THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
C. C. Rosewater, 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 January, 1906, was as follows:

1	56,550	17	31,560
2	31,970	18	31,770
3	31,780	19	31,450
4	31,770	20	32,240
5	31,830	21	30,190
6	32,660	22	31,460
7	30,150	23	31,660
8	31,730	24	31,470
9	31,690	25	31,570
10	32,060	26	31,410
11	31,930	27	32,320
12	31,920	28	30,080
13	32,440	29	31,350
14	29,950	30	31,360
15	31,870	31	31,550
16	31,770		

Total.....1,003,490
Less unsold copies.....11,038

Net total sales.....992,452
Daily average.....32,014

C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1906.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

A former Omaha base ball player reports having made a strike of $12,000 in the Klondike. And he was not ranked as the best hitter on the team, either.

According to the testimony of one of its officers, the National Packing company does not even class itself as one of those "trusts" which can be called beneficient.

Governor Magoon is not to be called before the senate committee for a week. He can devote the intervening time to learning the real conditions on the zone by reading the magazines.

In spite of the action of the foreign ministers at Caracas it is probable that until President Castro is converted M. Taigny will prefer the climate of New York to that of Venezuela.

With all its Standard Oil endowment, Chicago university cannot be as bad as it is painted, since its faculty has voted to expel the game of foot ball from the sacred precincts of the campus for at least two years.

One Alabama congressman, who is in favor of federal rate regulation, says that under the common law the government has a right to fix railroad rates. Thus does he prove his loyalty to the sage of Esopus while voting right.

An irreparable blow would be struck the imaginative genius of the country should a law be passed making all life insurance policies uniform, as it would reduce solicitors to the extremity of cutting out all promises not in the text.

It will depend upon the result whether New York Life policyholders will be pleased to pay $35,000 for the examination of the concern by the official representatives of five states. Similar examinations give little cause for hope.

One of the interesting questions, which has not been answered by opponents of the Hepburn bill, is why a United States judge should have a better knowledge of what constitutes just freight rates than members of an independent commission.

Congressman Burton's remarks that congress should make it plain that no corruption is so great as to be above the law was not an appeal for the revision of the membership of the United States senate, but it might have been used in that connection.

General Bell says he does not desire to "jump over the head" of General Grant. The distinguished warrior doubtless wants to be first fully recovered from his last athletic exercise when he leaped over the majority of the field officers of the United States army.

Colonel Bryan's Commoner declares that "those house insurgents performed a voluminous lot of thunder in their advance notices." It neglects to say, however, that in this the insurgents were only imitating what the democratic minority is doing all the time.

Congress will now attempt to put an end to graft in the army in the form of padded mileage accounts, junketing expenses and other questionable perquisites cashed in by military officers. It is just possible that before the anti-graft wave expends itself congress may put an end to graft by its own members in the form of mileage bills for trips traveled on passes, campaign documents produced at the government printing office and postage payments evaded by overstretching the franking privilege.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

The authoritative statement regarding President Roosevelt's position as to legislation for regulating railway rates should put an end to conjecture on the subject and fix conviction in the public mind that the president is as firmly devoted now as when he wrote his last message to the purpose to secure such legislation as he has recommended. The statement has been made in press reports from Washington that Mr. Roosevelt was bringing pressure to bear, particularly upon senators, in behalf of the legislation he desires; that he has been trying to dictate to congress and that he had threatened, in case there should be no rate legislation at the present session, to call an extra session immediately after the adjournment.

These statements are contradicted by the authorized report of the president's position given out through the Associated Press. This declares that there has been no attempt on the part of the executive to dictate to congress and no threat of an extra session should rate legislation fail at this session. The statement is that the president regards favorably the measure before the house of representatives, known as the Hepburn bill. He has been urged by senators who are opposed to the legislation provided for in that bill to modify his attitude and has refused to do so. He stands by the views expressed in his last annual message and has rejected all proposals of a compromise. To yield to the appeals of those senators who are against giving the interstate commission the power to correct rates found to be unreasonable would be a surrender by the president and not a compromise.

The house will pass the Hepburn bill by an overwhelming majority. Several measures have been introduced in the senate and referred to the committee on interstate commerce. That committee will next week decide which of these measures shall be reported to the senate. One of them is similar to the bill before the house and it is very probable that this one will be reported by the senate committee. Perhaps it will be changed in some respects after reaching the senate, but it is not probable that its essential or vital features will be materially altered, if at all. At all events the promise of rate legislation at this session now appears most favorable. This week the house will act and the nature of its action is already assured. That response to the public demand can hardly fail to make an impression upon the other branch of congress and especially upon those senators whose terms will expire with the present congress.

There is said to be a disposition among the opponents of rate legislation to embarrass the administration by antagonizing other legislation which the president has recommended. It is alleged that they are prepared to go so far as even to withhold needed appropriations. The Philippine bill and other measures in which the president is greatly interested are said to be threatened with defeat, by way of punishing the president for persistently demanding rate legislation. It is scarcely credible that any such feeling should obtain among men charged with the duty of conserving the public interests and welfare, but the bitterness of the friends of the railroads in congress toward the president is unquestionably very strong.

MUTUALIZATION.

In the numerous ramifications into which prolific insurance investigations have been turned there seems to be a disposition to overlook the basic evil that was first exposed as the chief cause of mismanagement—the centering of all the power of so-called mutual organizations in the hands of a small self-perpetuating coterie of paid officers. The theory of mutual organization is that members are all proportionately represented in the control and direction of their own affairs, although it has been proved that in practice the policyholder has seldom had anything more to say about how his funds should be invested or spent than an entire outsider.

The demand for mutualization, however, is hardly to be suppressed by diverting attention into other channels. On this side a bill drawn by Wisconsin's insurance commissioner, Zeno M. Host, "to prohibit by law the use of proxies and permit policyholders to vote either in person or by mail" will deserve consideration. It goes **on to provide that** at the annual election of directors and trustees of every mutual life insurance company every policyholder with paid up premiums shall be entitled to vote in person or by mail, but that no proxy voting whatever be permitted. To facilitate the participation of policyholders it requires the directors to appoint a nominating committee of six, three of whom shall be policyholders not members of the board, who shall recommend suitable persons for election, while other candidates may be recommended as well on petition of twenty-five or more members. The names are then all to be placed upon an official ballot in form similar to our Australian ballot and sent by mail, one to each policyholder, not later than thirty days prior to the date of election. These ballots, when returned after being marked, go at once into a ballot box in the custody of the canvassing committee, which on the designated date is to open the box and record the votes, declaring the results in accordance with the figures and submitting disputes or contests to arbitration.

Such a scheme of election would make an insurance association thoroughly democratic and provide for true mutualization. With the possibility of the policyholders taking control into their own hands any time by turning out an old board and commissioning a new one, the managing officers would be very careful to guard against waste and extravagance and be constantly spurred on to keep expenses down and income up. And if mutualization can be introduced into life insurance societies through a feasible way of recording votes without proxies it may later be extended to all great corporations with large numbers of widely scattered shareholders where ring officers succeed in entrenching and perpetuating themselves only through a proxy system.

A HOME PRODUCTS EXPOSITION.

The Bee ventures the suggestion that Omaha manufacturers could not make a better stroke of business than to get together with the Auditorium managers for a home products exposition that would illustrate the varied scope of manufacturing industry in this city. It has been years since we have had an exhibition partaking of this nature in Omaha. People who have been living here continuously have not the slightest idea how many different articles of merchandise are turned out by our factories and newcomers to the city are in still greater ignorance.

The impression prevails that Omaha is not suitable to manufacturing industries and that its natural sphere of growth is in other directions, when, as a matter of fact, nothing could be much farther from the truth. Omaha is already a manufacturing city of no mean proportions and is destined steadily to enlarge its activities as a manufacturing center. The number and variety of manufactured articles produced by and in connection with the great meat-packing plants at South Omaha would make a small exposition in themselves. The creamery industry centering in Omaha is the nucleus of a great manufacturing enterprise and the smelting works and its offspring, the white lead works, are supplying markets far and wide. A host of smaller manufacturing plants have been located in Omaha during the past few years and those already here have branched out into many new fields of which the public is almost wholly unaware.

A home products exposition to serve its purpose best would, of course, depend largely upon its completeness as a display of all of Omaha's manufacturing lines. It would thus give our own people an opportunity to talk up Omaha as a manufacturing center, with full knowledge of what they are talking about. It would also be a stimulus to the preaching and practicing of the "Patronize-Home-Industry" doctrine and if the gate receipts paid no more than the running expenses the exposition would return large profits in spreading the name and fame of Omaha's growing manufactures.

CONTENT AS SHE IS.

A few days ago a member of the Canadian senate called upon President Roosevelt and they talked about commercial conditions between the Dominion and this country. The Canadian senator said that while a few years ago there was a strong movement for reciprocity between the two countries the subject is now scarcely mentioned. The people of the Dominion are looking abroad for an outlet for their surplus products and have already built up a large and prosperous export business. The senator said: "If we should enter into a reciprocal agreement with the United States, we should be obliged to change our relations with Great Britain. Our people have no desire to do that. In Great Britain and in some other foreign markets Canada is a competitor of the United States."

This undoubtedly expresses the practically unanimous sentiment of the people of Canada. Except with a portion of the agricultural producers there is no desire for reciprocity with this country and as Canada goes on increasing her export trade the feeling of commercial independence will grow. Perhaps the New England advocates of reciprocity, who have considered only their local interests, have come to realize that the time for urging a reciprocal trade arrangement with the Dominion has gone by. What is probable in the near future is that Canada may have a tariff more favorable to Great Britain than the present one and therefore more discriminatory against us.

GROWTH OF CHILD LABOR.

The national child labor committee is actively working to check the increase in the employment of children which is said to be taking place in many states. A meeting is soon to be held in New York for the purpose of establishing a child labor day, to be observed by all Christian churches and Hebrew synagogues throughout the country. The idea is that a national movement, in which all churches should participate, is necessary to secure the enforcement of the laws in those states which now have adequate legislation and to secure their adoption in states where no laws have been passed.

Referring to the movement the Brooklyn Eagle remarks that "of all the phases which our greed for money has taken none is so sickening as this practice of coining the blood and bones of little children into dollars." It views as discouraging and disgusting the fact that after years of active effort for adequate factory laws and mining laws, by a national organization allied with various state workers, the employment of children should be increasing instead of dying out. It points out that the growth of school population cannot go on unless children arrive at adult age with unstunted and fully developed bodies, and factory and mine labor seriously threatens such mature development in several sections of the country. The matter is important from the moral, social and economic points of view. Investigation has shown that where employment of child labor in factories and mines is extensively practiced the moral conditions are generally bad. A great many of the children are utterly illiterate and for the most part are socially degraded. Growing up under such circumstances it is almost impossible that they can become good citizens. This child labor is poorly paid and while in numerous cases it contributes to the subsistence of the families of the workers it is not of general benefit and is in the way of the employment of adult labor. Most of the states have laws regulating child labor and generally such laws are adequate, but the trouble is they are not strictly enforced. Perhaps the establishment of a "child labor day," to be observed by Christian churches and Hebrew synagogues throughout the country, would be conducive to the better enforcement of the laws and thus prove an effective check to the growth of child labor.

WHERE CONGRESS SHOULD INTERPOSE

Application has been made to congress for a special law for a federal charter vesting corporate powers in the Carnegie Foundation. This is the trust fund to which the great ironmaster has transferred $10,000,000, the income of which is to be used for pensioning superannuated professors in American colleges and universities. In making his deed of trust, however, Mr. Carnegie so worded the grant as to give rise to the impression that in the distribution of this fund the faculties of state universities were to be excluded, along with those of sectarian and class institutions, and that the beneficiaries were to be sought only in the great private endowed educational institutions.

The injustice and injury which such a discrimination would work against the state universities has been pointed out by The Bee, which in its position unquestionably voices the sentiment of those connected with the administration of all the principal state-supported universities of the middle west. The exclusion of these institutions from equal treatment under the Carnegie Foundation could not fail to handicap them in their efforts to secure and retain desirable members of their instructional force. To put them on a level again with the favored universities would require them to establish pension funds of their own, something that is absolutely impracticable in view of the fact that they must look solely to the proceeds of taxation to augment their incomes, and the taxpayers of their respective states could not consistently establish such pension funds for their state universities without applying them to the entire system of free public schools and eventually to a civil pension list.

When the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation met to organize it was given out that this question of barring state universities from participation was still open and to be decided later by that body after fuller investigation. It seems to us that congress now has it in its power to insist upon a removal of this discriminating feature as a condition to the federal charter which the Foundation is seeking. The states which maintain free universities are numerous when it comes to representation in congress and if their representatives would take up this matter they would surely accomplish the desired result.

It would ill behoove congress, representing the interests of all the states, to charter an institution resting upon an odious discrimination against those very states whose people tax themselves most to provide higher education for their children. Such a discrimination would put a still heavier burden upon these universities than they now bear, as compared with those with private endowments, whereas it should be the aim of congress to lighten the burden wherever possible.

Members of the Chinese commission touring America have just sent Governor Mickey a handsomely ornamented brass vase as a testimonial of appreciation of the courtesy extended them during their stop at Lincoln. They deserve credit for displaying the usual Chinese shrewdness and sagacity in the selection of the gift. Think of the embarassment that might have been created had they sent the governor a cut glass wine decanter or a decorated beer mug, or a hand carved teakwood card table. Those Chinese may be peculiar, but they are quite up to snuff.

Invitation has been issued for a meeting of the county assessors at Lincoln, with the object of discussing "ways and means to uncover hidden property and to secure an equitable assessment." This shows the transformation worked by the new Nebraska revenue law. Under the old law the precinct assessors used to meet within each county to agree among themselves upon a rate of valuation calculated to enable the property within each county to get out with paying as little state tax as possible.

The Nebraska Press association at its forthcoming meeting will listen to papers on the railroad advertising question handled on one side from the viewpoint of the business manager and on the other side from the view-point of the editorial room. A third speaker should be enlisted from among the railroad publicity agents to discuss the question from the view-point of the railway headquerters.

The recent spasm of sensationalism over pure milk seems to have failed to meet the test of the bacteriological laboratory. It would not be surprising in a city of Omaha's size for occasional milk tests to show samples below the required standard, but it is certainly gratifying to know that all the analytical tests so far made have passed muster.

The sentiment of insurance reformers seems to be unanimous that the deferred dividend is the chief source of all insurance woes. When the bills come up in the legislature, however, to prohibit deferred payment policies we will find the representatives of the insurance companies as busily engaged as ever trying to head them off.

It is now rumored that Senator Morgan is in line with the president on the subject of Santo Domingo. If so, this will be gall and wormwood to a few of the "irreconcilables" who still clamor for the United States to return in foreign affairs to that policy, which was no policy, of doing nothing that it is not forced to do.

With a defense fund of $5,000,000, accumulated practically in the last three years, it would seem as if members of the Miners' union were making a little more money than just enough to pay expenses.

Wonderful Moderation.
Philadelphia North American.
No one goes so far as to contend that impure food actually prolongs life, for which exercise of moderation we should be duly thankful.

Increasing the Burden.
Kansas City Star.
Poor Mr. Carnegie! Here he is in a perfect funk about dying rich, while the careless Steel trust goes on making money to the tune of $35,000,000 in three months.

A Repetition Demanded.
New York Sun.
The announcement of the itinerary and sailing date of the Hon. William Hymen Taft's second great excursion to summer seas is awaited with increasing eagerness by many interested persons.

At a Standstill for Centuries.
Boston Transcript.
It may be interesting to note that Algeciras, Spain, where the future of Morocco is now under consideration by the representatives of twelve nations, was the first spot taken by the Moors when they landed in Spain in 711. It is remarked by some that Morocco has not advanced in all the intervening centuries.

Value of Parcels Post.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Germany's parcels post business last year was 7,000,000 packages, with profits of $14,614,695. An eleven-pound package is carried in Germany for 12 cents. The limit of a parcel mailed in the United States is 64 cents. The postal deficit in this country is $13,000,000 and 35,000 rural delivery wagons are running with extremely light loads.

Menace to Individual Thrift.
Chicago Chronicle.
The mutual benefit societies of France object to the workmen's pension bill now pending in the chamber of deputies for this reason: "The moment the state imposes the payment of subscriptions the workman will be not only unable to pay the voluntary subscriptions that compose our budget, but will lose even the habit of economy and foresight." This is a serious matter not only for the societies, but for the French people, whose phenomenal thrift has made France rich despite enormous and increasing public expenditures and gross and persistent errors in economic legislation. Whatever threatens to undermine this thrift threatens to destroy French posterity and economic eminence.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

King Alfonso might as well pull down the blinds. We have some affairs of our own.

Mr. Rockefeller made a good investment when he bought a wig. The attorney general of Missouri is unable to recognize him.

The gas companies of Chicago aver that they cannot supply gas for 85 cents and compete successfully with the city council.

Grover Cleveland speaks of doctors as "veiled prophets." Now let the doctors shed their whiskers and discredit the sage of Princeton.

Press agents of rival resorts have the greatest job of a lifetime in picturing a grade of winter weather as charming as the real thing in Omaha and vicinity.

There is one railroad in Pennsylvania which rarely furnishes a line for the mortuary clerk of the Interstate Commerce commission. Only one train a year runs over it.

Philadelphia seems to have relapsed into its former somnolent condition. Burglars blasted a burglar proof safe in a building without awakening anyone of the nine sleeping occupants.

A "leading citizen" of an Alabama town, convicted of wife beating, was promptly hitched to the chain gang and set to work on the public streets. Once in a while the punishment really fits the crime.

Truly the policeman's lot is not a happy one—in St. Louis. First, all the rake-offs were raked off, then the lid was screwed on, now they are forbidden the privilege of swearing—outside the court house. Life is hardly worth living on the west side of the river.

Alderman Coughlan, poet and sartorial statesman of Chicago, commonly known as "Bathhouse John," is wooing the muse as a gentle relief from the exacting cares of the city. Although deeply involved in the struggle for "immediate municipal ownership" of everything in sight, his mind rebels against sordid affairs and irresistibly attunes itself to love and romance. Here is a verse of his latest flight of fancy:

Oh! for a voice like a nightingale to charm
this Spanish maid;
I'd sing the songs of old Castile, the songs
that never fade,
But, alas and alack! I cannot sing; I'm
troubled with catarrh,
And all I can do is to sit and dream and
thrum the light guitar.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

He cannot find wisdom who will not worship.

The flowers of triumph are watered by tears.

The shepherd's crook does not make the crooked sheep.

No man climbs to the Father by treading on his brother.

Stealing sorrow is as much a sin as acquiring stolen joys.

Many fail through success, while others succeed through failure.

Clothes do not make the man, though they often mark his mind.

If the black sheep were more common no one would stop to count them.

When generosity is a surgical operation it is often fatal to be the patient.

No man is brave until he has overcome the fear of being called a coward.

When some men send a dollar to heaven they want to receive the earth for a rebate.

The godly man is not likely to be good unless he believes in the goodness of his God.

It is not the people who are poor, but the poor people that the church needs to be ashamed of.

The fact that a man is all puffed up with pride will not mitigate the jar when he takes his fall.

It is better to be the fool soon parted from his money than the miser whose soul is buried with it.

The shrewd man seldom has sense enough to know that he cannot be satisfied so long as his soul is starved.

The man whose thoughts seem to be in heaven is never so far from earth as when the offering is being taken.—Chicago Tribune

What the New York Press Says.

The Bankers Reserve Life Company.

One of the growing life insurance companies of the middle West is the Bankers Reserve Life Insurance Company of Omaha, Neb., of which B. H. Robison is President. Last year this institution maintained the degree of growth established in previous years and added satisfactory amounts to the various items making up its annual statement. The assets increased during the year from $341,520 to $519,775, and after providing for all liabilities there was left a surplus on policy holders account of $135,589. Premium income of $409,556 shows a gain of about $100,000, while the insurance in force increased by $2,005,305 and now aggregates $11,348,555. The company maintains a deposit for the protection of its policy holders with the State Auditor of Nebraska, which now amounts to $100,900, and the statement submitted to the policy holders bears the certificate of the State Auditor to the effect that the securities claimed by the Company have been actually verified and found correct. The Company confines its operations to the territory contiguous to its home state, in which it is gradually building up an excellent reputation for itself as a clean-cut, progressive organization. A commendable feature of the Company is the frankness with which every detail of its operation is given to the policy holders by means of detailed annual reports from every department.—The Spectator, New York, Feb. 1st, 1906.

Concerning Pianos—Some Questions Answered

Yes, we will take your old piano in part exchange—for what it's worth.

Yes, you may purchase any of our Pianos or the Angelus Player Piano on the monthly payment plan.

Yes, we have absolutely one price, and it's so low that we cannot and do not pay commissions.

Yes, in addition to the **Knabe at $450, Kranich & Bach at $400 and Bush & Lane at $350** we have the best values in the world in lower priced Pianos; the most desirable Chicago made Piano, the Kimball, at $260, the Cramer, the greatest value in the world for the money, as low as $190.

Any Piano in our stock sold on small monthly payments.

A. HOSPE CO.

1513 Douglas Street.

Yes, many join the Cut Rate Sheet Music Club, 10c.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Atchison Globe: It is funny how a man will get up in church and confess that he is the chief of sinners and deny it at home if anyone accuses him of simply being an outside guard at the sinners' club.

Boston Transcript: One hardly knows whether to admire the ingenuity or grieve over the lack of humor in the Indiana clergyman who has gravely invented a "Bible yell" for the use of his Sabbath school.

Washington Post: Rev. Cassius M. Roberts of Philadelphia says no young man should pattern his life after any other man. When you think of a number of models that have been shattered recently, the parson's advice seems good.

Springfield Republican: Some of the victims hereabout of Rev. Prescott Ford Jernegan, who will long be remembered for the sea water swindle, may desire to hear the latest news regarding him. His wife has filed suit for divorce in St. Louis, and there is likely to be no opposition to her getting it. The last time we recorded the whereabouts of Rev. Mr. Jernegan he was teaching school in the Philippines. He left that job for awhile and worked in a sawmill in the state of Washington, but has now gone back to the more easy and congenial task of telling the young Filipinos what's what.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"See here!" exclaimed the husband of the fashionable invalid, "what's the idea of the doctor coming here again today?"

"My gracious!" she exclaimed petulantly, "he has come to leave my fresh medicine. You don't suppose I'd use yesterday's, do you?"—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Mrs. Naybur—Does your husband belong to any secret society?

Mrs. Crossway—Yes; I suppose you might call it that. He belongs to a church, but there isn't a soul there that knows it.—Chicago Tribune.

"What is it?" demanded Mrs. Lushman from her bedroom window, observing two forms recumbent on the front steps.

"Shay! there'sh two of ush here," replied a voice from one of them, "pleashe come down an' shee which one'sh yer hushban'."—Philadelphia Press.

"Does your wife insist on knowing exactly when you get home?" asked the intrusive friend.

"My wife never knows when I get home," answered Mr. Meekton. "I'm always home before she is."—Washington Star.

"John," said his horrified wife, after he had bumped his shin, "did I hear you swear?"

"I hope so, madam, I hope so," replied John. "It would pain me to find you were deaf."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The department store clerk was at the heiress' feet.

"Will you have me?" he begged. "I offer you my heart and hand."

The infatuated girl bent toward him. "I'll take them!" she whispered.

And then he spoiled it all by absently calling "cash!"—Cleveland Leader.

The Photographer—Come now, look pleasant, please.

The Sitter—But I don't want to look pleasant.

The Photographer—Eh, why not?

The Sitter—I'm going to send the picture to a woman I don't want to marry.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ethel—Tell us, Mr. Wylkyns, which of us do you think is the prettier, I or my sister Alyss?

Mr. Wylkyns—Really, Miss Ethel, I don't know what to say. When I look at either of you I think it isn't possible that there could be any one in the world more beautiful.—Somerville Journal.

THE WANDERER.

Eugene Field.

Upon a mountain height, far from the sea,
I found a shell.
And in my listening ear this lonely thing
Ever a song of ocean seem'd to sing—
Ever a tale of ocean seem'd to tell.

How came the shell upon the mountain
height?
Ah, who can say
Whether there dropped by some too careless hand—
Whether there cast when oceans swept the
land,
Ere the eternal had ordained the day?

Strange, was it not? Far from its native
deep,
One song it sang;
Sang of the awful mysteries of the tide,
Sang of the restless sea, profound and
wide—
Even with echoes of the ocean rang.

And as the shell upon the mountain height
Sang of the sea,
So do I ever, leagues and leagues away—
So do I ever, wandering where I may, —
Sing O my home! sing, O my home! of
thee!

COLLARS AND NECKS

We have the Collars, but the necks are yours. It will be to our mutual interest to put them together, you hear people say, and we think it true that Browning, King & Co. does the Collar business of Omaha. Be it so or not, we're certain of one thing—that no one has a larger variety of Collar Styles to show you.

We are ready to fit every neck perfectly with our celebrated ¼ Size Collars.

The Arrow Brand

15c; Two for 25c

Browning, King & Co

R. S. WILCOX, Manager.