

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1905. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

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.

Have you turned over a new leaf? If not, why not? The battle cry of 1906 is "Up with the big stick and down with the grafters."

If you do not feel big enough to keep those New Year's resolutions procure a surety bond. Nineteen hundred and six will have to pump itself if it wants to outdo the past highwater mark of 1905 prosperity.

Idaho cannot be permitted to emulate Russia in the matter of bomb throwing. Physical force has no place in American affairs.

For the sake of memories of Tunis it is to be hoped that Stephen Decatur, G. W., is not guilty of lazing; but great Thames cut no ice at Annapolis.

According to the eminent statistician of the World-Herald, Wyoming has exported 4,110 ewine during the last year, but Wyoming still has a few more at large.

The new year will usher in a slump in the Wall street money market, where loans will probably be obtainable at one-tenth of what they commanded during the closing days of 1905.

Correspondents are not going to permit France and Germany to go to war without letting the world know about it, even if they are forced to make predictions and denials at least once a week.

With the government farmer on the Pine Ridge reservation arrested for subornation of perjury it is possible that Indians have been taught methods of raising money rather than of raising grain.

Having outlined his policy General Bingham, the new police commissioner of New York, is now in a position to discover that the commissioner proposes and the politician disposes in that community.

Nebraska, with its Italian skies and balmy air, offers sympathy to Texas and Oklahoma where snowstorms prevail, but it stands ready to receive return expressions of condolence at any moment.

When a man goes about with a big stick in his hand, says Prof. Goldwin Smith, the temptation to use it is pretty sure to come; and there has been a great deal of temptation in these latter days, even out in the wild and woolly west.

The body of Millionaire Street Railway Promoter Yerkes had scarcely been deposited in its coffin when the fight over his fortune was begun and the prospect is that it will not end until the lawyers have secured their full share.

With New Zealand foot ball players defeating all England it may be necessary for the antipodeans to come to America to learn what foot ball really means—but they should take out accident insurance policies before the game begins.

Nebraska insurance companies which talk of moving to Iowa to reduce taxes should remember that under the "tax ferret" law every dollar they evade is likely to be placed upon the assessment rolls at any time. Taxes do not always stay evaded in Iowa.

THE NEW YEAR.

The record of the old year has been made. What is the outlook for the new year? That is the question that is uppermost in the mind of everybody who thinks at all on the proposition. Optimism is the word that fits the present condition, so far as this country is concerned. We are entering, as a country, upon a new year, with all the conditions favorable to the progress and prosperity of our people.

Today this progress is beyond any thing that was conceived of a decade ago. The man of twenty years ago who said that Omaha would be the city it is today would have been laughed at. Yet Nebraska and Omaha have been steadily growing, and Omaha never more rapidly than within the last two or three years. So far as our own people are concerned, they must appreciate what the year that has gone has brought them and at the same time understand what the benefits of that great fruitage means. For Nebraska it is hundreds of millions of dollars.

No one can foretell the future. Whether or not the crops of next year will be more or less than they have been in the year that ends today, no one can say. But of this we can at least be sure, that this great land of ours, enriched in every way by the bounties of nature and absolutely beyond any danger from international difficulties, will still be the first among the powers of the earth to exert its influence in the interest of international peace.

The new year brings with it no greater assurance than that of the American republic's devotion to the cause of the world's peace.

THE RAILROAD SHIBBOLETH.

It is a very poor lawyer who cannot argue on either side of a case and he is a very poor preacher who cannot prove any doctrine by the Bible. In antebellum times the preachers in the slave states quoted the following sentence from the Bible in support of the cause of slavery: "Cursed be Ham. A servant of servants shall he be forever."

The northern abolition preachers retorted by quoting: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." And so it is with the railroads. The magnates have taken their text against the free pass system out of the Bible by sandwiching the following Bible quotations with their happy New Year greetings to all whom it may concern: "Thou shalt not pass."—Numbers, xx, 18.

"Suffer not a man to pass."—Judges, iii, 28. "The wicked shall no more pass."—Nahum, i, 15. "Though they roar yet can they not pass."—Jeremiah, v, 22. "He paid the fare and went."—Jonah, i, 3.

The refrain is taken up by the railroad educational bureau and the responsibility and odium of this new departure has been cast on Theodore Roosevelt, at whose door all the troubles and tribulations of pass-less officials is laid.

For example, the railroad educational bureau credits Roosevelt with having forced the Pennsylvania and other roads to put a stop to the issue of passes to members of congress, politicians and shippers. As confirmation of this it is given out in cold lead that several senators declare that it was immediately after President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania had visited the White House and after a conference with Roosevelt that the first announcement was made that the Pennsylvania company would discontinue the practice of issuing passes. Since then many of the eastern roads have followed suit and at the meeting of the western traffic managers with the Interstate Commerce commission it was practically agreed that they would greatly curtail transportation favors.

This new departure is by no means starting to the public or alarming to members of congress or favored shippers. It is one of those periodical annuals that have emanated from the educational bureau with a confidential postscript that placates favored politicians and legislators by the assurance that the new order is designed to relieve the railroads from supplying passes to numerous dead heads who have been on their free list, but have not been in a position to reciprocate. All those, however, who can return valuable service for value received will have no difficulty in getting mileage tickets or drawbacks by presenting their credentials at the right place.

THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

Among current statistics none are more interesting and encouraging than those which show the increase in American trade with the Orient. According to these in ten months of this year our exports to China amounted to \$50,000,000, against \$20,000,000 in the same portion of last year and \$18,000,000 two years ago. To Japan our exports were \$40,500,000 this year, \$22,000,000 in ten months of 1904 and \$16,000,000 in ten months of 1903. These are certainly very gratifying figures, but perhaps so far as China is concerned some explanation is needed. The boycott against American goods went into effect last July and it is probable that a very considerable portion of the goods which make up the statistics to the end of October had been ordered before the boycott was ordered. How much of such shipments has been marketed is the question.

According to a recent authoritative statement an enormous amount of Chinese goods are in warehouses in China and there is no demand for them. A few months ago there was a large Chinese demand for flour from this country, but there is comparatively little of it being sold at present. In view of this it is evident that the export figures for China do not represent goods marketed. As to Japan the statistics are all right and the figures for the next ten months will doubtless show a considerable increase.

THE TYPE OF CANAL.

Very soon after the reassembling of congress the Panama canal question will command the attention of that body and we may expect a discussion of more than ordinary interest. A number of questions that have arisen will call for settlement, and not the least of these relates to whether the canal shall be at sea level or be a lock canal. That is a question to be determined by congress and no one can say what the verdict will be.

According to the latest information the present chief engineer of the canal is in favor of the lock plan, which means a great deal less of expense in construction and a considerable less time for completing the work. The statement is that the engineer of the commission is absolutely opposed to a sea level canal and if such is the fact his judgment should certainly have a very great influence upon congress.

What seems to be needed in the present emergency is an administrative authority that will accomplish something. The existing conditions are manifestly unsatisfactory and must be changed. There is serious talk of letting the building of the canal by contract and this proposition will undoubtedly be earnestly considered by congress.

Thirty-two years ago the proprietor of the New York Graphic, which has long since vanished from the journalistic skies, sought to attract world-wide attention through his Graphic balloon, constructed for sailing across the Atlantic, through which he expected to revolutionize interoceanic transit. The Graphic succeeded in securing a vast amount of free advertising, but the Graphic balloon never passed beyond Coney Island. Now another enterprising Chicago journalist has ordered an airship built to explore the North pole, and its daring navigator, Walter Wellman, who, by the way, hails from Nebraska, is instructed to report his findings by wireless, without awaiting the slow process of being rescued by a steamship expressly constructed to butt against vicious Polar bears and refractory icebergs, but—

Houston, Tex., has been invaded by "Carrington Nation." There has been some smashing of glassware and crockery and shedding of red ink, but according to the latest accounts from the Texas metropolis its inhabitants were still indulging in good cheer with Rip Van Winkle's toast, "Here's to your good health and your family; may you live long and prosper."

The Steel trust has raised the wages of its employes by 10 per cent beginning with the new year, and it has raised the price of its output 10 per cent in compensation for this voluntary advance. As the price of the output is more than ten times as much as its payroll, the trust will not suffer by its generosity. In the meantime, Jones he pays the freight.

If the program of the attorney of the Civic Federation is carried out two-thirds of the saloons will have to be closed while his appeal is pending in the courts, and the other one-third will be given a monopoly of the traffic, who for the time being will not feel much distressed.

In predicting secession of South Africa from the British empire because the importation of Chinese coolies has been prohibited a London newspaper evidently thinks the Afrianders have failed to learn the lesson of the American civil war.

You Can't Lose 'Em. Portland Oregonian. The Longworth-Roosevelt engagement simply goes to prove once more that there is no way to keep an Ohio man out of the White House.

Increasing Public Esteem. Minneapolis Journal. The president has shut down on one of those endless chain contribution schemes for a wedding present for his daughter. The president is getting to be almost as well liked for the things he puts a stop to as for the things he starts going.

Painful Strain on Nerves. Philadelphia Record. It is said that members of the Pennsylvania legislature have given up their daily reading of the Bible since the decree of the railroads abolishing free transportation. The frequent iteration of the phrase "and it came to pass" got upon their nerves.

Dispositions of Some People. Harper's Weekly. How differently do the people of the earth take their pleasures? In a statistical book just issued in Madrid it is estimated that for luxuries the Spaniards spend annually more than \$100,000,000. Of this sum \$25,000,000 are for cigars and cigarettes, \$2,000,000 for lottery tickets, \$23,000,000 for bull fights, \$2,000,000 for holiday-making and \$50,000,000 to settle the wine shop reckoning. Published statistics concerning the riotous living in Boston show that the natives of that place are more than ever debauching themselves with baked beans. A Boston dispatch says: "Last year they spent on their favorite diet more than the cost of two battleships, or \$6,588,572. According to the wholesale dealers, 98,732 barrels were consumed in that period, and the demand is increasing."

Value of Freedom and Education. San Francisco Call. A free population, ambitious to get the benefit of its own labor and enterprise, is the making of any country. With freedom will come more general education and a great upsurge in the virtues of pale gilt. By way of contrast Mexico and Sweden and Norway offer an interesting study.

PRINCE OF PROMOTERS.

Features of the Career of Tracton Magnate Yerkes. A prince of constructive promoters set forth his account of the world when Charles T. Yerkes died. Philadelphia, Chicago and London felt the uplift of his skill and two nations applauded and commended in turn the methods of this daring, ruthless twentieth century promoter.

Chicago and Springfield, Ill., were the scene of his greatest exploit. True, he awakened London with his underground road and lifted the fog-enveloping transit facilities in the British metropolis, but there was scant opportunity there to display his genius as a political manipulator. In Chicago and the Illinois state capital is where his skill dazzled officialdom and dazed his opponents.

When in the zenith of his power and affluence in Chicago, Yerkes closed the Chicago Stock exchange for three months, ejected a legislature by his own peculiar methods, practically controlled successive Chicago boards of aldermen, so that he secured the practical ownership of the streets of that city, pumped his street railway stocks so full of water that in two-thirds of Chicago a good service was well-nigh impossible, and unloaded on his backers at a handsome figure properties that promptly went into his greatest exploit, then went to London to conquer new worlds.

In Chicago, where Yerkes made his great fortune and became famous or infamous, according to the viewpoint of the commentator, there are two capital charges against what is styled "the Yerkes regime," and both may be assumed up in what Chicago calls "Philadelphian methods." One of these was the noted railroad man's habit of pyramiding bond issues, the other his habit of undermining state and local legislatures. As a result of both, the Philadelphia broker who came to Chicago in 1881 with a capital of \$40,000, went to London in 1900 with a fortune now estimated at something like \$20,000,000.

It was his iron nerve that enabled him to carry through his audacious deals, and this quality was never displayed more characteristically than on that memorable August night in 1886, after the Moore Brothers failure, when a group of bankers met at the house of the late P. D. Armour, in Chicago, to discuss a financial situation rendered additionally precarious by the amount of Yerkes paper the leading houses were carrying. It is a valued Chicago story that Mr. Yerkes, himself wearing a stiff collar and with a gaudy ribbon attached, saluted the solemn-faced group of financiers with the breezy remark: "This is the largest collection of straw hats I have ever saw at a funeral."

He urged that the Stock exchange be closed outright, and when its governors hesitated at the boldness of the suggestion he declared: "Very well, open for business tomorrow, and you will close many of the banks of Chicago before tomorrow night." That word settled it.

Yerkes was born in Philadelphia in 1831. His father was a Quaker. He had little schooling. It is related that when he was only ten years old he wandered away from his father's middle class home one day and strolled down among the docks. In an obscure cross street a sheriff's sale was in progress. A little soapmaker had failed in business and was paying the penalty of his bad management or misfortune. Little Yerkes stopped and looked on. The bidding was spirited, and \$17 was offered for all the soapmaker's small stock. It seemed to young Yerkes that there was a lot of soap there to be sold for \$17, so he bid \$18. At this figure the soap was sold to him. He had no money, but he induced the auctioneer to wait until he could run home, rushing into his father's shop he said: "Father, I want \$18." "What for, my son?" "I don't want to tell you just yet; but if you will lend me \$18 I will return it to you tomorrow."

Finally Yerkes, sr., consented to this arrangement, and the boy ran out with the money he claimed the time he was doing. He paid for his soap and hired an expressman to drive him around with it to various grocery stores, to which he sold it in small quantities. He paid the expressman and the following day gave the \$18 back to his father. After this was over he had \$21 left as the net profits of the transaction. And he was only 10 years old then.

Next he entered a commission house as an apprentice clerk. His energy won for him an present of \$50. In 1858 he opened an office as a stock broker and later became a banker. He made money.

Then he was involved in a scheme to sell the city bonds of Philadelphia on wind. The scheme collapsed and Yerkes went to prison. A board of pardons released him. In his pardon Mr. Yerkes insisted that other charges against him should be tried and in October, 1872, he went into court and his general acquittal promptly followed. In September, 1872, city council passed an ordinance releasing Mr. Yerkes from all claims of indebtedness.

While Yerkes was in London Thomas Power O'Connor, journalist and member of Parliament, popularly known as "Tay Pay," sketched the traits of the builder of "Tuppenny tube," as the London underground is locally known. "When I first saw Mr. Yerkes enter the hall of the house where I met him," wrote "Tay Pay," "I was at once pleased and surprised. I had heard so much of the relentless resolution, audacity and multifarious viceries associated with his name, that I could scarcely believe that this was the dread and dreaded man whom so many tried to beat, who had walked over so many wrecks of and condemnation. For there have been few men of his time, even in America, who have had more bitter enemies—have fought more terrific fights.

"A man rather below the middle height—with a heavy snow-white mustache, a pale complexion, with that slight tendency to middle age; with white hair, with fine dark eyes, and with a soft voice and a subdued manner—such was Mr. Yerkes. The first, indeed the supreme and most lasting impression he makes upon you is serenity. He comes, I believe, of Quaker blood; and when which is and always remains the expression of the man or woman who has begun life amid the prolonged silences and the stern self-discipline and self-control of the Society of Friends. The voice—soft, low, never raised above a minor key—is in perfect accord with the expression; and the eyes—with their curious immobility and a certain sweetness and just the least touch of mocking humor—complete this picture of one of those silent, quiet, iron men that rule the storm and ride the cyclone in the elemental and Titanic wars of American industry."

Saving Common Sense. Chicago Chronicle. Livingston C. Lord, president of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, has had the courage to protest against the modern educational doctrine that twenty normal children should be sacrificed to get someone into the head of one dull one or to reclaim one bad one. Mr. Lord is rich in saving common sense. It is a great pity that he has not the same kind of sense in control of our boards of education and the practical work of directing the schools.

Russian Figures on Russian Losses in the War.

Figures printed recently by the Novoe Vremya show that when peace was concluded, General Linvicht had at his disposal 12,500 officers and 37,000 men. There were carried to the front during the war 20,000 officers and 1,270,000 men, and about 30,000 soldiers were present in Manchuria when war broke out. Making the subtractions, it would appear that Russian losses were approximately 7,500 officers and 83,000 men.

Assuming the Japanese losses, including Port Arthur, to have been only a fourth less than the Russian, the flower of the Japanese standing army must have been lost, and the reports that the island empire was recruiting in the latter months of the war men beyond the age of military service are true.

It would follow that Japan was well guided and sagacious in making peace at the precise moment when its military and naval prestige were at the highest. Russia, apparently, was in the better state to continue the conflict, except for the fact, then already partly known, of Russia at least that the government had lost its hold upon the people.

BETS AND WETS.

Cheery Light for Pilgrims on the Water Wagon. New York Sun. A certain commissioner of highways is not worrying. The laying of burning marl goes on without interruption and the busy season of Plutonic paving is at hand.

Looking with no supercilious gaze from the arid lands of experience, the philosopher sees the old game going on, the old stakes on the table, Young Virtue after one short, dizzy flight closing her wearied wings. Thirst and the alacritous instinct tangled up together, she is ready to read this notice: To the Editor of the Sun: I propose to give you a ray of light on the following: A and B agree not to take a drink for sixty days. B betrays A before the expiration of the term and takes one on the third. A takes one from the financial consolation stipulated in the obligation to A and takes one on the third.

It occurs to me that a decision on this point would be of rather general interest. HENRY T. MASON. New York, December 22.

Of rather general interest? So wide is the area of good resolutions and so eager to fall is fallen man. No caustic is needed to settle the score of those who are unable as the water they have to drink one day and the wagon before it is fairly started. A (Alcohol), whose persistence for a whole day cannot be praised too highly, wets his whistle January 2. B (Beer), another miracle of endurance, doesn't try to hold out. Sixty days is too long a campaign for him. Besides, he pleads a "dry" and is poor. A \$5 anyway? The moment that B hears that A is on the warpath, joyously B rushes to where they keep the paint. A owes B nothing. B owes A nothing. Their accounts are balanced. What they owe or are owed is another matter. These compacts, whatever penalty is attached to their forfeiture, are usually dissolved and annulled with this perfect simplicity. Neither Alcohol nor Beer expects to be bound long. A knows that the threat of B burning for the old familiar vice is no way to follow, and he is ready to sign a letter of the bond and be paid for it in sixty days. The whole thing is a bit of farce comedy. An educated connoisseur, however, would refrain from rum for a week or two, for a month, perhaps, so as to accentuate the joy of contrast. What sensation is there in the falling height of Queen Mab's instep? The serious student of practice prolonged abstinence; nor will he allow his will to become so infirm that he can't leave off rum or apple pie or smoking or rigid economy or any other perilous habit for a set time and a reasonably long one.

The wets and bets and wets and bets in case of the detection of both and the stakes should go to the prohibition national committee. The deserters would be fewer then.

PERSONAL NOTES.

One New York banker gave his cook \$5.00 at Christmas, which he probably had saved in tips by dining at home.

Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, O., a brother of the Standard Oil king, has purchased a hot air balloon, which he will take to his Kansas ranch.

Maxim Gorki is considering a tour of the United States. If he does so it will be because he is in need of funds necessary to the success of his paper, "New Life."

Benjamin P. Clarke, a well known resident of Boston, makes a practice of going to the city postoffice when the last Christmas was to pay the deficiency on all matter held for insufficient postage.

Very Rev. J. J. Ryan, president of St. Patrick's college, Thurles, Ireland, is visiting Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis. He is on his way to the Philippines on an important mission. He is a distinguished educator of Ireland.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania is setting a terrific pace in the matter of hard work. He and his stenographer generally are at work before 5 in the morning and by breakfast time the shorthand man has work enough to last him all day.

Marquis de Something or Other is of opinion that Fitzsimmons should have his face slapped. If the marquis will undertake the task doubtless he will find Fitzsimmons willing to waive temporarily an announced and sincere determination to retire from pugilism.

Governor John C. Brady of Alaska was once a street walf and later a missionary. He secured a university education by the sea and went to Alaska to do his duty as a missionary. He is now serving his ninth year as governor.

People who scoff at the goosebone and the coalbin as weather prophecies may turn an admiring ear to the weatherwise song of a Chicago prophet who has the real thing in his annual brochure, in which he expounds the virtues of pale gilt for pinkish people, are several solemn observations on the brand of weather coming to us next year. Hereabouts a fine article will remain on tap until January 2, when a blizzard is due. From the 5th to the 9th snow weather is planned. There will be considerable snow in February and March, when the record blizzard of the winter will get busy and send the mercury to the bottom of the bulb. About that time Omaha has "25 degrees below zero" coming to it. Of course these weather variations impose serious hardships on health, but all danger will be averted by taking a glass of pale gilt and liquid dog, which the prophet will gladly exchange for coin.

Music and the New Year. Many people believe that the natural expression of happiness is music, and that the home without a Piano is a dreary place. Time was when the prohibitive cost of Pianos made it possible for only a few to have them. That time is past. Modern methods of payment make Pianos possible almost everywhere. And time was when homes with Pianos, but no pianists, were without music. But the Angelus Piano Player has made performers of everybody. Our methods make even the highest priced as well as the best of the low priced Pianos obtainable by small regular payments, and you can choose between a Knabe grand at \$750 and a Grand Style A upright at \$190, and in between is the most magnificent collection of Pianos ever seen under one roof, from the most famous makers—the Knabe, Kränich & Bach, Kimball, Bush & Lane, Hallet Davis, Krell, Hospe, Mathusek, Needham, Whitney, Helme, Cable-Nelson, Cramer and others. Or we will tune your old Piano, attaching an Angelus, and you or your children can play as well as anybody. Or we will take the old Piano in part payment for an Angelus Piano Player at \$500, \$650, \$750, \$800 or \$1,000. Special New Year Terms—Pay by the month or quarter if you wish. Special appointments may be arranged for any evening for the convenience of Piano buyers or Player buyers. A. HOSPE CO. 1513 Douglas St. You must hear the Angelus. The best place to buy a Piano.

PERSONALLY POLITICAL. LAST YEAR'S SMILES. Norfolk Press: Mr. Baxter played Ajax defying the lightning, and the galleries applauded while his official head went into the junk heap. Coecelia Record: If Messrs. Baxter and Mathews had any idea that they were putting their political fences in shape in permitting the Comstock and Richards to put the cattle fences in shape, then they must have lost a few rails. Wayne Herald: Seeing that W. P. Warner is safely fixed in the office of United States marshal, the friends of Congressman McCarthy can breathe easier. Now, if Gurney and Boyd and Young could be shelved some way, his renominations would be assured beyond a doubt. Fremont Tribune: The first volume of Morton's History of Nebraska, with which J. Sterling Morton had nothing to do, has been printed. There will be two other volumes and the work will be completed about four years and thirty-nine days after ships are passing through Panama canal. Kearney Democrat: Judge Baxter ought to have known better than to put up the same talk about the Richards-Comstock business as that advanced by Mr. Mathews. It is a pretty hard struggle to convince Uncle Sam that a lame duck is a healthy animal, and, yet, we are not saying that Judge Baxter is at all lame, but his talk is.

Barcroft Blade: Baxter says "if he resigned he would be admitting that he had not done his duty." It is not necessary for him to admit anything, for the people, in one vote, will admit that it was the biggest farce ever handled in a federal court in Nebraska. The only thing to regret is that Baxter never received a commission from the president.

Stanton Pickett: The Omaha News states that there is a move on foot to make T. L. Mathews the republican nominee for governor. Don't believe there is any foundation for the statement. A great many people like Mr. Mathews and feel sorry for him, but public sentiment is strongly with President Roosevelt in his efforts to enforce law, and those who feel that he was a little harsh with Mr. Mathews also feel that it was because he was wrought up over the farcical sentence given the big cattle men, Richards and Comstock, and are not inclined to stop for what he has and is doing.

Alliance Times: Those who know Hon. William P. Warner, chairman of the republican state central committee, will agree absolutely with the Times that no more fitting and deserving selection could have been made for United States marshal to fill the place of Mathews. Same old job and same old break, same old pains and same old aches, same old joll and same old breaks, same old rough and same old weary road, same old heavy, wearing load, same old luck and same old loss, same old sorrow, same old cross—but, Friends and Fellow Travelers, brace up.

The Cup. Isn't all bitter. The same old friends are with you still, same old kindly will and will, same old help in time of stress, same old paths of pleasantness, same old charity is strong. Same old hands to push along. Get a move on; Every woman, every man; And you'll fill The bill. Or the Maker's best. If you'll do the best you can.

Coal. Wood. Coke. Kindling. We sell the best Ohio and Colorado Coals—clean, hot, lasting; Also the Illinois, Hanna, Sheridan, Walnut Creek, Steam Coal, Etc. For general purposes, use Cherokee Lump, \$5.50; Nut, \$5.00 per ton; Missouri Lump, \$4.75; Large Nut, \$4.50—makes a hot, quick fire. Our hard coal is the SCRANTON, the best Pennsylvania anthracite. We also sell Spadra, the hardest, and cleanest Arkansas hard coal. All our coal hand screened and weighed over any city scales desired. COUTANT & SQUIRES 1406 FARNAM Phone 930.

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