E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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8	31,320	24	30,830
9	31,140	25	32,250
0	31,790	26	30,630
1	31.940	27	30,800
2	30,050	28	30,610
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WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city tem porarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Subscribed in my presence a.a. swort to before me this 31st day of July, 1906. (Seal.) M. H. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Daily average ........

It is due to the public to be informed that the passing of the founder and editor of The Bee, Edward Rosewater, will make no change in the management or policy of the paper. Prior to his departure for Rome last spring to represent the United States World's Postal congress Mr. Rosewater made all arrangements for the continuance of his paper, both on affairs, without his personal supervision. Edward Rosewater in his personality will live day by day in the

Engineer Stevens, having told how much cement is necessary at Panama, should now let us know just when it will be needed.

It may be noted that those East Indians who thanked Mr. Bryan for his remarks on their land are not those who stayed at home.

In forcing their way to the front at the Bryan reception Nebraska demo- city. This fact is probably the greatcrats demonstrated their forcefulness, if not their good taste.

ter of the stage, but unfortunately it columns. has no Platt amendment.

Now that Japan has secured two in it. permanent naval stations on the Corean coast, it is plain why it does not care to own the country.

In spite of Mr. Bryan's statement that no man can serve two masters he

President Loosevelt's dislike of the Dewey incident is still fresh in his

Premier Stolypin's desire for power to control the Russian situation is man who has that power is yet to be expectation is being fully realized. found.

Judge Parker claims to have found but he may find solace in the thought that he had nothing to do with mak-

Count Witte has the further distinction of being on the black list of the German emperor. He may yet find himself a revolutionist by force of circumstances.

When independent coal dealers end their suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad company consumers of anthracite may find why the price is higher than it was a few years ago.

The effort of the Texans to test the effect of the new law on cattle rates one magnate in speaking of the situa- ing against Spain and against authoriwill be watched with much interest in Nebraska, where the cattle indus-'try is of even greater importance than it is in Texas.

ment that the peerless leader has extracted all the publicity possible from tions as will bring relief to the ship- "political awakening" in the country. rather than divide traffic, may prove highly his return to his native shores.

EDWARD ROSEWATER.

"God's finger touched him and he slept." A peaceful end to a busy career was that which came to Edward Rosewater. To the last moment of his active life he was at work, and when tired nature asserted herself he sat down to take one of the few moments of needed test he allowed himself during his waking hours. In that wake again in this world. He was found with a smile of sweet rest on his face, and to those who knew him well it seemed as though he might speak at any moment.

The shock of his sudden death to his family and friends is most severe, especially as there was no reason to closely by the cattle men of this state. look for so untimely an ending to the remarkable career of a remarkable man. Mr. Rosewaier, himself, had not anticipated any such stoppage of his activity, but, on the contrary, had laid plans for an even more energetic cam-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 August, 1906, was as follows: had recently waged. He was at work characteristic of the man that the call 1...... 31,650 17..... 31,900 came to him under the circumstances.

Nothing that can be said here can add to the monument Edward Rosewater erected for himself. His life's work was in Omaha and Nebraska and for Omaha and Nebraska, and the upbuilding of their material interests and the advancement of their citizenship to that high plane of mental and moral intelligence on which his fondest hope was to see all people stand. To speak of his energy and ceaseless activity is only to recount that which is known of all men. His work in Nebraska, where all his interests were bound up, is part of the history of 31.111 the state. In fact, he made much of the history of Nebraska and is inseparably connected with its growth and development since the day he entered on its borders. In another part of this paper will be found a brief account of his life work. It could be added to by many thousands of words. all telling with force and directness of the many sidedness of this remarkable man who is now gone.

Mr. Rosewater's career was broader than Nebraska in its scope. He was not without influence and honor in national affairs, and had long been regarded as a leader among the great men of the country. His work along certain special lines, notably that of the postoffice, had brought him into communication and personal contact with great men of all nations, and in this regard he may truly be said to have had an international reputation. His latest undertaking is one which had only recently been completed, its editorial side and in its business that of participating in the World's Postal congress at Rome, where he represented the United States with recognized ability and signal credit.

No one ever questioned the loyalty great newspaper which was his life's and sincerity of Edward Rosewater's friendship. When he gave his confidence he gave it fully and his word was always as good as his bond. How deep his interest in humanity none save those who knew him intimately can tell. Those who were admitted to intimate intercourse with him deemed it an inestimable privilege and to these the loss is peculiarly personal and severe. The kindest and most considerate of employers, he had the unquestioned loyalty of all men connected with The Bee in any capaest tribute that could be paid to his memory. The Bee itself is a memorial to the greatness of the man Santo Domingo is making a strenu- whose personality was so strongly and ous effort to drive Cuba from the cen- so consistently reflected through its

Edward Rosewater is dead, but the world is better because he has lived T. W. M'CULLOUGH.

TESTING THE LAW.

The new railroad rate law is in a seems willing to try to please both the fair way of being tested in the courts, radicals and conservatives in his party. Texas live stock raisers having gone before the Interstate Commerce commission with a complaint that is cermovement to purchase the house in rain to be pushed to a final adjudicawhich he was born shows that the tion. This is the first formal complaint to be filed under the new law. but it was merely the first of the flight which has set in toward the commissioners' headquarters. It was fully expected that a large number of cases probably shared by the czar, and the would be filed under the law, and the

The spirit in which the railroads have met the law is one that is well calculated to arouse opposition among some useless laws on the statute books, the affected shippers. So far the attitude of the companies amounts to little less than deliberate oppression. In enforcing the law they have taken its most literal construction and are applying It in all its details, with the resuit that in many parts of the country been disturbed, solely occause there was no chance to adjust matters to the operation of the law and the new rules made for its enforcement. This course, it is admitted by the railroads, is done for the express purpose of making the law obnoxious. "We tling in Cuba the misled insurgents will make the people petition every will realize that there is a difference member of congress for relief." said as well as a distinction between fight-

form anticipated. Strict enforcement of the law is ex-A marked difference of opinion looked for under the administration, tice to firms accused of habitually sell- roads, has millions of square miles of terseems to exist as to the spirit that But, if the measure now proposed for ing short weight commodities. A favor has characterized the Bryan reception the regulation of interstate commerce to any other petty thief would be as interests have been most successful. The in New York. It will be admitted, is found to work any additional hard- reasonable. however, by both sides to the argu- ships on patrons of the carriers, the latter may depend on such modifica-

spirit of the law will have to be obeyed | in the last campaign in Missouri he can pose as an expert on "awakenings." as well as the letter.

One of the points involved in the appeal from Texas is that of the yarding charges at Chicago, an old hone of contention. Some years ago the Interstate Commerce commission determined that this charge was an illegal one and ordered that the roads desist from it. The companies concerned took the matter into court, and ignored the order of the commission. moment he dropped asleep, never to with the result that the charge is still enforced against all shippers of live stock to Chicago. If nothing else spelling on the country? comes of the present appeal from the Texas cattle men, it will be relief from this extortion. The suit is one in which Nebraska has quite as much interest as Texas and will be followed

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

Coming swift in the wake of the looting of a savings bank in Chicago, the wreck of the Real Estate Trust company of Philadelphia, involving millions of dollars, provokes anew sharp criticism of officials charged prosperity. with the duty of examining financial institutions. Much of the criticism is directed against bank examiners individually. They are charged with incompetency, carelessness and even collusion. People generally, and the victims particularly, cannot understand why a bank examiner, if at all competent, cannot discover crooked business methods by an examination of the bank's books and papers, more especially when dishonesty extended over a period of years.

The truth is, bank examiners are not so much at fault as the system of bank examination. The difficulties encountered by examiners in determining the solvency of an institution are practically insurmountable. This is shown by the condition of the looted institutions. In the Chicago Savings bank were found notes for thousands of dollars bearing the forged signatures of men of high standing financially. Mortgages for specified sums considered ample security were found to have been made by hired dummies. Similarly in the Philadelphia institution forged paper was found, as well as mortgage securities, wholly insufficient for the amounts loaned.

A bank examiner cannot possibly know whether the paper shown him bears the true signature of the maker, unless he is familiar with the maker's autograph. He cannot determine of his own knowledge whether the property represented by a mortgage is sufficient protection for the loan. His work is necessarily limited to an examination | of the books, the cash on hand and the number and amount of the securi-If the accounts balance and the securities are regular, the examiner's task is completed. Unless some of the securities or the accounts arouse suspicion and provoke inquiry the crooked institution is free for six months or a year to pursue the course mapped out by the dishonest manager.

Manifestly it is much easier to criticise and point out defects than suggest an adequate remedy. The defects of the present system of state examinations may be remedied to some extent, but there will remain the inability of examiners to determine the value and genuineness of securities held by banks in different localities. Stensland and Hipple carried on their dishonest operations for years and easily covered their tracks because examinations were necessarily superficial. They did not reach security values, which form the basis of financial solvency. Doubtless the system of examination can be improved if expert knowledge of banking methods undertakes the task. Along with the remedy should go a law inposing severe penalties on directors who do not direct and a provision requiring two or more officers or directors to approve with their signatures every loan authorized and sign checks drawn against each loan account. Thus the responsibility for honest business more officers, and bank wrecking by place that road in a position to enter into one officer prevented.

San Francisco has suffered from a likely that the army of strike breakers now being hurried across the continent will have any material effect taking up of the few jobs that now await men who are willing to work hard for good wages.

Candidate Hitchcock complains bitterly that the republicans have stolen the democratic thunder. The difference, however, is that the republicans have crystallized irto laws what the democrats were content to allow to remain in the form of promises.

Kansas City, too, is seeking for cheaper gas, but about the only supthe ordinary course of business has ply in sight up to date is the noncombustible article furnished by the statesmen in the city council. Omaha has been in similar condition for many seasons.

With American machine guns rattion. This they may do, but it is not ties presumably elected by popular likely that the relief will come in the will.

It is difficult to understand why the

Governor Folk says he expects a per and not to the company. The As he was the only democrat elected beneficial.

Is it a Farewell Performance! St. Louis Globe-Democrat If Cuban revolutionists are figuring mexation they should understand that their present revolt is a farewell engage-

insurgents. The Spelling Bee Menaced. New York Sun

ment. Uncle Sam has no indulgence for

What is to become of the spelling bee, that quaint source of so much delight and the presidential flat imposes the reformed

No Hard Times in Sight. Detroit Free Press.

To the boundless fertility and virgin resources of the vast nation are again credited a bumper grop. From the west and the south come well authenticated reports promising a splendid yield of wheat and of cotton. No boll weevil has attacked the nor cut worm nor rust the The enemies of our staple crops have vanished and the west and the south glow with the wealth of the harvest. The national cornucopia is overflowing. All this promises well for every man, woman and child in the country. From the marvelous alchemy of the harvest springs

Terrible Power of Earthquakes. Baltimore Sun.

The engineering skill which puts steel and iron bridges in almost impossible places, which lays railroad tracks along the most perilous routes; the architects and builders who rear sky scrapers to dazzling heights; the steel ships of commerce and of war, generation; the marvelously swift railroad trains; the development of industry and commerce to a volumne that almost exceeds belief-of these things man may well be proud. But there is not a mart of trade, there is not a manufacturing center created by the genius and industry of man that may not be reduced to rules in a few moments if nature brings her forces to bear upon it. The railroad track may disappear, the iron and steel bridge may go down to destruction before the irresistible forces beneath the earth. The sky scrappers may topple to the ground as though they were so many ant hills. The ships of war and of commerce, anchored in peaceful harbors, may become the prey of tidal waves. Nature in her angriest mood may make the strongest and most impressive creations of man appear to be the toys of pratting children.

TILLMAN GETS A KNOCK.

South Carolina's Dispensary System Repudiated at the Polls. Pittaburg Dispatch.

Senator Tillman's ascendancy in South Caroline politics seems to have been rudely jarred by the outcome of the democratic primaries. The chief issue was his d'spensary system. Charlestown demanded local option and charges of corruption in the manipulation of the dispensury aroused public opinion against it. state machine was said to be built upon the dispensary system and the attack upon it was encouraged by tales of jobbery that made it peculiarly vulnerable. In a way it was another echo of the almost universal campaign for cleaner poli-

When the issue was sprung Tillman, with characteristic impetuosity, announced his determination to stand or fall by his institution. He has since been making a special campaign against Lyon, the anti-dispensary candidate for attorney general, who had attained some local fame as an aggressive campaigner against machine grafters. The regult of the primaries places Lyon far in the lead, and also nominates an anti-Tillman and antidispensary candidate for governor.

The chief effect will be the ultimate abolition of the dispensary as a state iqstitution, local option taking its place as South Carelina's policy on the liquor quesyears of trial the conditions have become so notorious that the system has repudiated at the polls. It is not clear that Tillman's re-election is endangered, since there was no opposition to his candidacy, but his absolute mastery of South Carolina politics seems to have been seriously impaired

GRIDIRONING THE WEST.

Large Plans for Railroad Extensions

in the Imperial Domain. Boston Transcript. Recent developments in the railroad world indicate that the prediction of Mr. E. H. Harriman, made after his return from Japan, that the northwest is to enter upon an era of competitive railroad building, is about to be realized. The reported sale of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul to the Harriman interests probably is not true, but it is certain that a very close alliance exists between the St. Paul and the Harriman lines. The proposed increase of common stock in the Chicago & Northmethods will be placed on two or western to the amount of \$100,000,000 will new construction to a large extent. The St. Paul and the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific have already authorized issues of stock in large amounts, and the labor famine, so it is not at all St. Paul has decided to issue a little less than \$25,000,000 of its new stock. All of this, it is understood, is for "future contingen-There has been a three-cornered war between the Hill, Harriman and St. on conditions in that city beyond the Paul interests in the northwest, which now appears to be reaching an acute stage. . Hill, having failed to secure control of the St. Paul in 1901, has started to parallel that line in various directions. It would be surprising if the same interests which, controlling the St. Paul five years ago, refused to sell it to Mr. Hill, should now dispose of it to Mr. Harriman.

The position of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul among the great railroad systems of the country is peculiar. It has kept | The newspapers from the east tell of aloof from big railroad combinations, retaining strongly marked individuality. was one of the granger roads of thirty to capture them, but issued orders that all years ago, and after being buffeted about their relatives should be arrested and im by Wall street became a real ratiroad in prisoned until they could give information It has 1,200 miles of road in Iown, as to the hiding place of the escaped which raises one tenth of all the corn produced in the United States. It has devel- fered their freedom on condition that they oped, however, from a grain road to a paid \$300 to the police. \$120 for the chies nerchandise carrier. In 1966 its grain traffic and \$80 for the rank and file. The bargain was double that of ten years before, yet was clinched, the money paid, and the cirthis constituted only 23 instead of 22 per cumstances duly chronicled as a news item cent of its traffic. It has a family devotion in the native press. In Fatshan prep among its employes which is remarkable. arations were under way to celebrate the It runs its own sleeping cars, was the first western road to adopt the vestibule car and opposition party arose. They urged that it has made its electrically lighted cars a if the money were to be spent at all, it had success. It has built is own locomtives and better be spent in cleaning up the drains freight cars and constantly improved its rolling stock and equipment and increased be anything in the western theory its business steadily in the face of a com- cleanliness, the community would benefit petition which was so heated that it would have melted anything but the most successful management. A war between the Harriman and Hill Interests would be war the day, and the money intended for Saen of Titans, but it need not necessarily be Kai went to the drains. pected, and nothing else need be Chicago sealer should grant an armis- destructive. The west, gridironed with rail-

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The American invasion of Europe is not limited to articles of trade and globe trotters. Some good and some bad American ways have gone abroad with the goods. The latter is usually most conspicuous and nvariably gets into print as an American haracteristic. A striking instance of the aptness of Europeans in inviting American methods is reported from Austria, where the train running from Vienna was held up in a style rivaling the best efforts of Missouri artists. One of the passengers stopped the train with the automatic renown in the little red school houses, if brake. Three men armed with revolvers promptly jumped upon the locomotive and commanded the engineer to uncouple the mail car and take it a short distance from the train. There it was surrounded by thirty other armed meh, and the cash was demanded-16,000 rubles from Alexanrewo, 15,000 from Lowicz, and so on. The bandits knew exactly what there was and secured 200,000 rubles. In the meantime armed men were parading up and down the other cars exhorting the passengers to keep their seats and telling them no one would be harmed. To prevent an accident, the courteous highwaymen had in the meantime sent a telegram to Warsaw saying that train No. 13 was stalled and must be guarded from collision. A second robbery was a more serious affair. A custom house official was traveling, in a third-class car, escorted by two attendants and four border policemen. He had with him nearly 50,000 rubles. Suddenly a passenger got up, drew a revolver, and shot one of the policemen dead. Six other men at that moment entered the car. A melee followed, in which about 150 shots were fired. Among those kliled were two generals, who happened to be in the adjoining car and who promptly took part in the fight. The thieves also lost a few men, but got away with the money.

At its recent session the German Reichstag voted additional duties on beer, and now a beer war, or, as the Germans say, "bierkrieg." threatens the entire country. For the present the fight is largely confined to the brewers and small dealers The brewers have formed a ring into which they are striving to squeeze the entire trade. In a number of important towns like Leipsic, Halle, Erfurt, Cassel, Hanover, and Frankfurt the war rages merrily. The conflagration will undoubtedly spread to Berlin, and people by the thousand are making rash promises to abstain wholly from beer rather than pay the additional prices. Roughly, this extra duty amounted to

about 3 marks per hectoliter. What was foreseen has come to pass. The brewers have raised their prices on an average about 5 marks, thus making extra a clear profit of 2 marks per 1,000 liters, and the retailers now want to charge 5 pfennigs per glass extra, which makes an addition of about 100 marks, or \$25, on 1,000 liters. or twenty times as much as they pay the

Russian losses during the late struggle in Manchuria are reckoned by the Invalid (St. Petersburg), without including Port Arthur, as 151,000 killed, wounded and disappeared. According to the Speaker (London), the returns of Japanese war losses made by the Japanese war office have at length been published, and are instructive as indicating the numbers which a successful modern army may expect to lose by sickness and death in battle in a hardfought campaign. This journal says: "At the end of the war we were given to understand that the excellence of the Japanese hospital and ambulance system had been so great that the losses by sickness had been comparatively small. We are now officially informed that disease, as usual, claimed more victims that battle though the excess is very small, very much smaller than usual. Here are the statistics of killed, wounded and missi Killed on the field, 43,219; vounded on the field, 153,673; missing, 5,681; injured by acsident, 16,456; total, 218,429 During the war the Japanese war office did not publish lists with names of killed and wounded Thus the early predictions made and such statistics as it did issue comwhen the state went into the liquor busi- manded little confidence. Even now the ness appear to have been fullfilled. After tale of casualities is considered to be suspiciously small. Probably most of the missing should be added to the dead Among injured by accidents are included those who were bitten by horses, run over by carts, maimed by badly fitting boots and hurt by falling over cliffs. To the total killed, wounded, injured and missing must be added 201,136, who died of or were invalided by disease and sickness, thus giving a grand total of 439,565 casualties t appears from a careful analysis of the returns that 281,587 invalided men were brought back to Japan. The total number of the men who perished at the front is put at about 60,000. Of the invalided men who were sent into hospitals in Japan 137.610 recovered and were discharged by the end of August, while 3,601 had by then died in hospital. Of wounded and sick men 391.965 either returned to service or 'turned into to quote the Homeric language of the Japanese war office."

According to the British registrar gen eral's quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths, the birth rate for England and Wales during the second quarter of the present year was the "lowest birth rate recorded in any second quarter since civil registration was established." Against 29.0 per 1,000 in the ten preceding quarters, the rate of births between April and June, 1906, was no higher than 27.5 per 1,000.

There is still, however, a considerable difference between birth and death rates in England and Wales, the death rates being only 14.6 per 1,000 during the quarter. This figure, moreover, is 1.3 per 1,000 lower than the rate in the ten preceding second quarters. The number of births in Eng land and Wales during the quarter was 277,187, and the deaths 125,387, an excess of births over deaths of 111,800, against 117,880, 114,380, and 112,726 in the second quarters of 1903, 1904 and 1905.

The old and the new mingle in Chine jail mutiny in Canton in which thirteen It prisoners escaped. The authorities failed prisoners. But before long they were ofbirthday of their idol Saen Kal. But an in the neighborhood, since, if there should more than by proplitating Saen Kal, who did little to stay the plague, in spite of the festivals in his honor. The opposition won

Mining Company in Trouble. roads, has millions of square miles of territory still to be opened to settlement. In this direction both the Hill and Harriman interests have been most successful. The arable belt, like the Indian, is being company, a Colorado corporation capitalized for \$5,000,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver today. The receivership is the result of charges made by Clareno H. Knight of this city, a creditor for \$5,000,000. When the company is the receivership is the result of charges made by Clareno H. Knight of this city, a creditor for \$5,000,000. When the company is the company is the company is the company is company in Troable.

History still to be opened to settlement. In this company is the company in Troable.

BOSTON, Aug 81.—The Taylor Park Min ing company, a Colorado corporation capitalized for \$5,000,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver today. The receivership is the result of charges made by Clareno H. Knight of this city, a creditor for \$5,000,000. When the company is the receivership in the particular today. The receivership is the result of charges made by Clareno H. Knight of this city, a creditor for \$5,000,000. When the company is the receivership in the company is the receivership in the company in Troable.

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# RECORD BREAKERS

### **OUR NEW FALL SUITS**

certainly beat the record. We have distanced all previous efforts and that is no ordinary achievement. We are determined to make it impossible for any one to pick a flaw in our suit stock and a careful glance will show what it is possible to do when fabrics are carefully chosen and tail-

#### We Have a Great Showing of Fall Suits.

Every one made in our own factory-every little detail shows the touch of the Master Tailor; no skimping, nothing slighted-that is why Browning, King & Co.'s suits fit so perfectly and hold their shape so much longer and better than other kinds.

Name your price and we will more than meet your expec-

Fix the boy in a new school suit before Tuesday.

New Fall Hats Are Ready, at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

## Browning, King & Co

R. S. WILCOX, Manager.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Wellman will not discover the north pole this year. Some other year. It was a Chicago man who kept up the spirits of his companions who were clinging with him to a capsized dory, by sing ing ragtime songs. Mme. Modjeska, the actress, has sold

her handsome home, "Arden," located near Santa Ana, Cal., and with her husband is about to start for her native country. Standard Oil has been indicted on enough counts to be liable to a total fine of \$124,-\$00,000 if guilty on all. It is hoped that it will escape as to part of these. The country could hardly stand the rise in oil. Five hundred English teachers will be brought to America this fall and winter on educational tours, the plan being to represent every class from the kindergarten and defective senses instructors to professors in England's greatest universities. Applications are being made by teachers all parts of the United Kingdom for

chance to take part in the excursions. Abraham White, the New York broker, who has just made a small fortune out of Northern Pacific, and recently bought the ine John A. McCall mansion at Long Branch, began life almost penniless, and when ten years ago he made a bid for \$8,000,000 worth of government bonds he had hardly anything left after he had registered the letter containing the bid to

General Funston was praising in San Francisco the marksmanship of the American volunteers. "Thank goodness," said, "our boys are not like those foreign yolunteers of whom it is said that a com pany of them bought a washtub from an afternoon for a target. When they had finished the old woman went out into the field and brought back her washtub as good as new.

Model Reformer Rebuked.

New York Sun. Australia has met with a deserved rebuff. Encouraged by the praise bestowed on some of its improvements, such as the blanket ballot and the simplified land deed recording, the new commonwealth ventured to attack the god of the Englishman, £ s. d. A plan was prepared for the introduction of the decimal coinage, which means plain dollars and cents, in place of the charming mediaeval assortment of coins to which the British cling. Australia has been informed by the home government that it will not be allowed to try the experiment, as that would further break the uniformity of the empire's currency. Perhaps Australia may be tempted to try it alone POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Miss Jenks-I've often wondered. Mr. Rymes, why you poets always speak of the moon as 'silver.' Mr. Rymes-Well-er-I suppose it's because of the quarters and haives.-Philadelphia Ledger.

"What was that woman trying to do to ou?" asked the rose of the young morning you?" asked the rose of the young morning glory vine.
"I think," replied the latter, "she's trying to get me on a string."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"What is reform?" asked me argumentative man.
"Reform." answered the world-weary one, "usually consists in merely compelling a man to stop doing things his way and making him do them yours."—Washington

"Can you tell me why bananas are likes"
wedding guests?"
"I can't say I see any resemblance."
"Oh, yes, there is. Bananas are like wedding guests because they are always ready to throw the slipper after the paring comes off."—Baltimore American.

"You ought to be ashamed to eat a meal you haven't earned."
"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "wit food at its present price it 'ud be impossible fur my humble efforts to earn de kind of a meal my refined tastes demand."—Wushington Star.

CROSSING THE BAR

Alfred Tennyson. Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam.
When that which drew from out the
boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For the from out our bourne of Time and Place The flood may bear me far, I hope to see my Pilot face to face When I have crossed the bar.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Between the mourners at his head and Say, scurrile jester, is there room for

still,
The gifted pen displaced, incloquent;
And all the forces of his life are spent,
submerged into inactive, sleeping will.

Stay! Shall the hopes of unrequited years Be laid away, forgotten as a sham? Shall the tired hands be clasped in bitter With all his cherished laurels in arrears?

Oh, Western State, he labored with and led, Till all the continent his mission felt— Who shall retrieve the injury you dealt Now that your ever loyal friend is dead? —C. R. M.

### Can You Afford It?

The sliding price, commission-paying plano store must of necessity get a big price for its instruments because it has upon the outside a long list of people who must be paid large commissions for taking or sending customers to that store. These commission-takers demand big pay, and there is keen rivalry among each commissionpaying store to have each commission-taker work for it.

All of these commissions come out of the pockets of piano buy-The commission is always added to the price the customer pays for the plano. Besides, it's a well known fact in all branches of business that the people who are the most extravagant in the conduct of their business are less interested and more careless as to the quality of the goods they sell. This applies especially to the plano business.

As proof, please compare the general reputation and standing of the following makes of pianos with those found in any other store, or, in fact, in all the stores in Omaha combined you will not find so many of the world's best makes of planos. We are factory distribu-

KNABE, KRANICH & BACH, HALLET-DAVIS, CA-BLE-NELSON, RRELL, KIMBALL, BUSH & LANE, WESER BROS., HOSPE, WHITNEY, HINZE, BUR' TON, IRVING, CRAMER AND OTHERS.

The Hospe store is the only one price plano store. It is the only one that does not pay commissions. WE SAVE YOU \$50 TO \$150 ON A PIANO.

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