

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them...

Mr. Bryan says he is willing to run again to help the party. Which party?

Turns out that buoyant Fish fights as well with injunctions as he does with bare fists.

For a safe and sound administration of the county treasury vote for Frank A. Furay, the republican nominee.

Those people who saw balloons in this vicinity must be the same people who used to report airships a few years ago.

E. F. Bralley has made a most satisfactory record as coroner and he will make an equally satisfactory record as sheriff.

It is costing France \$35,000 a day to keep its troops in Morocco. That possession appears to be a liability instead of an asset.

In spite of their cordial reception and plans for their lavish entertainment most of the balloonists look down on St. Louis.

"Can an automobile be turned into a wagon?" asks a student. Sure, but it is not a safe business for either the automobile or the wagon.

Complaint is now being made that the Panama canal is not wide enough. There is also a suspicion that it is not long enough or deep enough.

The Farmers' National congress has declared in favor of the parcels post. Senator Platt and the express combine could not have been represented in that congress.

Lumber and coal men shipping over Nebraska roads are discovering that the railroads have more ways of raising freight rates than by merely changing the freight tariffs.

Now the democratic World-Herald has discovered that there is "a Sheldon-Rosewater machine." The World-Herald is accustomed to seeing things without the slightest provocation.

Governor Vardaman left Vicksburg in order to avoid meeting President Roosevelt. The governor, however, was mistaken if he thought his course was going to offend the president.

If Secretary Taft really told the Filipinos that he hoped he would be able to visit them in two years as a private citizen, he at last said something that will meet the approval of Mr. Bryan.

Omaha has a right to congratulate itself on the soundness of its banking institutions, which are going right along doing business the same as if Wall street were absolutely normal.

The members of the first Chinese Parliament will have their powers limited to the privilege of debate. That first session will resemble a meeting of the peace conference at The Hague.

It is stated that 5 cents will buy a cigar a foot long in the Philippines. That may be used as an argument either for the retention or the disposition of the islands according to the viewpoint.

New York and the country is to be congratulated upon the fact that in the reorganization of the banks of that city, now in progress, bankers instead of speculators are being given preference on the directorates.

THE FREE SEED FARE.

The Farmers' National congress has adopted a resolution, without a dissenting vote, recommending to congress the abolition of the system of distributing free garden seeds each year. This resolution will be filed with the committees on agriculture in the senate and house at Washington and will be properly aired at the meetings of those bodies and then the appropriation bills will go through, carrying an authorization of about \$300,000 for the annual free seed distribution. This has been the program for a number of years, in spite of the fact that congress has been petitioned by every farmers' organization in the country to abandon the seed habit.

The free seed distribution is one of the cheapest forms of graft and useless expenditure. Originally the law governing the distribution was designed to facilitate the distribution and introduction of "rare and valuable plants," but that design has been entirely lost sight of in the last few years. Now the seeds sent out are of the plain garden variety, without reference to their adaptability for the different sections of the country, their only recommendation being that they do not cost the farmers anything. Each congressman is allowed something like 14,000 packages. The representatives from rural districts, by trading with members from cities, frequently increase this allowance to 60,000 or 70,000 packages and the mails are burdened with the franked packages going to farmers who have no use for them, who have better seeds of their own raising, anyway. But the packages come in a franked envelope bearing the signature of "our member," and that seems to be the only excuse for the large expenditure.

The seed distribution is a sample of class legislation of the rankest kind. Congress has no more right to furnish farmers with garden seeds free of charge than it has to furnish city dwellers with pianos or coal shovels.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

The change in the law governing registration makes it necessary to propound this question repeatedly, because more than 2,000 voters who participated in the primary failed to register at that time, although, doubtless, supposing that they were registered by that very operation. The fact that a man voted at the primary does not necessarily indicate that he is registered. Every one receiving a notice from the various campaign committees to the effect that he is unregistered should, therefore, make it a point to appear before the registrars next Saturday and supply the omission.

The importance of registering at this time cannot be too strongly emphasized. The registration books as now made up will serve not only as the list of voters entitled to ballots at the November election, but also as the enrollment for all primary elections for the ensuing year. Only those on the registration lists will be entitled to a voice in the selection of delegates to the national nominating conventions in the early spring and again in the primary election to be held in September of next year, at which candidates will be nominated for all the state offices, for member of congress from this district, for the legislative delegation and for the county offices. Failure to register now means self-disfranchisement for all these imperative civic duties.

Are you registered? If not, be sure to register next Saturday.

ABUSE OF CORPORATION SURPLUS.

The financial flurry in New York has resulted in calling direct attention to a condition that is causing some worry and much speculation among bankers over what appears to be a radical defect in the laws governing corporations. William G. Rockefeller, treasurer of the Standard Oil company, testified in a recent investigation of that company that it was his custom as treasurer to make large loans to "brokers, individuals and others," for operations in stocks. He defended his action by stating that the Standard, on account of its great business interests, usually had a large amount of money on hand which it considered, thoroughly legitimate to lend to anyone furnishing adequate security.

No objection is raised as to the right of an individual to loan his surplus money to whom he pleases, but a different question appears when a corporation embarks in the money loaning business or into any other form of business not specifically provided for in its articles of incorporation. It is urged that the directors of the Standard, by using the company's vast surplus for speculative purposes in stocks, through loans or otherwise, have disregarded the rights of the stockholders to whom such surplus funds belong. It is charged, too, that the use of such funds seldom gives the stockholders any enlarged profits, because the directors and syndicates generally take all extra earnings from such speculation, as was disclosed clearly in the recent life insurance investigations. The bankers are also complaining that the express companies have been following the example of the Standard and doing a general banking business without being held in any measure responsible to the federal or state authorities.

Perhaps the strongest argument against this method of using trust funds for banking purposes is the fact that no record available to the public authorities is kept of these borrowings and lendings, and consequently no means of regulating their effect upon

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Standard Oil company admits to having loaned from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 at various times to stock brokers, completely unsetting all calculations made by bankers and financial experts as to the condition of the money market. While Wall street and New York are more concerned by this than any other part of the country, recent developments tend to support the protest against mixing up banking with all kinds of corporation business, as liable in time of stress to do great injury to legitimate business interests.

THE LAW OF CONSOLIDATION.

The people of both Omaha and South Omaha should know exactly how consolidation may be brought about and what the immediate effect will be. The merger act put on the statute books by the last legislature provides that whenever petitions signed by 10 per cent of the electors duly registered in each of two adjoining cities, such as Omaha and South Omaha, are filed with the county board the question of consolidation shall be submitted at the next general election, so that the voters may indicate their wishes under the headings, "Yes" or "No." If at the election a majority of the votes cast on the proposition are affirmative proclamation is to be made by the Board of County Commissioners within ten days after the completion of the canvass, declaring the result, and the merger shall take place and become effective on the first day of the following January and on and after said date the said cities so merged shall be and constitute one municipal corporation and a city of the metropolitan class.

Other sections of the law would make the Greater Omaha succeed to all the property rights and contracts of South Omaha and be liable for all its obligations. The greater city would become responsible for the bonded indebtedness of South Omaha and would acquire all the debts, taxes, assessments, fines, licenses, claims and demands of every kind due, or to become due, to South Omaha. Omaha would become the defendant in all suits involving South Omaha and the records of South Omaha and other municipal property in the hands of its city officers would have to be accounted for and turned over to the respective officers of Omaha entitled to receive them.

Bolled down in a nutshell, then, by voting for consolidation now, the merger of the two cities would take place on January 1, 1908, and all the city officers and employees of South Omaha would vacate at that time unless continued or re-employed by the government of the greater city. Before the next municipal election in Omaha the enlarged city would have to be re-districted under our charter into twelve wards of substantially equal population, which would give South Omaha its proportionate representation in the city council by making of the annexed territory three or four wards in the greater city. On the permanent boards, such as the School board, Park board, Library board, etc., South Omaha would acquire representation as soon as vacancies occurred, or more probably by making immediate vacancies. South Omaha would at once become entitled to its share of the various public improvement funds for paving, sewers, parks, etc.

The tax levy for Omaha for 1908 is already made, but would be supplemented by the taxes due from South Omaha. In the following year the Omaha charter would permit an addition of not to exceed \$200,000 to the amount to be raised from the tax levy in order to take care of the additional territory and extended municipal activities. But on the enlarged assessment roll of the consolidated cities this money would be raised not only without an increased tax rate, but at an actually reduced tax rate. Within a year after merger all remnants of previously duplicated municipal machinery will disappear and the consolidated city would be governed as one, with equal voice and representation in every section according to population and voting strength.

A ruling has been made by a judge of our district court to the effect that vacancies on the ticket cannot be filled by the party committee where no candidate sought the nomination at the primary. The court consequently has refused a mandamus to compel the county clerk of Sarpy county to insert names filed with him on the official ballot. This, no doubt, a correct interpretation of the primary law so far as it affects offices filled by voters of the entire county, but the law makes a special exception for precinct and road district officers. Committee nominations for these excepted offices ought to go on the ticket for the respective parties and be entitled to the benefit of straight party votes.

Having notified the brewers and saloon keepers through Editor Metcalfe that their support is not wanted for Judge Loomis, notice is now being served on them through Editor Hitchcock that they must support Judge Loomis or take the consequences. It is now plain why Editor Metcalfe was present at that Fremont feast and Editor Hitchcock was studiously absent.

In trying to make believe that the railroads are taking the republican end of it the World-Herald is making itself ridiculous. It goes on the theory that the people have forgotten already the

REGULAR VISITS TO RAILROAD HEADQUARTERS.

By Chairman Allen of the democratic committee last year and his tell-tale letter imploring democratic candidates to protect the poor railroads from republicans who were insisting that they should be made to pay city taxes like other property owners. There is nothing to indicate that the alliance between the railroads and the democratic state chairman has been interrupted or is any less active now than it was a year ago.

The Postal Progress league is now urging a 1-cent two-ounce letter post and a local 1-cent a pound letter post. Officers of the league have it figured out that such an arrangement would save the public \$50,000,000 a year and would increase the postal revenues by \$30,000,000 a year. All of this sounds highly attractive, but the Postal Progress league is not ready to offer an indemnity bond to secure the government against loss should the plan fail to work according to schedule.

"A man whose name is withheld," according to a dispatch, has offered Mrs. Ogden Goelet a rental of \$375,000 a year for her summer cottage at Newport. Some of our western farmers have to devise all kinds of schemes to get rid of their money.

Government clerks in Washington have boycotted the street railway companies and are going to their work on roller skates. Later in the year the congressional set will also put their skates on, without reference to the street railway situation.

A Joplin paper is offering a prize for the best answer to the question, "If you owned Joplin, what would you do with it?" If we owned Joplin, we'd sell it and move to Omaha. Send prize by draft or certified check.

Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely has declined the presidency of a Wall street bank. Is it possible that the day has arrived when a treasury official at Washington hesitates to answer call to a higher salary?

Symptoms of the Fever. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Twenty years ago automobiles were considered visionary. Next year American manufacturers expect to make \$5,000,000, valued at \$100,000,000. Twenty years hence balloons and airships may be just as common.

Folly of Summary Laws. Brooklyn Eagle. One half of the United States are now "dry." That is they have prohibition laws. Also, observe this curious fact: That where there is no license there is the worst liquor, and far and away the most drunkenness.

Kings of the Field. St. Louis Republic. With dollar wheat and better, the western farmer is just where his always wanted to be and where he is likely to remain most of the time hereafter. To the gentleman riding in the sulky plow all the world must take off its hat with low obsequence and the price in hand.

Hope of Peace Vanishes. Chicago Record-Herald. Chancellor Day calls President Roosevelt a man of unwise zeal, who is stiff in his opinions and always wrong. After this we may as well conclude that the chancellor has no intention of ever permitting himself to be caught on the tennis court back of the executive office.

Railroad Assertions Contested. St. Louis Republic. When it is reported that Union Pacific passenger receipts at 2 cents a mile are \$200 a month greater in Nebraska than before the Nebraska passenger rate reduction law, it may be legally decided that the only thing confiscated was the reduction which has disappeared into increased receipts.

Trotting Behind Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Dispatch. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews should understand that he cannot measure up to the full standard of tart treatment for libel until he endorses the historical assertion of a quondam governor of Pennsylvania, that in the year of grace, 1803, libelers in England were ordered of the practice by being hanged and quartered.

The Boy in the Man. Cincinnati Inquirer. The president has been told that it was entirely unnecessary for him to take that plunge into Clear Lake to show his nerve. It may be that he didn't have any idea of nerve exhibition. There was the water, not distermpered by a cold climate or a forced season. Mr. Roosevelt was the man, by no means past the sportive inspirations of youth, who thought this was a good chance to go swimming. And what fun it used to be!

Forget It! Chicago Tribune. If members of congress are thinking of creating any quasi legislative body to sit in Washington to guide the destinies of the noncontiguous possessions they ought to abandon their project. It is foolish. There are legislative bodies in all the possessions which require them except Alaska. And it is questionable if there would be any wisdom in creating a legislature in that semi-arctic territory, with its scattered population and lack of communications.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

"Formerly we could ride across country in any direction from Washington and almost as soon as we left the beautiful, tree-shaded streets of the city we were in the real country," writes President Roosevelt, in Scribner's. "But as Washington grows, it naturally—and to me most regretably—becomes less like its former, glorified village, self; and wire fencing has destroyed our old cross-country rides. Fortunately there are now many delightful little trails in Rock Creek park; and we have fixed up a number of good jumps at suitable places—a stone wall, a water jump, a bank with a ditch, two or three post-and-rails, about four feet high, and some stiff brush-hurdles, one of five feet seven inches. The last, which is the only formidable jump, was put up to please two sporting members of the administration, Bacon and Meyer. Both of them school their horses over it; and my two elder boys, and Fitzhugh Lee, my cavalry aide, also school my horses over it. On one of my horses, Roswell, I have gone over it myself, and as I weigh two hundred pounds without my saddle I think that the jump, with such a weight, in cold blood, should be credited to Roswell for righteousness. Roswell is a bay gelding; Audrey a black mare; they are Virginia horses. In the spring of 1907 I had photographs taken of them going over the various jumps. Roswell is a fine jumper, and usually goes at his jumps in a snappy matter-of-fact enjoyment. But he now and then shows queer kinks in his temper. On one of these occasions he began by wishing to rush his jumps, and by trying to go over the wings instead of the jumps themselves. He fought hard for his head; and as it happened that the best picture we got of him in the air was at this particular time, it gives a wrong idea of his ordinary behavior, and also, I sincerely trust, a wrong idea of my hands. Generally he takes his jumps like a gentleman."

Both army and navy have adopted the finger print system in connection with enlistment. Every man who enters either service is required to give the recruiting officer a print of his thumb and four fingers. This is placed on file in the adjutant general's office at the War department, or the bureau of navigation in the Navy department. If the man deserts and attempts to re-enlist his identity is readily established, and he is held for punishment. The system has been used by the police for the identification of criminals. There is a prejudice against its use by the army and navy, when none should exist. For instance a man called at the adjutant general's office and asked the officer in charge to give him a letter to the auditor so he could get a claim allowed. "I haven't a cent," he said, "and unless I get the money due me from the auditor, I'll be arrested as a vagrant."

"I'd like to help you," said the officer, "but I don't know you. Now if you had enlisted since we adopted the finger print system there would be no difficulty about your identification."

The man's face lighted up. "I was court-martialed shortly before my discharge," he said, "and they took a print."

"With this claw the man's record was looked up, a fresh finger print compared with that on file, and it being found to correspond, he was given the letter to the auditor which he desired."

In the new railroad station in Washington, which will be opened in December, a private entrance and suite of rooms will be at the disposal of the president of the United States. The suite is located in the southeast corner of the building and comprises an entrance vestibule, three waiting rooms, one for the exclusive use of the executive, and a grand reception room seventy by thirty feet. The entire suite, finished in the finest mahogany, will be when completed, magnificently decorated in gold leaf of the most expensive quality and will be adorned by coats of arms at either end and superior furniture and decorations.

The president's private entrance and apartments are exclusive. They are without connection with the remainder of the building. No other passengers, with the exception of the diplomatic corps, will be permitted to use the president's suite. Stock-ticks at the station will be a simple matter of a handful of policemen to keep them back from the two doorways at the corner, through which the president and party may pass at their choice. A private driveway for the president and members of the diplomatic corps will be one of the features.

When the United States is used not even the Kaiser himself may start upon travels in greater state than the president of the United States.

By the time congress convenes nearly all trains into Washington will enter by the new depot. When the thousands of sightseers flock to the depot for the inauguration, March 4, 1909, they will see in all its completeness what is destined for many years to rank as the height of building design and skill, so far as railroad terminals are concerned. The distinction is long claimed by the South station in Boston and the Union Depot in St. Louis as being the best railroad stations in the United States must now be surrendered to Washington.

Imagine a lofty white granite palace, in classic Roman style of architecture, with arched roof of plate glass glazing in the sun, large enough to house an army, and surrounded by marble terraces, facing a quarter of a mile away across a noble avenue, the impressive United States capitol building, and one has a picture in the outline of the new Union depot.

This is what future visitors to Washington will class with the capitol and the library of congress itself as one of the triad of handsomest buildings in the nation's capital.

WESTERN MONEY IN THE EAST. Nebraska and Kansas Extend a Helping Hand. Philadelphia Record. Only a few weeks ago a writer in a New York financial magazine said that the west was no longer sending money east; it had paid off its debts and was investing its money at home. A little while after that article appeared the president of the Nebraska Bankers' association told at a convention of the large sums of money that the banks of his state had been sending east for investment for months, and the new departure to which he directed attention was that eastern banks and investment brokers were no longer waiting for western money, but were sending agents into Nebraska to get it on the spot. The Kansas bank department has just announced that the people of its state by showing that \$5,000,000 of Kansas capital is invested in commercial paper in the east. The west offers great attractions for permanent investment, but the east affords the best market for short investments, and because it has the biggest money markets it draws all funds that do not immediately find local employment.

Matches in One Line. Washington Post. By charging that the columns of the New York newspapers are for sale to the highest bidder, Mr. Bryan has again demonstrated his matchless faculty for dropping things on his own toes.

Finer Foods Daintier Desserts. There'll be rejoicing at the table and all mouths will be luxuriously fed if the cook gets our book of ORIGINAL RECIPES AND COOKING HELPS and profits by the mine of information it contains for the betterment of foods in general. In it two well-known cooks give the benefit of much special study into the value of KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH as an aid in cooking and baking. It is a revelation of the magic power of this famous product, which is wholesome, pure and peculiarly delicate properties have made it the standard of quality for over half a century. Get the genuine Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch. Made for over fifty years at Oswego. All grocers, in pound packages, 10 cents. T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, N. Y. NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY, SUCCESSORS.

THE NEW REPUBLICANISM. SMILING REMARKS.

Roosevelt Policies Expected to Dominate Party Principles. Philadelphia North American. In the resolutions committee of the next national convention is to be fought out the question of whether the republican party is to write an entirely new platform, based upon and embodying the views and policies of President Roosevelt, or is to adhere to its time-worn doctrines which have outlived their usefulness as absolutely as the declarations of the confederate constitution.

That President Roosevelt and those who stand with him are advocating an entirely new set of principles, a general rejuvenation of party doctrine to meet the exigencies of the present and the future, without regard for the past, is becoming daily more apparent, and that they will succeed is almost a foregone conclusion.

There is no proposition to change the name of the republican party, but if the president has his way, and the loyalty of the public to its own and the country's interests does not waver, then there will be little semblance between the organization which is to seek the support of the people to labor in the same direction, and that which the stump orators of the past have made the subject of their praises.

The new republican party, which the supporters of the administration will organize if they control the convention, will be a national party. Its aim will be the upbuilding of the nation with the individual members of the great population regarded as the most important component parts of the nation.

No one in reading the last six speeches of the president, without any previous knowledge of his political affiliations, could tell whether he belonged to any party organization. They would recognize only the fact that he is ardently laboring for the good of the whole country, and is strenuously endeavoring to persuade the people to labor in the same direction.

So absolutely without one note of partisan feeling have been the president's utterances that the democratic communities he has addressed have displayed even more enthusiasm in his reception than might have been expected from communities composed entirely of republicans.

In his treatment of the various great public questions he has discussed, the president has utterly ignored the existence of party lines. He has spoken only to his fellow-citizens of the United States, and he has spoken to them of the best means of advancing the common interests of all in a manner that has enlisted, in support of his progressive propositions, the non-partisan spirit of the entire country.

In many respects the last speeches of the president have been the most remarkable, and at the same time the most admirable, of his whole career.

PERSONAL NOTES. General Isaac R. Sherwood, who was elected to congress from the Toledo, O., district, returns to that body after thirty-four years. He was re-elected after three attempts.

Major General Wood will leave the Philippines soon after Secretary Taft completes his stay there, and will start on a leisurely trip to the United States by way of the Suez canal.

Thomas Nelson Page, the Virginia writer, has, it is announced, decided to go into the raising of mules on an extensive scale on a 1,000-acre plantation near Beaver Dam, Va. The mule business will not interfere with his literary efforts.

Jesse Grant, the third son of the great general, is a quiet man, who spends most of his time in New York and is never in the limelight. He does not work, and belongs to two or three good clubs. He says he is a splendid "loaf," and if he has a good cigar he can stare at a wall two or three hours and be quite happy.

John W. Riddle is the only hachler among the American ambassadors and the most accomplished linguist. He is popular at the czar's court and speaks Russian fluently, being one of the few in the diplomatic service who have mastered the language. The Turkish language he easily learned when he was secretary of the legation at Constantinople.

IT IS FALL. S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. Oh, the merry, merry summer time has fled, The lights are cool and long; The lark has hushed her song; The sun and the maiden's nose are red; Fat people with the asthma loudly wheeze, And, alas! O'er the grass Fallen leaves are being driven by the breeze; Coal is shooting down the chutes, And the honest waddy hoots, If at all, While the benches in the park Are deserted after dark— It is fall!

Oh, the fair and fleeting summer's course is run, And the blue-lipped goffer stands With his sword in his hand; Though he never imagines it is fun, Old women gather coal along the tracks Day after day, And the gay Turkey cock looks with suspicion at the ax; Near the stove the cat is curled, Laden clouds hang o'er the world, Like a pall, And the card clubs are once more Starting up from shore to shore— It is fall!

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The Season's Colors. THIS certainly is a season of high colors in Clothing and Furnishings, and the display that we are making, of high class Scarfs, Gloves, Fancy Waistcoats, new designs in Shirts and Novel weaves in Underwear is effective and attractive. All the desirable shapes and colors in soft and stiff hats are here, too. Everything in apparel, in short, for Men, Boys and Children. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager. Not A Common Chance--- Even the dealers are hauling these Canadian Clear Red Cedar Shingles at the same price we ask you, \$3.75 per M for cash. Grit Top Roofing \$1.90 a square, cash. 20% discount on all Lumber for cash. C. N. DIETZ LUMBER CO. Telephone Douglas 35 1214 Farnam Street

Before anaemic people use Scott's Emulsion their blood is thin and starved, their general health poor, and their spirits depressed. After they use Scott's Emulsion their blood is rich and abundant, their general health excellent and their spirits buoyant. All druggists 50c. and \$1.00.