most part perfunctory expressions of gratitude for the blessings enjoyed by the American people through a bountiful harvest, but President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation this year is as unique as its author and stands out in contrast with any state paper of its class that has ever emanated from the White House. The people of the fertile region that figured on the map forty years ago as the great American Desert will be impressed with the president's

reference to the hardships and privations of the pioneers: "We live in easier and more plentiful times," declares President Roosevelt, "than our forefathers, the men who with rugged strength faced the rugged days, and yet the dangers to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history."

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

One of the most successful musical institutions in the United States is the National Conservatory of Music of America, founded twenty years ago by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, who is still at its head and as enterprising as at the beginning in promoting the cause for which it was established—that of advancing musical culture in this country. It was an entirely patriotic task which Mrs. Thurber undertook in establishing the conservatory. She believed that there was as much musical talent in this country as in any other and that all that was needed was a means to give it opportunity for development. This view commended itself to those whose attention was drawn to it and she obtained for her plan of a national conservatory liberal support, thus placing it upon a permanent foundation.

The institution has since steadily grown in public recognition and favor and today ranks among the foremost conservatories of the world, not being excelled by any of the great European schools of music. Since its organization it has had as conductors some of the world's leading musicians and has produced many vocalists and instrumentalists who have attained distinction in their professions. An institution of this high character, with so excellent a record, merits the utmost encouragement and it is a very great pleasure to commend it to the attention of those who are seeking a first-class musical education. The National Conservatory is just entering upon its twenty-first season, with improved facilities for pupils and under conditions the most auspicious.

The election supervisors of New York now have over 8,000 ballot boxes in their care and keeping, during the contest over the mayoralty. Had Greater New York used the voting machines in the late election there would have been no ballot box frauds and no ballot boxes to guard and William R. Hearst might have saved a great deal of money, but so long as the Homestead mine yields \$1,000,000 a month income the sworn enemy of plutocracy does not mind paying out a few thousand dollars a month to detectives and lawyers.

Former Senator Pettigrew is said to have concocted a scheme to force the southern states to pay the principal and accrued interest on the bond issue made during and immediately after the rebellion of 1861 to 1865. If Pettigrew could only go into partnership with former Mayor Vaughn of Council Bluffs of gold-headed cane memory, who some years ago organized a scheme to pension ex-slaves, he might have some chance of getting himself into view once more.

Since the board of lady managers of the St. Louis exposition had enough money to pay for the publication of the report of work done by women at the fair it can no longer be denied that women do not realize the full extent of their powers. The majority of the boards at St. Louis found a deficit.

Andrew Carnegie's remarks on the subject of charity may not be accepted cordially by the people who make a living distributing the money contributed to charity by others, but he is probably right in his idea that the gifts of cash should be actuated by personal feeling rather than by a "trust."

The late Queen Victoria's son-in-law is making the most of his battleship junket to America. If Battenberg had married into any other family but that of the Guelphs he would scarcely have attracted as much attention as the average German commercial traveler.

The federal government pays the state of Missouri 30 cents a day for feeding federal prisoners. As the cost to the state is 81-3 cents the order removing a large number of these prisoners to Fort Leavenworth is not popular at Jefferson City.

The ballot box majority contest of New York will probably be decided about the year 1910 if the courts do not stop it. In the meantime George B. McClellan holds the fort and the keys to the city.

Asmus Boysen probably feels that he will have earned that mining land in Wyoming by the time he gets it, and residents of Wyoming are apparently resolved that he shall not get it until he does earn it.

Miners who plan to fight for "recognition of the union" can well afford to let the employers remain without speaking acquaintance with the organization if fair wages and conditions can be maintained.

Russian prisoners of war who are rejoicing over the revolution may find themselves permanent residents of Japan, for even Count Witte has as many agitators on his hands as he desires.

A Melancholy Prospect. Chicago News. If this measure to cut down the life insurance companies' expenses continues, some of the officials' relatives will be forced soon to confine themselves to spending their own money.

that the practical politicians have when the people refuse to let them rule for revenue only.

Think and Look Pleasant.

Chicago Record-Herald. One of the philosophers says this country is much in need of men who will put character above wealth. The moralist should study the United States senate and take a more hopeful view.

A Nervy Knack.

Detroit Free Press. The protest of American manufacturers against the Japanese imitating their products sounds a trifle amusing to the man who is drinking French wines made in American vineyards.

Footprints of Civilization.

Boston Transcript. "There's naught, no doubt, so much the spirit calms as rum and true religion," says Lord Byron. Bill, Chairman Shogun, evidently thinks Bill and playing cards may have a similar effect at Panama.

Crowing the Ocean.

Baltimore American. Only one feat now confronts the enterprise of the future. With the new ideas about the gigantic size of battleships and of the proportions of the fleets they are to form, the ocean may have to be enlarged to accommodate all of them at once.

Now Buckle To.

Washington Post. "If we stop rebates, it would precipitate a rate war. It is true that we publish our rates and collect another," says J. S. Leeds, general manager of the Santa Fe. "One thing that as president of this country I won't do is to make a bluff that I can't make good," said President Roosevelt at New Orleans. The issue seems to be joined. "Snake hands, gentlemen, get together."

Bank Completely Looted.

Springfield Republican. So completely was the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny, Pa., gutted that the ordinary depositors will probably lose all, even after the stockholders have been assessed the 100 per cent to which they are liable under the law. The national bank examiner for that region has been removed by the comptroller of the currency, but nobody seems to regard this deed as calculated to increase public confidence in federal bank supervision. The only difference between this bank examiner and the others is that he was a trifle more tardy in discovering a rotten condition than is usually the case.

China's "Deep Humiliation."

Portland Oregonian. It is officially announced that the Chinese government is "profoundly humiliated and distressed" over the massacre of the American missionaries, all of which will be fully as comforting to the friends of the martyred missionaries as was Alkali Ike's apology to the bereaved widow. "Madam," said he, "the joke is on us; we've hanged your husband, and he wasn't the man we were after." Unless we are prepared to fire our religion into the heathen Chinese with a cannon, it is a certainty that he will be a long time accumulating a sufficient amount to prevent the necessity for these periodical spells of humiliation and distress.

FOUNDER OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Baltimore American. It rarely is given to a man to see the realization of his plans and hopes to such an extent as was witnessed by Sir George Williams, the founder of the Young Men's Christian association, whose death occurred in London on Monday. The idea of bringing his fellow workers into an organization for the "furtherance of religion and society among the workers of the drapers and other trades" suggested itself to him, after a talk with another clerk, when he was a young man of 22, nearly sixty-two years ago. So successful was the little society that was the result of the idea that it soon outgrew its original limits and became an organization for young men in general. The plan was quickly taken up in other countries and today there is scarcely a country on the map in which some branch of the association is not to be found, and the movement has come to be recognized as one of the most important and practical agencies in the spread of the principles of Christianity as applied to every-day life. Evangelical but not denominational in scope, it has been equally influential in helping to bring about the closer kinship and better understanding which characterizes the present day relations between the denominations.

With the view of giving opportunity for the development of all sides of the young man's character, the activities of the Young Men's Christian associations have been extended until they have touched almost every phase of spiritual, mental and physical endeavor. The religious gatherings of the early days of the organization have been supplemented by the educational departments and by the establishment of gymnasiums and other means of athletic activity. The original plan of establishing such associations as meeting places for young men engaged in some particular occupation has been supplemented by the larger one, in which business men, clerks, railroad men and students have a common interest. While figures can tell but little of the practical value of any activity, they do show to what a tremendous extent an idea may spread. According to the general report published two years ago, there were in all 6,243 associations in various parts of the world, Germany taking the lead with 1,784. North America coming next with 1,261 and Great Britain standing third with 1,278. The total value of the property owned by these organizations is startlingly large, amounting in all to nearly \$3,000,000, the North American associations, with their equipment valued at \$2,000,000, taking the lead in this respect. In numbers too, the North American societies stand at the head, with a membership of 350,000 out of the total membership of 650,000 throughout the world.

Sir George Williams not only had the satisfaction of witnessing the remarkable growth of the Young Men's Christian association movement, but he was actively interested in and identified with the movement throughout his entire life. He was greatly honored in his own land, and it was because of his work as the founder of the movement that he was knighted by Queen Victoria when the society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

SECLAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Leader: A Chicago minister has been dismissed from his charge because he is "too good at pool." The deacon he beat must be a hard loser.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Massachusetts preacher says it isn't necessary to believe in a personal devil, since we have life insurance presidents and political grafters. He should have included reckless chauffeurs.

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Why? Because Kimball piano machinery is the most perfect used because Kimball piano labor is more intelligent than in any other Chicago factory; because Kimball methods, ideas and facilities for piano manufacture are better than in any other Chicago factory. All of this makes the Kimball Piano
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SERMONS BOILED DOWN.
Cant is the devil's creed. Tribulations spell triumph. Warm hearts do not grow in hothouses. The trickerer is always proud of his tact. An empty head is no evidence of a holy heart. Gliding the whistle will not raise the steam. It is hard to be in the swim without getting soaked. True prayer wears out the soles faster than the knees. It is only the evil we cherish that has power to chastise us. Sermons that are easy on the pulpit may be hard on the people. If you have the water of life you will not need to water life's stock. There are men who never think of glory unless they go by a graveyard. Improved brains have a way of talking when you drive them in public. It is easy to be brave when you know the enemy has only blank cartridges. Buy your smiles at the bar and you are likely to pick up your sorrows everywhere. Many a man thinks he is patient with pain when he is only perverse in eating pills. The song of sympathy never comes out of the singer has been to the school of sorrow.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.
Cold weather makes fat turkeys and robust cool dealers. The ability of George Brinton McClellan to "speak several languages fluently" is a mighty handy accomplishment these trying times. In Massachusetts a candidate who made his own platform, anti-automobile, was elected with a whoop. Signs of the times in that locality point to a puncture. Senator Reed Smoot may console himself with the reflection that he is not the only august member who lost his home town. Senators Gorman, Penrose, Foraker and Dick are in the same pickle. There are others. A turkey, wiser than the rest of the flock, carefully scanned the president's thanksgiving proclamation, and, observing between the lines the ominous words, "santo mori," instantly fled for the tall timber. As a result of closing the saloons in Minneapolis last Sunday 40,000 thirsty residents hiked to St. Paul and exchanged \$4,000 for Sunday necessities. This is the first time in years that St. Paul profited by the twin connection. Oppressed man gets in a lick occasionally. A St. Louis court heard his appeal for help and soaked the woman who thrashed him \$50 and costs, partially compensating for man's humiliation. More power to the judicial elbow. Hon. Gassaway Davis, Parker's associate in last year's run, owns a juicy chunk of stock in various railroad systems, and his logical conclusion is that rate regulation by the government is dangerous and wicked. Mr. Davis knows a good thing and stands pat for number one. The claims of expanding culture in Chicago has some basis. Nearly 1,200 men called for jury service in one case have been rejected because they knew too much. Now that the election is out of the way the country can cheerily turn to the absorbing problem of turkey and cranberry, garnished with foot ball. Thoughtful indeed was the Iowa judge who, having settled certain differences between a minister and his wife, in which the wife was given custody of the children, decreed that the father might visit the children once a week, provided he agreed not to pray over them. The judge wisely calculated that the children did not need prayers half as much as the parents needed plain common sense and a chance to forget and forgive.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.
Henry W. Longfellow.
Between the dark and the daylight, When the night is beginning to lower, Comes a pause in the day's occupations, That is known as the children's hour.
I hear in the chamber above me The patter of little feet, The sound of a door that is opened, And voices soft and sweet.
From my study I see in the lamplight, Descending the broad hall stair, Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra, And Edith with golden hair.
A whisper and then a silence; Yet I know by their merry eyes They are plotting and planning together To take me by surprise.
A sudden rush from the stairway, The sound of a door that is opened, By three doors left unguarded They enter my castle wall.
They climb up into my turret, O'er the arms and back of my chair; I try to escape by surrounding me; They seem to be everywhere.
They almost devour me with kisses; Their arms about me entwine, Till I think of the bishop of Bangon In his noose tower on the Rhine.
Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti! Because you have scaled the wall, Such an old mustache as I am Is not a match for you all?
I have you fast in my fortress, And will not let you depart, But put you down into the dungeons In the round tower of my heart.
And there will I keep you forever— Yes, forever and a day, And moulder in dust away.

TOOTH TALK (No. 1).
BY J. B. FICKES, D.D.S.
A Home Made Mouthwash
A good mouthwash used night and morning will cut down your dentist's bills. One can be made at home, as follows:
Bicarbonate of Soda.....1 teaspoonful
Whitener or Peppermint.....
.....1/2 ounce
Water (boiled).....1 pint
Put in clean bottle and keep tightly corked. A thorough rinsing of the mouth will cleanse and preserve the teeth; also ward off sore throat, tonsillitis, croup, etc.
It will not, however, preserve teeth already decayed. They must be filled (by me, of course).
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