THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	36,530	17	36,480
2	35,500	18	36,490
3	36,620	19	36,460
4	36,680	20	36,310
5	36,410	21	36,220
6	36,810	22	36,510
7	36,630	23	35,720
8	36,800	24	36,200
9	36,900	25	36,580
10	36,660	26	36,550
11	36,930	27	36,570
12	36,820	28	36,470
13	36,640	29	36,860
14	36,920	30	35,950
15	37,170		
16	35,800	Total	1,094,220
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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1907.
(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.

It appears that Duke, the tobacco magnate, has made another matrimonial mixture.

Japan has decided to save its coal reserve, however prodigal it may be with its hot air reserve.

Grover Cleveland is suffering from the gout. Other democratic leaders are suffering from the grouch.

"A sound thrashing would do the United States good," declares the Montreal Star. Yes. Want the job?

"Oklahoma will come out all right," says the Kansas City Star. Thought Oklahoma's trouble was constitutional.

The new mayor of San Francisco is an expert fruit grower, but it is hoped that he will not practice expert grafting.

"Hell is full of peek-a-boo waists," says a St. Louis minister. The peek-a-boo was designed for warm weather wear.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says her present diet is milk and prunes. The milk feature of her menu had not been suspected.

According to Manila advices, the Igorrotes refuse to be aroused over the report that that Thread trust is preparing to advance prices.

"Mr. Bryan does not possess fine, tactful judgment," says Senator Tillman, who is a great admirer of fine, tactful judgment—in others.

Colonel Bryan may as well hunt for his life preserver. There is nothing left that he can throw overboard and the storm shows no signs of abating.

Colonel Watterson may continue to make a noise like a national convention, but the candidates of both parties will be nominated in the usual way.

Captain Hobson says war with Japan is inevitable. Colonel Bryan says war with Japan is impossible. They agree upon that as well as democrats do on most subjects.

Despite her record of efficient service in that direction, Mrs. Carrie Nation has not been asked to aid the Department of Justice in putting the Tobacco trust out of business.

King Leopold has finally granted the concession giving an American syndicate control of the Congo rubber forests. Now we may look for that long-talked-of elastic currency.

"Democrats," exclaims Senator Daniel," should get together and get busy." They always get busy, if not too busy, as soon as they get together, as the police can testify.

Mayor Dahlman and every democratic member of the city council are pledged specifically to an economical administration of city affairs. Economy in this case means mulcting the taxpayers for $275,000 more next year than this year.

The bravery of the crew of the ill-fated Columbia seems to have been quite as marked as the culpability of the owners, who allowed a vessel that had been in service for twenty-seven years and had degenerated into a death trap to be used for passenger service in dangerous waters.

BREWER'S BAD BREAK.

The interchange between Justice Brewer and Governor Folk on the subject of railroad regulation and the duty of the courts to prevent on the one side exaction of extortionate charges from the public and on the other to safeguard the railroads from confiscation by legislative limitation to inadequate charges is evoking much discussion in the public prints. Justice Brewer appears to be solicitous for fear the railroads might suffer if compelled to reduce rates pending judicial inquiry into their reasonableness, and defends the application for writs of injunction out of the federal courts for this purpose. Governor Folk in answer emphasizes the loss which is sustained by the public when the enforcement of laws for the public benefit are deferred by injunction, assuming that the laws are later pronounced reasonable and just.

Justice Brewer's connection with the Nebraska maximum rate cases of a decade ago should have forewarned everyone of the position he would take on the present controversy over railway regulation laws, which turn on the same issues that were then involved. It should be remembered that when the Nebraska law reducing freight rates was about to become operative nonresident stockholders of the railroads doing business in this state secured from the federal courts restraining orders prohibiting the officers of the railroads from obeying the law and likewise prohibiting the officers of the state from enforcing the law or exacting penalties for disobedience.

By a clever scheme worked by the railway attorneys, Justice Brewer was specially invited to sit in the case at the hearing for the permanent injunction and rendered a decision in favor of the railroads at every point. In fact, it would be difficult to distinguish his opinion from a brief by the paid railroad lawyers. The case was appealed on behalf of the state to the United States supreme court, where it was again submitted to a bench on which Justice Brewer sat, and while the court spoke this time through Justice Harlan, the opinion is for the most part a verbatim repetition of the opinion previously handed down by Justice Brewer from the bench of the lower court.

No one familiar with this litigation, or who will read the opinions in these cases, would expect anything of Justice Brewer except championship of the railroad interests and should any of the present litigation go up to the supreme court there should be no difficulty in telling in advance where Justice Brewer will be found.

ABOUT HAWKS AND OWLS.

Right on the heels of this discussion on "nature faking" going on between the president, Dr. Long, Ernest Seton-Etcetera-Thompson, Jack London and John Burroughs, who have devoted much thought and time to the study of game birds, wild animals, magazine publishers and other beasts of prey, comes Prof. A. K. Fisher of the Department of Agriculture with a pamphlet that is going to make the farmer and his boy sit up and take notice. Prof. Fisher's pamphlet is labelled, "Hawks and Owls From the Standpoint of the Farmer," and he starts right off to destroy a whole grist of illusions about the habits, uses and customs of these raptorial fowl. He lets us know that the prejudice against the hawk and the owl is unjust and due to a lack of discrimination. In other words, there are good and bad hawks and owls, just as there are good and bad corporations, and man has made the grievous error of classing them all as bad on account of the depredations of the few, just as there is a disposition to denounce all Japanese because one of them cheated a San Francisco man in a trade.

It will come as something of a shock to learn that the average hawk is not a chicken thief, but Prof. Fisher is the authority who says so. He goes further and justifies the chicken thief by asserting that the hawk's taste for chicken is acquired. The hawk prefers rats, moles, grasshoppers, beetles, bugs, boll weevils and all that army of pests that work havoc in the farmer's crops and resorts to chickens only when its natural food supply runs low. Even if the hawk does eat a few chickens now and then, it more than pays for its indulgence by a persistent and gluttonous warfare against the pests and other injurious foes to man. Yet the professor protests, the hawks and the owls are persecuted unceasingly by man, while "that most destructive mammal, the house cat, is petted and fed and securely sheltered to spread destruction among the feathered tribe."

Again, the hawk and the owl do team work that ought to furnish a lesson to base ball organizations. While hawks hunt by day and keep diurnal mammals in check, owls, whose eyesight is keenest during twilight and before dawn, capture nocturnal species. The bugs and beasts and pests that make continual war on the husbandman are themselves the subjects of attack by vigilant winged detectives working on the double-shift system, waging incessant warfare against the enemies of the orchard, garden and harvest field.

Much of Prof. Fisher's pamphlet is devoted to a description of the different kinds of hawks and owls, the character of the food they eat, the pests they destroy and an account of investigations showing that these fowls are really of great value to the farmer. He urges a better study of the hawk and the owl, contending that if these birds are properly understood state legislatures will be passing laws for their protection, rather than offering bounties for their destruction.

NEBRASKA'S MORAL RATING.

In the course of an interesting address before the Beatrice Chautauqua on the subject of juvenile courts, child labor laws and the general system of providing for prevention or punishment of crime, Judge Lee S. Estelle of the local district bench made an assertion, subject of substantial proof by the records, that must be gratifying to every citizen of Omaha and of Nebraska, as it will be of surprise, if not doubt, to the citizens of the effete east still wont to look upon Nebraska as a part of the "wild and woolly west," with Omaha as its storm center. Reviewing the results of Nebraska's educational laws and its measures for the safe-guarding of the youth of the state, Judge Estelle declared: "In addition to having the smallest per cent of illiteracy of any state in the union, Nebraska is the most moral state in the union and Omaha is the most moral city in the United States, according to its size."

Judge Estelle is to be congratulated upon having avoided the error, too common among students of criminal affairs, of gauging the criminal conditions of a city, nation or state by the appropriations for police and court purposes. Pessimistic reformers are prone to point to the increased cost of the maintenance of police and courts as prima facie evidence of an increase in crime when, in most cases, and this is particularly true in Omaha, the increased outlay for police and court expenses is due to the growing population, the demand for larger police equipment for the proper protection of the city and the natural enlargement of litigation that has not even the remotest relation to crime. Intelligent analysis of the statistics supports Judge Estelle's claim of a marked decrease in crime and immorality in Nebraska and Omaha and the record is supported and corroborated by the common knowledge of those who have lived in Omaha for more than a decade.

It serves no purpose to cite the fact that the number of arrests in the police and criminal courts is larger than it was ten years ago. The increase is small compared with the increase of population and the more rigorous enforcement of laws and ordinances against petty offenses formerly accepted as a matter of course. The great improvement is in the character of the offenses. Public gambling, the all-night dance house and the crime-breeding wine rooms have gone, and with them the disturbances that filled the jails and burdened the dockets of the criminal courts. The state and the city are being settled up with honest, wholesome, law-respecting people who build up business enterprises, support churches and colleges and add a marked impetus to the development of public morals.

SHORTER HOURS IN SIGNAL TOWERS

New York has a law just enacted carrying into effect one of the important provisions of the LaFollette law which passed congress at the last session, but which was so hinged with provisions that no time has been fixed for placing it into effect. The New York law prohibits any railway company from employing a man in a switch tower or signal tower for more than eight hours in any twenty-four. The congressional law contained a similar provision, as well as others, limiting the hours of telegraph operators and trainmen. Before it can be made effective certain investigations will have to be held by the Interstate Commerce commission. Like the safety appliance law, the new measure promises to be enforced piecemeal and no general relief can be expected from it for some years.

The New York law was urged and passed on account of testimony offered at coroner's inquests showing it to be the custom of nearly all the railroads in the state to work their signal tower men twelve hours a day and, in many instances, to keep them on duty from eighteen to twenty hours at a stretch. As a result, the block system, installed to prevent collirions, had proved practically worthless because not properly operated. The success of the block system depends absolutely upon the alertness of the operator in the tower and safety cannot be furnished by men worn out by extra hours at nerve-straining work. The lives of the traveling public are almost entirely at the mercy of these signal operators and in limiting their working day to eight hours the New York legislature has set an example worthy of general emulation.

THE LABOR DAY PARADE.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has taken a radical step in deciding to abandon the annual street parade of the allied labor organizations on Labor day. The federation has declared that the street parade is an antiquated and expensive way of impressing the public with a sense of the strength of labor and that the money it costs may be better employed.

The action is significant as indicating the changed conditions and the changed relations existing between the employers and the employed of the country. If, as indicated by the reason assigned for its abandonment, the purpose of the parade in the past was only to impress the public with the strength of the labor organizations, that reason no longer holds good. The country fully appreciates the importance of labor and its essential part in the industrial, economic and social development of the nation. The mere fact that nearly every state in the union has, by legislative enactment, made Labor day a holiday is proof sufficient that the numerical—and voting—strength of the labor organizations is understood and appreciated.

The decision of the Chicago Federation will evoke a response for other reasons as well. The purposeless street parade business has been overdone in our American cities. It must be confessed that there is nothing particularly instructive in the average street parade by undrilled organizations. The blockading of streets, the suspension of business and the interference with traffic, while long lines of tired men cover a long line of march, produces little of either pleasure or profit, either for the participants or the spectators. The inconvenience and liability to accidents that result from the average street parade tend to outweigh possible benefits and it is pleasing to find the Federation of Labor in Chicago setting the example of reform in this direction.

AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN.

The board of visitors to the Military academy at West Point is unhappy, to say the least, in its choice of words in making certain recommendations for the improvement of conditions at the institution. After reviewing the course of study at the academy and calling attention to the fact that the studies are too technical, the board concludes its report with the statement that the graduate of the West Point institution "should be an all-around educated gentleman."

The inference, if not the insinuation, is that the present army officer graduated from West Point is not "an all-around educated gentleman," and, of course, if the officer's education is incomplete, as the board insists it must be under existing conditions, he is not "an all-around gentleman." The report will come as something of a surprise to the general public, which has long held the conviction that the system of education at West Point was such as to complete the education of the officer, in addition to giving him a special training in the art of being "a gentleman," with an acute sense of honor. But the board's findings is apt to renew the old discussion as to what constitutes "a gentleman" and what kind of an education is really necessary to equip a first-class fighter. Many of the old-time heroes, some of them graduates from West Point, would hardly have met the requirements exacted by the visitors' board, but they knew the art of war. It is probable that the course of study at West Point needs attention and revision by skilled educators, but the present board of visitors has not shown any indications of being equal to the task.

Army officers should be, and usually are, men of intelligence and trained in their art. The complaint made by the board of visitors that the course of study is too technical may be well founded. It is asserted that West Point, instead of being a military school, has become a technical school and the demands upon the students made so burdensome that many fall out of the classes entirely, while an increasing number is required to take an extra year to finish. This evil should, of course, be remedied, but the cadets are educated for a special purpose and this purpose should not be lost sight of by giving the students an education that would differ, in no material respect, from that obtained in any of the universities of the country.

The fact that it is the Southern railway and its officials that will have to bear the brunt of the fracas in North Carolina will probably prevent any sympathy from being wasted on the victims. The Southern railroad is known throughout the railroad world as the meanest, most reckless and most neglectful of public rights of any road that is operating. Not long ago it killed its own president in a smashup that could have been avoided had it spent a few dollars for decent equipment and efficient operatives, instead of trying to depend on broken down rolling stock and overworked signal and trainmen. If the court contest over this road should compel it to invest a little money for the safety of its passengers and employ wide-awake station hands and train crews, it would be a Godsend to the people who have to travel on it.

While the supreme court has made possible the continuance of fusion in Nebraska, the chances are still good that the democrats will nominate some candidates who will fail to get the requisite plurality of the populist votes. The old conference committee will then have to be resurrected to try to finish the job by involuntary substitutions.

Governor Sheldon has been making a round of the junior normals. The difference between Governor Sheldon's circuit riding and the chautauqua engagements of other public men is that the governor gets no hundred-dollar stipend for his talking.

Colonel Bryan has gone on record that government ownership is not an issue for the coming campaign. If he will keep it up by process of elimination, he may reduce the issues to one—simply the appetite for office.

One trouble with these delinquent paving contractors is that they load up with too much work, undertaking to accept contracts not only in Omaha, but in South Omaha, Denver and other places as well, without having facilities to deliver the goods. Every paving contract ought to have a time limit in it and a big enough forfeit to make the contractor live up to its stipulations.

Governor Cummins says the next republican national convention will declare for tariff revision. Perhaps, but the governor's predictions have usually been good only until the committee on resolutions makes its report.

Bourke Cockran defines democracy as "the application to political institutions of the injunction to the first man: 'In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread.'" Bourke earns his bread by the sweat of his voice.

Aspirants for the presidential nomination are a little slow in identifying themselves with this movement for the reduction of the tariff on champagne and other forms of French booze.

No Worthier Pride.
James G. Blaine.

No manly man feels anything of shame in looking back to early struggles with adverse circumstances, and no man feels a worthier pride than when he has conquered the obstacles to his progress.

Eagles and Elks.
Boston Transcript.

The Eagles stood the heat better in New Haven than the Elks did in Philadelphia. But the former are at home in the sun's fierce glare, while it is the nature of the latter to haunt the shade.

Seeking Easy Money.
Baltimore American.

The scandal concerning the sale of British peerages is not so remarkable. With American millions so eager to repurchase them at enormous profit to the holders in the matrimonial market they are a good business investment.

Novelty in Presidential Booms.
Baltimore American.

Vegetarians have started a presidential boom for LaFollette on the ground that a nut, milk and vegetable diet in the White House will be largely conducive to world peace. The rest of the nation is apt to find in this theory much meat for ridicule.

From Jackson to Glenn.
Springfield Republican.

President Jackson once defied the United States supreme court and won out. When the court ordered a certain thing done in the Cherokee case, involving the relations between the federal government and an Indian tribe, Jackson said: "Marshall made the decision, now let him enforce it." Governor Glenn of North Carolina wishes he was situated as Jackson was and could say the same thing about Judge Pritchard.

Poet Drops to Politics.
New York Evening Post.

The old Roman, when called to high office, was found at the plow; the new mayor of San Francisco, in a book store. It was there the district attorney discovered Dr. Taylor, who was no doubt turning over the leaves of his "Visions and Other Verses." The poet is revealed in one of Mayor Taylor's latest utterances: "I love San Francisco. She is lying prostrate. I want to see her rise to her feet, spread her wings and fly." But there has been altogether too much "flying" out there. San Francisco had better "light."

ROMAN CATHOLIC Y. M. C. A.

Compliment of Imitation Paid to the Parent Organization.
Boston Transcript.

The Roman Catholic church shows an increasing adaptability to the conditions of American life which does great credit to its leaders and organizers. It adopted and improved many suggestions for the use of its Sunday schools and now at the Indianapolis meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies it was seriously proposed to organize a Roman Catholic Young Men's Christian association. The material for such an organization exists abundantly in all the larger towns of America and it could not fail to improve the type of young manhood in the church. It is a pity that it should be necessary to duplicate the plant and divide the interests of the young men, but we already have the Young Men's Christian union, including the liberal wing of Christians, and the lovers of our country will all bid godspeed to the attempt to organize those young men whose church affiliation forbids them to unite with either of the existing organizations for purposes of instruction, fellowship and recreation under a different Christian name. The movement may be postponed, but it is likely to succeed sooner or later and the new association will become a part of the church machinery for the training of its members. Incidentally, the movement in the Roman Catholic ranks is a high tribute to the efficiency and success of the general work of the Young Men's Christian association. Unless it held the highest place in the regard of the American public, and especially in the regard of the leaders of business life who know the needs and dangers of young manhood—as they depend upon young men for their business assistants—the shrewd and thoughtful leaders of the Roman Catholic church would not pay this compliment of imitation.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

French statesmen are not the only ones who get up in the air occassionally.

A sharp drop in the exports of gold will interest people who need yellow polish on their teeth.

The strike against the Frankfurter trust in New York might properly be called the wurst ever, but we forbear.

Medicine Hat took off the lid long enough to remind corn belt boosters with a refreshing puff that he has considerable of the article in cold storage.

The offer of bottles of hair tonic as a premium by a new magazine foreshadows the transition of periodical literature from muck-raking to hair-raising.

What the governor of North Carolina said to Judge Pritchard bears no resemblance in vocal atmosphere to what he once said to the governor of South Carolina.

Some one who thinks he knows says every inch of human skin contains 3,500 perspiration pores. Harry Deuel's skimmer is outclassed by the walking article.

Some heartless cuss wants Jim Hill to dig out of his jeans $10,000,000 and hand it over to the plaintiff. Captains of industry, like common people, have troubles in fly time.

Gorgeous pictures of naval life on the ocean wave are not hypnotizing as many recruits as the service needs. Most of the eligible boys prefer to take high rollers ashore.

A Philadelphia justice of the peace claims the record, having married a couple in sixty-five seconds. Chicago divorce courts will have to put on more pressure to keep up the pace.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

No Security
No Indorsement
No Interest

When you deal with MANDELBERG. If you are honest your credit is good with me. I am always ready to open a charge account with an honest person in any part of the city. Many persons get the impression that I extend the courtesies of a Charge Account only to those who are "well fixed" financially. As a matter of fact I do not concern myself about a person's wealth when extending credit, and any person can determine in advance whether his or her credit is good. If you can answer the following questions in the affirmative, your credit will certainly be as good with me as though you had unlimited wealth at your command.

1—Are you honest in your dealings.
2—Are you prudent in assuming obligations and prompt in paying them.

I make no distinction in opening Charge Accounts between men or women, old or young, the well-to-do employer or his honest employe. A greater part of our charge accounts are with persons having small incomes or earning moderate salaries, as well as people in all walks of business or professional life. Always remember that

A dollar or two a week will do.

Mandelberg's
1522 FARNAM
GIFT SHOP

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Hypocrisy is the gold of virtue used to gild vice.

The man who does nothing does much harm.

One thing believed is worth a million heaven.

No man is refined until he is purged of selfishness.

You cannot attain purity by any process of polishing.

things denied.

A good home is the best sermon about

If you cannot learn humility you cannot bear elevation.

The man who is ashamed of his religion has none to boast of.

Laughing at little trials is more than half of winning great triumphs.

There is no virtue in doing right in such a way as to lead others wrong.

Many think they are doubting who only are dodging the duty of thinking.

Light-hearted people are those who always are looking for the sunshine.

The world has suffered a good deal less from thinking without saying than from saying without thinking.

It's no use inviting a man to rest on the gospel of peace if you hand it to him on the end of a pitchfork.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Chicago Post: The late Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) left an estate valued at $288,500. The point seems to be that a literary man ought to be a clergyman, or vice versa.

New York Post: Bishop Matz of Colorado makes a violent attack on the Carnegie libraries. They are, it seems, "sinks of corruption," where Voltaire and sensational novels get in their work. But if the purchase of books had to be regulated by religious prejudice, the shelves would be half empty.

Brooklyn Eagle: The people in England who want that there shall be no more bishops, on the ground that all they are good for is to take tea with duchesses, ought to know that taking tea with duchesses is one of the most solemn and important things possible to an Englishman. Some of these fussy revolutionaries will be wanting to abolish duchesses next. And then—chaos!

New York Mail: Now we know why April, May and June of this year were the coldest on record. The heat of the sun is kept up by the burning of sinners, the sun being really the seat and scene of the infernal regions; and the world has been getting so much better recently that the supply of sinners for purposes of fuel has in a considerable degree failed, and abnormally cold weather on the earth and other planets is the result. Such, at least, is the inference to be drawn from the important discoveries made by Rev. Zeb Hetzel Cobb, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church in Washington, and minister in charge of the Bethany Mission chapel in that city.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Now," said Miss Yerner, "you'd better go up and speak to papa."

"Oh!" exclaimed Mr. Slopoche, who had finally proposed, "is he up yet?"

"Yes, he's waiting for you in the sitting room, unless he's got tired and gone to bed."—Philadelphia Press.

"Queer fellow, that Snifkins! He is always looking for trouble."

"Why does he have to look for it? Isn't he married?"—Baltimore American.

"The lady whose name you gave as reference, Delia," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, "tells me you were not always truthful and obedient."

"No, ma'am," replied the new servant, "I couldn't be, wid her tellin' me all the time to say she wasn't at home."—Chicago Tribune.

"What has become of the maid you thought such a prize?"

"Oh, I had to let her go," replied the second fashionable woman. "After her operation for appendicitis she thought she was one of us."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Madge—What did Molly mean by saying that joining the Audubon society was a good business proposition?

Marjorie—The dues are only $5, while a hat with feathers on it costs at least $20.—Harper's Weekly.

"Let me kiss those tears away!" he begged, tenderly.

She fell for it, and he was busy for the next fifteen minutes. And yet the tears flowed on.

"Can nothing stop them?" he asked, breathlessly sad.

"Nope," she murmured. "It's hay fever, you know. But go on with the treatment."—Cleveland Leader.

ONE OF THE LITTLE WOMEN.

Chicago Post.

One of the Little Women, she came up to heaven's gate;
And seeing the throng was pressing, she sighed that she fain would wait,
"For I was not great nor noble," she said; "I was poor and plain,
And should I go boldly forward I know it would be in vain."

She sat near the shining portal, and looked at the surging crowd
Of them that were kings and princes, of them that were rich and proud;
And sudden she trembled greatly, for one with a brow like flame
Came to her and hailed her gladly and spoke unto her by name.

"Come, enter the jeweled gateway," he said, "for the prize is thine;
The work that in life you rendered was work that was fair and fine;
So come, while the rest stand waiting and enter in here and now—
A crown of the life eternal is waiting to press thy brow."

Then trembled the Little Woman and cried: "It may not be I.
Here wait they that wrought with greatness, so how may I pass them by?
I carved me no wondrous statues, I painted no wondrous things,
I spake no tremendous sayings that rang in the ears of kings.

"I toiled in my little cottage, I spun and I baked and swept,
I sewed and I patched and mended—O, lowly the house I kept!
I sang to my little children, I led them in worthy ways,
And so I might not grow famous; I knew none but care-bound days.

"So was it by night and morning, so was it by week and year;
I worked with my weary fingers through days that were bright or drear,
And I have grown old and wrinkled and I have grown old and bent;
I ask not for chants of glory now that I have found content."

"Arise!" cried the waiting angel. "Come first of the ones that wait.
For you are the voices singing, for you do we open the gate;
So great as has been thy labor, so great shall be thy reward."
Then gave he the Little Woman the glory of the Lord.

Mineral Waters

The mineral water business has for many years been a specialty with our firm. We buy our waters **direct from the springs** or if a foreign water, direct from the importer. We are thus able to make the lowest possible price, and to absolutely guarantee freshness and genuineness. We sell 100 kinds. Write for catalogue.

SOME MINERAL WATER PRICES

Manitou Water, dozen, $2.00; case, 50 quarts, $7.00.
Boro-Lithia Water, dozen, $2.50; case, 50 quarts, $8.50.
Nek-rok Lithia, dozen, $2.00; case, 50 quarts, $6.50.
Crystal Lithia Water, 5-gallon jug, $2.
Rubinat Serre (Spain), bottle, 35c; dozen, $4.20.
Idanha Water, dozen, $2.50; case, 50 quarts, $8.50.
Hathorn (Saratoga), dozen, $2.00; case, 48 pints, $7.50.
Pure Distilled Water, case, 12 ½-gals., $2.25.
5-gal. jug Crystal Lithia, $2.00.
Allowance for return of empties.

SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO.,
Cor. 16th and Dodge.

OWL DRUG COMPANY,
Co. 16th and Harney.

What the Hospe Plan Means to the Man Who Wants a Piano

IT MEANS the piano you buy of us, no matter how small the price, is a thoroughly reliable instrument.

IT MEANS that the guarantee of the biggest piano house in the west is behind every sale.

IT MEANS that we save you $50 to to $150 by trading with us.

IT MEANS protection from the sliding price piano dealer, who would get the most he could from you for a piano, regardless of its value.

IT MEANS that every instrument in the Hospe store is marked with one price.

IT MEANS protection from the pernicious commission—that custom of giving a consideration to a supposed friend for his influence in bringing you into the store.

IT MEANS satisfaction and the privilege of making a selection from an enormous stock of pianos, representing the best factories in the forld.

IT MEANS that one man's money is as good as another's.

IT MEANS that you can select from the following: Kranich & Bach, Krakauer, Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Bush & Lane, Cable Nelson, Krell, J. P. Nelson, Weser Bros., Cramer, etc.

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