# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year.$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year.....6.00
Sunday Bee, one year.....1.50
Saturday Bee, one year.....1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week.12c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..10c
Evening Bee, (without Sunday), per week.6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week..10c
Sunday Bee, per copy.....5c

Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1508 Home Life Ins. Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received as payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.


STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
C. C. Rosewater, general manager 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 May, 1906, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 36,270 | 16 | 31,540 |
| 2 | 33,820 | 17 | 31,550 |
| 3 | 31,570 | 18 | 31,890 |
| 4 | 31,930 | 19 | 32,270 |
| 5 | 32,320 | 20 | 30,950 |
| 6 | 30,050 | 21 | 31,920 |
| 7 | 31,690 | 22 | 31,990 |
| 8 | 31,590 | 23 | 31,930 |
| 9 | 31,550 | 24 | 31,800 |
| 10 | 31,500 | 25 | 31,850 |
| 11 | 31,650 | 26 | 32,490 |
| 12 | 32,250 | 27 | 31,850 |
| 13 | 30,960 | 28 | 31,970 |
| 14 | 31,700 | 29 | 31,740 |
| 15 | 31,520 | 30 | 31,520 |
| | | 31 | 31,940 |

Total .....989,570
Less unsold copies.....10,886

Net total sales.....978,684
Daily average .....31,570

C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 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.**

Since Mr. Bryan's visit to Russia he may be permitted to amend his contrast of democracy and socialism.

With an insurrection reported in Corea, Japanese soldiers may have further drill before the next bear hunt.

Fortunately political activity does not have to be suspended in Iowa until the tangle at Davenport is straightened out.

Speaker Cannon proposes to keep his record straight even if compelled to recognize some other man as presiding officer.

Another excursion next week indicates at least one department of the Commercial club is letting no grass grow under its feet.

That appeal to the republican party for rain is directed to the wrong address. It should be sent to some of the democratic spouters.

With the "anti-Mormon" provision out of the statehood bill, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory may start on an equal footing with the other states.

The county might drive a profitable trade by drafting prominent business men to serve as jurors at $2 per day and then charging them $10 per day to get off.

The local democratic organ is still busy turning down the appointments of the democratic mayor. There must be brisk business for the democratic harmony committee.

Ellen Terry announces a farewell tour of the United States. That popular demonstration to the actress in London could not fail to bear fruit in the advertising department.

If the Crow reservation drawing is no more satisfactory than those in South Dakota and Utah, participants may feel like demanding a "fraud order" against the general land office.

Insurance companies that insist on compromising with San Francisco policy holders will have difficulty in securing an unprejudiced jury should they have to go into the courts there.

If the majority of deputy United States marshals of the Indian Territory lose their commissions when that territory becomes a state there will be bewailing as well as rejoicing over the border.

To prove that the memory of the government is longer than that of the people, it may be noted that one of the "postal fraud" cases has been called for trial in Washington—and Beavers is but a dim memory.

There are apparently several Russian army officers who imagine they will have a call to play Napoleon after the peasants have sacked the estates of the landlords and they are doing nothing to block destiny.

The fact that a noncommissioned officer holds higher place than a captain in the list of marksmen of the American army indicates that rank cuts little figure against merit in this branch of the military service.

Were the spirit of Daniel Boone cognizant of mundane affairs, it would surely be amused to see a monument erected to his memory by a state he left because it refused to give him the property which he had won by the hardships of pioneer life.

*A DOUBLE-BARRELED GUN.*

The democratic convention will be confronted with a condition, not a theory. It must either dodge the issue, and deny the people any vote whatever in the choice of a senator if the senator is to be a democrat, or it must present to them a single candidate, or it must provide a means for them to choose among several. If it presents a single candidate the element of popular choice is slight, and, tactically, the campaign is weakened by driving all other candidates from the field. If, however, the World-Herald plan is adopted, the greatest possible fighting strength is put in the field, and the people are allowed the broadest latitude possible in choosing a senator under the present system.—World-Herald.

Our amiable popocratic contemporary is surely up against a condition and not a theory. It is using its best endeavors to promote the candidacy of father-in-law for the republican nomination for the United States senator and of son-in-law for the democratic nomination for United States senator. Walking on egg shells without cracking them is an easy feat compared with the task of persuading the democratic convention to take no action on senator beyond pledging the party, if in control of the legislature, to choose the democrat who gets the highest vote as a candidate by petition at the election and at the same time to persuade the republican state convention to nominate a candidate for the senate "and weaken the campaign by driving all other candidates from the field."

How unselfish of the World-Herald to advise the democrats to fix up a job calculated to make sure that son-in-law should land the coveted place in case of democratic success and also to advise the republican convention to nominate father-in-law, so as to make son-in-law's chances better, with the assurance that the prize would be kept in the family, even though son-in-law should fail.

A double-barreled gun is a hard thing to handle, especially when one barrel points to the front and the other to the rear. It will take a political acrobat of agility and ability to fire both cartridges at the same time without suffering from the recoil.

*DELAWARE DEADLOCK BROKEN.*

The breaking of the Delaware deadlock by the election of Henry A. du Pont to the United States senate closes one of the most singular episodes in the history of our politics. It is the story of the effort of the notorious J. Edward Addicks to break into the upper house of the national legislature. It is the shame of Delaware that Addicks should have been able so long to play the game of dog in the manger. Without a single qualification of intellect or experience, Addicks went to Delaware for the deliberate purpose of securing a senatorship, as he had been in the habit of securing franchises and other valuable things from legislative bodies. It would be incredible if it were not authentic history that he should have come so near his aim as he apparently did, or that in persistent pursuance of his enterprise he should have been able to hold vacant one seat to which the state is entitled for eleven years, and to deprive the state of representation in both senatorial seats during two years of that period.

Delaware and the whole country are to be congratulated on the conclusive defeat of such a political freezeout game, though it would have been better had it been done sooner.

*SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRE SETTLEMENT.*

The settlement of San Francisco fire losses is turning out to be not the simple and easy matter that was anticipated when the public was encouraged by the announcement on behalf of some of the companies that they would meet their contracts promptly and in full. The settlement has not been prompt, and now the question is gravely raised whether it will be in full.

The circumstances are so extraordinary that delay might be pardoned, but it is a grievous disappointment and hardship that the property owners are now menaced with loss of a large part of their insurance. It is not surprising that they rebel when two-thirds of the companies having risks there go on record as favoring settlement at 25 per cent off the face of the policies. The law affords no practical remedy, since litigation involves interminable delay, which in many cases would be far more injurious than submission to the proposed cut.

It appears, too, that the roseate representation given out after the earthquake and fire, that with few exceptions the companies involved were solvent, was unwarranted. There is reason to believe that a good many of them have not sufficient surplus to meet their obligations in full. On the other hand, it is to be said to the credit of twenty-five or thirty of the companies that they propose to pay in full without regard to the action of others.

While the situation is unfortunate for San Francisco, it is really hardly less serious for the insurance business in general, the good faith and prestige of which are at stake. It is well known that extraordinary fire loss is an element of risk on which rates have been adjusted and collected. This insurance trust fund, if properly administered, ought therefore to be available now for precisely such a case of loss as San Francisco presents.

Failure to pay the loss would be certain in the existing temper of the public mind to be interpreted as confession of insurance maladministration and might lead to radical handling of the whole subject. It is up to stockholders who have been in many cases drawing fat dividends all these years to assess themselves, no matter how deeply, to provide the resources where surplus will not pay loss in full. At this time fire insurance cannot afford to repudiate, merely as a general policy and without regard to San Francisco's special needs and equities.

*TAFT'S ARMY PROMOTION SCHEME.*

The bill prepared by Secretary Taft for changing the method of promotion of regular army officers is likely to be difficult to pass. Its central feature is authority to weed out the large number of officers who by reason of physical or mental incapacity are able, through the old system of promotion by the rigid rule of seniority, to block the way of younger and more capable officers to the places to which they are by merit entitled and in which it is the public interest to have their services.

It is a familiar fact that as the case stands the most capable officers are too often held back in the lower grades till they reach an age at which some of them become incompetent for the higher grades. The inevitable effect of such a system is to weaken the military arm, and its general tendency is to paralyze the ambition and effort of young officers whose career is before them.

Secretary Taft's bill, which has been prepared with exceeding care and in the light of thorough investigation, prescribes a system of examinations which would summarily rid the service of a large number of officers who, though they have not reached the legal age of retirement, are a detriment both by their mere presence and by keeping accomplished officers out of their proper places, and also opens a way by which officers of exceptional abilities and successful devotion to duty can be promoted in accordance with their merits without waiting for the inconvenient and often unjust operation of the seniority rule.

Such propositions to reform the military establishment have had to encounter obstinate and too frequently insuperable opposition, and there is no reason to hope that Secretary Taft's bill will be an exception to the rule.

The Nebraska postmasters acted promptly upon the suggestion of The Bee that the next time their organization was to meet in Omaha the organization of the Iowa postmasters should be invited to meet simultaneously at Council Bluffs with a joint convention for discussions and addresses. Not only this, but they decided to meet in Omaha to carry out the plan next year, notwithstanding the usual custom of going to different towns with successive conventions. We have no doubt that the Iowa postmasters will act favorably upon the invitation and that the interstate postmasters' convention next year will be made a striking success in every particular.

Reports of the completion of the work of the equalizing board at South Omaha reminds us that although the assessment and taxation machinery of Omaha and Douglas county have been consolidated, separate municipal assessment of South Omaha still prevails notwithstanding the fact that it is unnecessary duplication of labor and expense. The absorption of the South Omaha assessor's office into the office of the county assessor should be put upon the legislative program for early action.

One estate in probate in Douglas county will alone pay into the public treasury more than $50,000 as an inheritance tax under the inheritance tax law. This is the law which County Judge Vinsonhaler undertook on his own motion to set aside as unconstitutional and which would not now have been enforced had not County Attorney Slabaugh carried the matter up to the supreme court and secured a decision upholding the law.

It was supposed that the medicine prescribed to the last bunch of highwaymen who operated on Omaha street cars would prove a deterrent example to others for some time to come, but this expectation seems to have been disappointed. Should the perpetrators of the latest holdups be brought to justice they will have no claim to mercy.

The fate of Lieutenant Bolton, governor of Davao, tends to prove that the natives of Mindanao are not ready for pacification by moral suasion, and that men who are representing the power as well as the authority of the United States have no right to take chances with savages. A gun is better than an argument in some cases.

The contest between autocracy and democracy in Russia might be shorn of some complications if the revolutionists would reassure foreign investors that Russian obligations would be honored in case of a change in the form of government.

Some highly amusing stories were told by Mr. Hitchcock and others.—World-Herald account of reception to Nebraska postmasters and their wives.

But not the story told by Mr. Hitchcock the last time he was the star performer at the Commercial club.

**Sousing the Old Kentucky Home.**
St. Louis Republic.

Water and Waterson! Rain and ruin! The weather man at Louisville ought to be bnaished to a cannibal isle.

**Another Special Interest Cared For.**
Kansas City Times.

One result of the suggestion that the government could save vast sums of money by manufacturing its own explosives is the election of Colonel Dupont of Delaware, the president of the Powder trust, to the United States senate.

**Prosecution of Lawless Trusts.**
Chicago Tribune.

The payers and the receivers of rebates are being pursued with merciless activity by the law officers of the national government. Offenders are being brought to justice and the courts are laying down the law in a manner calculated to strike terror to the hearts of the corporations that have been fattening on rebates.

**OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.**

A correspondent on duty at the sessions of the Russian duma describes it as the most democratic and picturesque assembly in the world. Its democracy is attested by the statement that princes are seated between peasant members, and, furthermore, that their relations are most cordial. The variety of garb typifies to a large extent the many races and clans represented. "Many of the peasants" says the correspondent, "have dressed themselves like their cadet friends; that is, mainly in sack suits, usually dark colored and starched collars and ties. About half of them, however still wear their embroidered cotton blouses and top boots. Only the Polish and Little Russian peasants make an effort at a brave appearance, with their white long woolen coats, or caftans, often braided rather elaborately, and with broad magenta woolen sashes, or leather belts, six inches wide. One of them has retained his caftan and sash, but discarded the embroidered home-made shirt for cosmopolitan haberdashery.

"There is a Polish member who is dressed in light blue tights, and a short Eton jacket and Hessian boots. He has curly hair and looks exactly like the hero of 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' There is a Caucasian member who is dressed in a long white flannel coat reaching to his knees, adorned with an intricate pattern of dark crimson braid, and he also wears a long soft brown sleeveless cloak hanging from his shoulders, bordered with vermilion stripes. There are some socialists who wear no collars, and there is, of course, every kind of headdress you can conceive Taken as a whole it is a youthful assemblage. The peasants, with a few exceptions, are between 25 and 40 years, and some of them appear almost boys. The cadets are somewhat older, ranging mainly from 35 to 55 years. One notices a preponderance of professors, barristers and journalists, often combined in one.

"Regarded all round the duma is scrupulously attentive, and apparently all but a few of the peasants have a clear idea of what is going on."

***

The London correspondent of the New York Sun, commenting on the effect abroad of recent exposures of American corporations, says: "It becomes the duty, however painful, of any conscientious correspondent to inform his countrymen of the indictment which the world at large is bringing against them and to warn them that it is not corporate criminals alone who are being arraigned. It is the whole American people who stand today at the bar of public opinion before their sister nations. Never before has American commercial honor been so attacked abroad. Never before have the American people been so criticised for neglecting their primary public duties.

"The old world has come to believe in general terms that American business methods are rotten. It is a sad thing to write of the reputation of one's country, but it is the simple truth, and the truth better be told without disguise. It will take more than a paper reorganization of the great life insurance companies and a cleaning of the Augean stables at Chicago to restore European belief in American honesty and fair dealing. It will be a long time before public opinion on this side of the Atlantic will have any confidence in American corporate reform."

***

The British War office has resolved to withdraw the entire garrison from the little island 1,400 miles off the coast of Guinea where Napoleon died and where, in recent years, the conquered Boer generals had their habitation. At first thought this may seem an insignificant matter, but, as it will be presently pointed out in the House of Commons, it means ruin to the permanent inhabitants of St. Helena.

The total estimated value of the island's wealth is only £200,000, divided among about 10,000 inhabitants. To keep this wealth productive the garrison, which in normal times amounts to nearly 2,000 men, has been a most active factor. This will at once be seen when it is noted that the imports, including specie, are usually five times the value of the exports, and that the expenditure of the island is almost double the revenue.

The presence of the garrison means the active annual circulation of over £60,000—just sufficient to keep up the equilibrium. If this be annihilated the products sold to the ships entered and cleared at St. Helena, while possibly sufficient to keep the population from actual want, must curtail to a measurable degree public expenditures, and hence the civilization of the island, notwithstanding the paltry grant of £500 annually from the home government for education, will inevitably suffer.

***

Some comparison has been made in a Berlin letter to the New York Evening Post between the costs of life insurance in some of the leading German companies and the one big New York concern doing business in that country. The German mutual companies taken for illustration are the Gotha the Karlsruhe, the old Stuttgart and the old Leipzig. The gross premium charge on 10,000 marks of insurance ranges from 412 to 428.17 marks in the German companies, and is 428.50 marks for the New York company. But expenses in the German companies reach the extraordinary low level of from 4.9 to 5.9 per cent of income, while for the New York company they amount to some 20 per cent. The result is that the annual dividends in the German companies range from 28.7 to 34.7 per cent, while for the New York company they have been only about 10 per cent. It is stated that the New York company for a time sold only policies carrying an annual distribution of surplus, but its dividends made so poor a comparison with the German companies that it has lately resumed the sale of cumulative or deferred dividend policies, which are so admirably adapted to conceal high costs of administration. It is said, in explanation of the fact that the New York company has still been able to do a large business in competition with the German companies, that this is due to the high percentage paid to agents and also to the wide advertising done and the parade of huge figures of surplus, which give an impression of solidity.

***

The report of the charity commissioners of England and Wales for the year 1905 discusses the possibility of reviving the apprenticeship system. After pointing out that the conditions existing when most of the apprenticeship charities were founded have been changed by the introduction of machinery and the division of labor, and that only in exceptional cases is it now possible for an apprentice to become a member of his master's household and there to acquire a complete knowledge of his craft, the commissioners express the opinion that the continuous training which apprenticeship can give is still a valuable aid to industrial efficiency, and therefore any means of extending that system should be adopted. They suggest that the partial failure of many apprenticing charities is due to the fact that the trustees, while conscious that apprenticeship to be of value must be more than mere service are not sufficiently in touch with the conditions of industry to be able to take advantage of the opportunities which present themselves. The commissioners proceed to point out that the National Institution of Apprenticeship, of which Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) is treasurer, is an institution organized for the purpose of acquiring special information on this subject, and suggest that apprenticeship trustees would do well to appeal to it for advice and cooperation.

# KENNEDY CARRIES A POINT

**Has Provision for Indexing Statutes Tacked On to Sundry Civil Bill.**

**OMAHA IMPORTERS FILE A COMPLAINT**

**In Shifting Around of Consular Officials Church Howe is Transferred from Antwerp to Montreal.**

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Kennedy today emphasized the old maxim "that there is more than one way of skinning a cat" by having passed his resolution providing for an appropriation for the making of a comprehensive and accurate index of the statutes at large. Some time ago he introduced a resolution to this effect which was favorably reported to the judiciary committee of the house and later referred to the committee on rules. Realizing how futile it was to expect a rule for the purpose of passing his resolution he interested Mr. Littlefield of Maine in the proposition and today that gentleman succeeded in fastening it onto the sundry civil bill as a rider.

**McCarthy in Collision.**

Congressman McCarthy sprained his foot severely yesterday in colliding with a Texas member in a narrow passageway leading from the house to the lobby on the democratic side. Mr. McCarthy came rapidly through the swinging doors separating the house from the lobby and just as he reached the floor he collided with the Texas man.

**Interest in Immigration Bill.**

Interest in the pending immigration bill which Representative Gardiner of Massachusetts is endeavoring to have considered by the house before adjournment of the present session seems to have taken on new life, judging from the number of telegrams members received today from all sections relative to the educational test.

Mr. Kennedy received a telegram signed by G. W. Wattles, G. M. Hitchcock, R. Cowell, J. C. Wharton and J. C. Dahlman favoring stricter immigration laws and the educational tests "for immigrants, but modified, however, that refugees from religious or political persecution be permitted to enter this country without said test."

A similar telegram was also received by Mr. Kennedy from the chairman of his congressional committee, A. W. Jeffries. Inquiry from those in charge of the immigration bill developed the fact that this was a "round robin" in favor of the Jews.

**Omaha Importers Complain.**

Senator Millard received a letter from the treasury department today relative to importations from Canada to Omaha. One of the big packing companies has complained that Canadian goods shipped in bond to Omaha were detained at some port near the Canadian border and there received for the importer, who of necessity had to remit the customs duties whereas under the law and regulations such consignment shipped in bond to Omaha ought to have been cleared at the latter port and the duty paid to Omaha. Senator Millard laid the case before the department and complained of the irregular practice in which the port of Omaha was discriminated against.

The secretary in reply says: "By reference to article dclxxxxi of the customs regulations of 1899 you will see that merchandise may be forwarded to Omaha under consular seal and manifest without entry at the port of arrival in the United States. Any specific case where goods are not forwarded as desired will be promptly investigated on receipt of advice thereof."

**Church Howe Goes to Canada.**

The president today sent to the senate a long list of nominations in the consular service, most of them being transfers and promotions brought about through the operation of the recent law to reorganize the consular service.

Church Howe of Auburn, Neb., at present consul general at Antwerp, is nominated to be consul general at Montreal, to succeed Major W. A. Edwards of Fargo, N. D. Gabriel Bie Ravndal of South Dakota is nominated to be consul general at Beirut, Turkey. He is at present consul at Dawson, Northwest Territory, Canada. George Heimrod of Omaha, consul at Apia, is renominated for another term. Hilton M. Price of South Dakota, at present consular agent at Jers de la Frontera, Spain, has had his office raised to a consulate and nominated to fill the position.

**Bill to Benefit Omaha Men.**

Senator Millard today introduced an amendment which he will endeavor to have attached to the sundry civil appropriation bill in the senate, providing for the payment of $500 to each of the following: J. B. Haynes, George R. Butlin and Ernest H. Djuren, for services rendered in preparation of an analytical index to the testimony taken before the senate committee on interoceanic canals. Haynes is clerk to the committee, Butlin is assistant clerk and Djuren is stenographer. These men are all from Omaha.

Senator Millard also introduced an amendment providing that the ten hour labor law shall not apply to alien labor engaged in the construction of the Isthmian canal.

**Personal Mention.**

Colonel K. H. Pratt of Omaha, who has been in Florida, arrived in Washington today en route home.

Charles Marple and wife of Omaha have reached the United States from a trip to the Philippines. Mrs. Marple is sojourning at Atlantic City, while Mr. Marple, who has been in Washington for several days, left for Pennsylvania today to visit his old home. The Marples will in the course of a week or ten days return to Omaha.

M. Weil of Lincoln, president of the National Bank of Commerce, arrived in Washington from New York, where he has been attending the bankers' association meeting.

Edward Bignell of Lincoln arrived in Washington tonight.

**Routine of Departments.**

Congressman Pollard has secured the following pensions: Susan McIntyre, widow, Lincoln, $8 from December 23 1906; Henry Snoke, Alvo, $12 from February 20, 1906; James Wilson, Walton, $10 from April 30, 1906; John Snyder, Syracuse, $10; Fred Hallman, Kramer, $8; Jacob P. Maple, Lincoln, $10 from February 28, 1906; William H. Hoke Elk Creek, $10 from April 16, 1906; Benjamin P. Powell, Lincoln, $12 from May 19, 1906; Martha C. Hale, University Place, $8.

The secretary of the interior today rejected the bid of the Billings Construction company of Billings, Mont., for the construction on division No. 1 of the Garland canal, the Shoshone project, in Wyoming, for sections 2, 3 and 8 only, and also the bid of Hughes & Olson of Butte, Mont., for the construction of all of sections 2 to 8 except section 5. The director of the reclamation service says the bids are too high, and as they are only for detached sections of the canal recommends their rejection. Readvertisement for bids has been ordered.


FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle



LET THE people of Omaha read the following; come to our store and they will find the goods:

The new piano we sell for $190, with full metal plate, with hardwood bushed tuning pins, brass capstan action, is the Cramer.

The new piano we sell for $225 is the beautiful Upright Grand Burton, double veneered case of the latest design, full metal plate, etc.

The new piano we sell for $250 is the style "X" Weser Bros.

The new piano we sell for $275 is the style "E" Cable-Nelson.

The new piano we sell for $300 is the standard Kimball.

The new piano we sell for $375 is the splendid Kranich & Bach.

The new piano we sell for $450 is the peerless Knabe, their beautiful new style "W," in art finished mahogany.

The new piano we sell for $550 is the Bush & Lane Grand Piano.

You can pay cash or you can have plenty of time to pay for it—as little as $5.00 down and $5.00 per month and up.

Thirty-two years of personal success succeeds itself.

**We make more Picture Frames than the combined Omaha picture frame dealers.**

**A. HOSPE CO.**

**1513 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.**

**We make more Picture Frames than the combined Omaha picture frame dealers.**


**POLITICAL DRIFT.**

The Bryan bandwagon is in danger of overcrowding by gold democrats.

Congressman Rhodes of Missouri is an enthusiast for good roads and an appropriation of $50,000,000 from the national treasury.

Two hundred saloons will be forced out of business in Oregon next month by the mandate of local option. Many towns decided to put on the lid.

Farmer Coburn should have held his declination of the senatorial toga a few days longer and enriched his stock of biographies. The paragraphers were just catching on to his whiskers.

The state of New York, with a population of 8,000,000, is now without a representative in the United States senate. Senators Platt and Depew are on the sick list and are excused for the session.

A Tammany officeholder, vexed by civil service rules in distributing spoils, enriched political literature with this blunt definition of a reformer: "A reformer is only a politician with a bellyache. I have learned that much since January 1."

Congressman Hearst has turned his editorial batteries on Thomas Taggart of Indiana, chairman of the democratic national committee, charging him with being the beneficiary of a gambling establishment at French Lick Springs, Ind., worth $50,000 a year.

William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland, the successor of Senator Gorman, will find in the senate no one who was there in 1868, when he first entered it as the successor of Reverdy Johnson. Senator Allison, the oldest member in point of service, did not enter that body until 1873. In 1868 the great senatorial leaders of the civil war period were still at the front, although Mr. Fessenden of Maine had then substantially reached the end of his career. Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the house, died this summer. But Mr. Whyte had among his colleges for several years Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull and Ben Wade.

**LAUGHING GAS.**

Ragson Tatters—What does dese society papers mean by a "man-about town?"

Weary Willie—Well, Rayny, that's nothin' in the world but a hobo that always manages to have the price.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"A man who sails a flying machine is known as an aeronaut, but what would you call a woman in an airship?"

"I'd call her down."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you believe there really is any such thing as a painless dentist?"

"Yes. I attended the funeral of one a few days ago."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Lawson—Here is an advertisement in the paper of a man who says he has $100,000 and wants to go into business."

Dawson—Well?

Lawson—Well, why does a man who has $100,000 want to go into business?—Somerville Journal.

"Cant' I induce you to go to church?" asked the earnest evangelist.

"O, not fur mine, Doc!" replied the hobo. "Perhaps you have some feeling against the church that may be—"

"No, I ain't got no grudge agin it; mine was a home weddin'."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Poor Mrs. Wilkins! She is so young and her wedded life has been such a bitter disappointment."

"In what way?"

"She married that wealthy old Wilkins under the impression that he had heart disease, and the doctor says he's perfectly well."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Cynical Bachelor—How long do you think the honeymoon lasts?

Sweet Sixteen (with open-eyed wonder)—Why, forever.—Somerville Journal.

**"WHAT'S THE USE?"**

Chicago Post.

Stories are nothing but cluster of words;
Reading is nothing but looking at print;
Money is nothing—folks throw it at birds;
Pictures are nothing but color and tint;
Dinners are nothing but something to eat;
Walking is nothing but moving your feet—
What's the use?

Dancing is nothing but prancing in tune;
Riding is nothing but moving along;
Sleeping is nothing but waking too soon;
Singing is nothing but talking a song;
Playing is nothing but fooling around;
Boxing is nothing but learning to pound—
What's the use?

Working is nothing but earning your pay;
Loafing is nothing—and harder to do;
Silence is nothing with nothing to say;
Dressing is nothing but garment and shoe;
Smiling is nothing but twisting your face;
Moving is nothing but changing your base—
What's the use?

What is the use of it? What is the use?
Smoking is pumping stuff into your lungs;
Having your way is to kick like the deuce;
Fame is a ladder with grease on the rungs.
What is the sense of it all, anyway?
What is the— Why is the— Hang it all! Say,
What's the use?


**Help Your Stomach**

The chief cause of Indigestion and Stomach Trouble is the failure of the glands to properly secrete the normal digestive fluids. This suppression of the secretions is usually due to the circulation in the glands becoming clogged with the jelly-like form of uric acid. **With** the circulation thus clogged and the secretions suppressed, artificial digestives can at best give but temporary relief. Stimulants at first give relief, but afterwards the re-action is so depressing that they make the case chronic, and the user a slave to the stimulant. For anything like satisfactory results, the normal secretions must be restored. To do this the uric acid must be cleared from the blood.

**E-lim-i-no** is prepared for the express purpose of dissolving from the blood the jelly-like form of uric acid. By doing this E-lim-i-no not only restores normal digestion, but also improves the circulation and general nutrition. Ask your Druggist for E-lim-i-no, 12-oz. bottle $1. Accept nothing else.

**Free Book** of 64 pages by Dr. E. C. Scott on the Elimino Treatment with each bottle, or sent by mail on request.

ELIMINO MEDICINE CO., Des Moines, Ia.



**HAND SAPOLIO**

Is especially valuable during the summer season, when outdoor occupations and sports are most in order,

GRASS STAINS, MUD STAINS AND CALLOUS SPOTS

yield to it, and it is particularly agreeable when used in the bath after violent exercise.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS



**Browning, King & Co**

ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING.

**Inventory Sale!!**

In two more weeks it will be stock taking time with us.

And, as is our custom, we shall reduce the amount of stock on hand as much as possible before inventory commences. All of our broken and short lines of summer suits have had a generous "mark down," and you will be able to pick out a suit to please yourself with, at a much lower price.

**Suits that were $25, $22.50, $20 and $15 are now $20, $16.50, $15, $10, Etc.**

Broken lines of Soft Shirts, that sold up to $3.00, are now

**75c**

Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. — B&K — OMAHA NEB.

Broadway at 32nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square