THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
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1	36,970	17	36,790
2	36,690	18	36,560
3	36,600	19	36,540
4	36,360	20	40,500
5	36,650	21	36,650
6	35,500	22	36,940
7	36,440	23	37,350
8	36,580	24	36,900
9	36,700	25	36,750
10	36,850	26	36,700
11	36,490	27	35,560
12	36,530	28	37,010
13	36,300	29	36,950
14	36,530	30	36,910
15	36,920	31	37,330
16	36,920		
Total			1,139,450
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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1907.
ROBERT HUNTER,
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.

The Portuguese are placing the accent on the last syllable.

It will help some when the Panama canal is able to float a ship as easily as it now floats a loan.

Money might be pardoned for refusing to talk if it was not so bashful about allowing itself to be seen.

The weatherwise are predicting a green Christmas. A long green Christmas would be more appreciated.

An elevator filled with corn has been destroyed in an Iowa town. Roasting ears are not relished in December.

Rev. Mr. Onion has been called to a church at Bathgate, N. D. He is recommended as a strong speaker.

The man who prophesied an early and severe winter should move to amend by striking out the "early."

The Duma has informed the czar that he is no longer an autocrat. The Duma will remain a Duma at the pleasure of the czar.

Money cannot be as scarce as it is reported in the east when men cheerfully pay $3 for a ticket of admission to a Bryan dollar dinner.

Any currency legislation that will enable a prosperous country to do business without consulting New York will be strongly supported.

Pedestrian Weston walked into Chicago, but he took the steam cars out. The quickest way to get out of Chicago is always the most popular.

"Does a dollar go as far as it did ten years ago?" asks a subscriber. Indeed, yes. Many of the dollars of today have gone clear out of sight.

A "split" is predicted in the ranks of the populist national committee. That is proof that at least two populists are still on the committee's active list.

"There is a crying demand for sound legislation," says the New York World. Congress will be ready as soon as organized to begin work on furnishing the sound.

Leslie's Weekly has discovered that there are a good many empty dinner pails in the country. Leslie's must have been making observations just after the dinner hour.

Colonel Bryan is in a peculiar position, in at least one respect. While many democrats are opposing his nomination, the republicans concede it to him without a dissenting vote.

The South Dakota officials who got their positions by lot-casting will not worry about the motto on their pay coins. An appropriate one for them would be, "In Luck We Trust."

Rhode Island will have but one senator in the congress which meets tomorrow. Heretofore Rhode Island has had two votes in the senate, even if Senator Aldrich cast both of them.

A Scotchman in Canada, pursued by a pack of wolves, scared them away and saved his life by playing a tune on his bagpipe. Good. Now let's have a law prohibiting a man from playing on the bagpipe except when he is out in trackless wilds with a pack of hungry wolves in hot pursuit.

ONE OR FORTY-SIX.

When Colonel Bryan came out for government ownership of railroads he tried to square his advocacy of such a far-reaching act of centralization with his professed devotion to state's rights by proposing that the national government should own and operate only the trunk lines, leaving to the various state governments the ownership and operation of the branches and feeders. The same idea must have prompted his suggestion in endorsing government guaranty of bank deposits that action by the federal government covering deposits in national banks should be supplemented by similar action by the state governments to guarantee deposits in state banks.

It is hard to believe that Mr. Bryan, himself, takes this suggestion seriously, because it must be obvious to everyone that guaranty of national bank deposits by the national government would at once force every state bank and every private bank to take out charters as national banks, if they would continue to hold their business. Just as a bank would rather take paper with two or three endorsements in preference to paper with one endorsement, assuming the endorsers to be equally good, so the depositors would prefer to put their money in a bank with a guaranty backed by forty-six states rather than in a bank offering a guaranty backed by only one state. It is doubtful whether even the most enthusiastic devotee to state's rights, who insists that his loyalty to his state has precedence over his loyalty to the nation, would stand this test of patriotism. The bank that preferred a state guaranty of deposits to a national guaranty of deposits would soon find itself without any deposits at all, even in a state's rights stronghold in the heart of the southland.

Nothing the states could do to offset federal legislation insuring the safety of national bank deposits could prevent the transformation of all the banks of the country into national banks. This would be a step toward centralization only less far-reaching than government ownership of railroads or the assumption by the national government of all insurance business—life, fire, credit and casualty.

TRUNK-PACKING AS A FINE ART.

Men who go away from home occasionally should find interest and a lesson in a case which has just been decided against a careless railroad company by a New Jersey court. The Atkinsons, it appears, were going on a journey and, after the usual domestic debate, Atkinson yielded and allowed his wife to pack the trunk. The railroad company lost the trunk and suit was brought for the recovery of the value of its contents. Mrs. Atkinson, being a methodical soul, presented this little list of the contents:

Seventeen dresses, fifteen skirts, ten pairs of boots, six bathing suits, two coats, ten lace collars, three suits of underwear, four corset waists, six pairs of stockings, six shirts, one waist, two shawls, two extra tablecloths, two lots of napkins and doilies, five bedspreads, four blankets, a bunch of towels, eight sheets, ten pillow cases, three pairs of trousers, men's underwear, collars, shirts and ties, vests and socks, three sweaters, four men's night dresses, two corsets, two pairs of eyeglasses, one pair of opera glasses, a dozen plated knives and forks, eight steel knives and forks, twelve dessert spoons, twelve teaspoons, two wool rugs, a mirror, and miscellaneous toilet articles.

No, the trunk was not a moving van traveling incog. It was just a plain trunk, as shown by the evidence, 30 inches deep, 42 inches long and 23 inches wide. The evidence was complete and specific, and there was nothing left for the jury but to return a verdict compensating the Atkinsons for a family wardrobe and the furnishings for a cottage at the seashore. The man who may be suffering from ennui might try the plan of laying that collection of stuff out in the parlor and letting it overflow into a couple of bedrooms and then try to put it into one steamer trunk of the over-developed steamer pattern. It would take more than mere force and profanity to pack a trunk that way.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma is threatening dire things if the august senate of the United States refuses to acknowledge his authority to appoint two gentlemen to represent the new state of Oklahoma in the senate until such time as the Oklahoma legislature may elect them in the regular way. The governor has conceived a notion that a conspiracy is on foot to keep these men out of the senate until a wicked congress can pass laws wrecking the nation which the Oklahoma senators have been chosen to save. The governor has named Senators Owen and Gore, who were selected at the primaries in Oklahoma, and he intimates rather plainly that the senate will hear from him later if their credentials are not accepted instanter when congress meets.

The constitution of the United States gives the governor the right to fill vacancies in the senate which occur during the recess of the legislature. The Oklahoma legislature, however, has never met and therefore has never had a recess. The state constitution provides that the United States senators shall be chosen by the legislature. Until that is done Oklahoma has no regularly accredited members of the United States senate, despite the primary selection of Owen and Gore.

The matter might be more important, although the rights and principles would not be changed, if any measure were pending in congress which might be decided by the votes of the senators from Oklahoma. But no situation of that kind exists. The December proceedings of the senate will be as tame and uninteresting as dishwater. An early adjournment will probably be taken until after the Christmas holidays and the real work of the session will not be undertaken for a month or six weeks. In the meantime the Oklahoma legislature will meet the first week of January and formally elect Messrs. Owen and Gore United States senators, so they will be on hand before any important legislation can be perfected or thoroughly considered.

A CUTTING REBUKE.

According to the time-honored authority known as "Little Boy's Copybook," which Dr. Pangloss liked so much to quote, "Honesty is the best policy." The truth of this adage is driven home again with irresistible force in the opinion of the circuit court of appeals in the Omaha hydrant rental case, now made public, in which Judge Hook, speaking for his two colleagues as well as himself, cuttingly says:

A municipal corporation in respect of its purely business relations as distinguished from those that are governmental is held to the same standard of just dealing that the law exacts of private individuals.

Could a more scathing rebuke be pronounced on the methods practiced by our Water board under direction and dictation of "the water-logged mariner" during the past four years? It goes without saying that the water company as a franchised corporation enjoying privileges at the hands of the city, and having contractual relations with the city, should be held strictly to the performance of its agreements. More than that, it should be required to do its full duty to the public in the way of efficient service and share proportionately with other taxpayers the burdens of maintaining the government.

But the essence of a contract is its mutuality, and if the water company and every other franchised corporation should be held to the terms of its obligations, so also should the city be held to the terms of its obligations. For the city to endeavor to take the benefits of a contract and shirk its responsibilities by refusing to do its part is not the kind of just dealing which is absolutely necessary in the conduct of business.

The Bee does not propose to hold a brief for the water company nor to excuse any of its high-handed acts, but it believes it speaks for the great body of our people in expressing regret that a judicial tribunal of the high standing of a federal circuit court of appeals should find it incumbent to pass such severe criticism upon any official act for which Omaha as a city is held accountable. From the start The Bee has pointed out the successive mistakes and blunders perpetrated by the Water board under misguided advice. It is happy to note later signs that the majority of the members of the board have awakened to the situation and are more disposed to transact business on business principles.

TAFT'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Foreign editors, diplomats and statesmen of more or less prominence refuse to accept Secretary Taft's visit to the czar of Russia as a friendly call of an American citizen and official upon a foreign ruler who happened to live on the line of the railroad being used by the American on his homeward journey. Newspapers all over Europe are commenting on the visit and drawing conclusions that might be funny if most of them were not so silly. The esteemed Bourse Gazette, for instance, declares that:

Whatever may be the meaning of Mr. Taft's visit to St. Petersburg, it becomes the Russian government to avoid any entanglements which might raise awkward conditions for Russia in that day when Japan, having created an enormous power upon the Asiatic mainland, tries conclusions with the North American democracy.

The Gazette editor has doubtless been reading some of the speeches of Richmond Pearson Hobson and the editorials of the New York Sun, and is convinced that the United States is going to have a mixup with Japan just as soon as proper preparations can be made. The Novoe Vremya, which has accumulated more misinformation about American affairs than would seem possible for one institution to possess, welcomes Mr. Taft with genuine forgiveness because the distinguished secretary and his honorable government were on the "wrong side" in the Jap-Russo war. The Novoe Vremya reminds Mr. Taft that the American government created a Frankenstein in Asia, by aiding Japan, but says that Russia is willing to overlook all this and join the United States in an alliance for shutting Japan out of the Pacific. The editor intimates that he will bring his fountain pen down to the palace, if Mr. Taft but says the word, and have the agreement all signed and sealed before the czar changes his mind.

The Russian people are taking the matter even more seriously than are the editors and diplomats. Dispatches show that hundreds of Russians, including officers of high rank in the army, are calling at the American embassy at St. Petersburg and offering their services for the impending American-Japanese war. Assurances of members of the American embassy that the United States and Japan are on most friendly terms are met with winks and counter-assurances that the Russians understand that, but want it understood that they will be ready to fight just the same when the United States gives the signal.

All of this furnishes a rather effective answer to the claim that the Russians are making great advancement in education and enlightenment. It is apparently impossible for foreigners, outside of England, France and Germany to understand that while the United States desires friendly relations with all powers, it has been schooled to avoid entangling alliances with any of them. There is no reason why the governments of the United States and Japan and Russia should be otherwise than friendly, but the suggestion of a special alliance with any foreign power is out of keeping with American traditions and policies.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

Additional testimony that the honest investor is not seriously affected by the conditions existing in the stock market and in industrial affairs is supplied by the success of the New York Central in floating $30,000,000 in equipment securities at par. These securities bear 5 per cent interest and cover engines, passenger and freight cars, which the road proposes to purchase or construct to meet the demands of patrons. One New York firm has taken the entire output and reports that investors have eagerly subscribed for the debentures and that more of the same kind could be floated easily.

Since last March railroad securities, even the short term notes bearing a liberal interest rate, have been something of a drug on the market, and the disposition of the New York Central's issue is accepted as a most encouraging sign. Investors apparently appreciate the soundness of railway securities and realize the necessity felt by most railroads of adding new equipment and making other provisions for the development of traffic facilities to meet the requirements of business.

It is not probable that the investing public is ready to advance the $1,000,000,000 a year, which James J. Hill insists is needed by American railways for the next five years, but there seems little reason to doubt the ability and willingness of the country to respond to reasonable demands for money for honest improvement of railway facilities and investment in other legitimate business enterprises.

THE THREAT OF CONSCRIPTION.

Adjutant General Ainsworth is evidently unfamiliar with, or has overlooked, the sentiment of the American people, if he is in any measure serious in his suggestion for congress to resort to conscription to keep the standing army of the United States recruited up to its peace quota. In his enthusiasm for the maintenance and betterment of the army, which has commanded his services for some forty years, General Ainsworth proposes a remedy that infringes the fundamental ideas on which our political system is built. Conscription is a hateful word in this country. It is offensive even in time of war, and the congressmen who would support such a measure as that proposed by General Ainsworth would be merely signing their political death warrants, without accomplishing any relief for the army.

The adjutant general's suggestion comes out of the fact that the army is nearly 20,000 men short of its authorized strength and that all efforts to recruit it up to the full quota have failed more or less dismally. The general suggests, as the alternative remedy to conscription, a healthy increase in the pay of officers and men in the service. On this score there will be less argument. Competition in the labor market has made it practically impossible to induce men to enlist in the army or navy. Many of the regiments are of merest skeleton formation now, needing recruits among the men and large additions to the ranks of the officers. It is not at all certain that increased pay would attract sufficient numbers to bring the army up to its authorized strength, but it would doubtless accomplish much in that direction.

Back of all the troubles in the army is the fact that the American people do not like soldiering as a profession. The necessity for having an army is generally admitted, but the young men are not offering themselves for army training. The country's history furnishes abundant proof that the Americans are the greatest volunteer soldiers in the world and that there is no need of conscription when fighting is to be done. Without the lure of battle, fighting men tire of the army service, resent its exactions and its tiresome routine and break away from it to carve their own careers in civil life. So long as the American nature is unchanged, the officers will have difficulty in securing recruits for the army in times of peace. An increase of pay, to compete with the wages of day laborers, will help, perhaps, to keep the enlistment up to the desired number. General Ainsworth and the friends of the army should direct their efforts to securing better treatment for the soldiers, instead of arousing general resentment by talk of conscription.

"I know where there are $10,000,000,000 worth of products ready to be marketed," says Speaker Cannon. That's all right, Mr. Speaker, but do you know where the owners of these products can get the cars?

Tom Taggart says he desires to be relieved of the duties of chairman of the democratic national committee. It is interesting to find Taggart in sympathy with a majority of his party once more.

A reader asks for the authorship of the song, "I Loved You Once, But I Scorn You Now." Not certain, but it sounds like what Colonel Bryan thinks over the government ownership of railroads.

France is intimating a willingness to send $60,000,000 in gold to the United States. France must be confident that it will be returned as soon as the next American heiress crop is ripe.

An Unanswered Question.
Chicago Tribune.

Grover Cleveland's question, "What are we going to do about it?" still remains unanswered by the democrats who don't relish the idea of another trip on the Bryan band wagon.

Just Our Size.
Philadelphia Press.

The price of radium has taken such a tumble that if you should want any for Christmas presents you can buy it for as little as $1,000,000 an ounce. A short time ago it cost three times as much.

How to Fill the Ranks.
Philadelphia Record.

As the government is encountering great difficulties in enlisting recruits for the army, it is suggested that patriots who have persuaded congress to abolish the garrison canteen should come forward with alacrity to fill up the thinned regimental ranks.

Perils of Hunting.
Baltimore American.

According to latest statistics thirty-four persons have been killed and sixty-seven wounded since the beginning or the hunting season. It is a pity that a Hague conference for the purpose of mitigating the horrors of this manly sport cannot be organized.

Much Talk, Little Action.
Springfield Republican.

The coming session of congress will doubtless see an extended and lively discussion of both currency and tariff reform, but the outcome of it all will likely be a reference of both questions to special commissions. Congress is never so full of talk and empty of action as in presidential years.

The West Sets the Pace.
Boston Herald.

The west appreciates the situation, knows the fundamental prosperity that exists, accommodates itself to the situation by such means as are available, and goes on doing business in the confident faith that the problem of a money stringency, occurring each year, and only exaggerated at the present time, will be worked out. The east may well follow its example.

Rallying Point of Prosperity.
St. Louis Republic.

The form of public spirit now which will do most of the country during the next twelve months is that which rallies its whole forces to the support of those who are attempting to carry on the "movement" of western and southern crops, which are the country's great reserve of wealth. As this is the point of attack on the real and permanent prosperity of the country it is the rallying point.

EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

The Early Buyer Gets the Pick of the Stock.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

For years the Christmas season has been lengthening and its observance growing more general. In many respects it has become a long period, with the day itself as the culmination. Much has been written of the advantages of making Christmas purchases in November or early in December, but the point is not yet as strongly impressed as it should be, as the crush of the final two weeks shows. The large retail stores are ready now, and have made greater preparations for the holidays than ever before.

It is hard to say why so many people put off their inspection and selection to the less available days of the rush. Stocks of goods are now full and in the greatest variety; attention is prompter and can be applied more closely to individual tastes; there is more room to circulate in the many departments, a saving of time, and better opportunities for a discriminating choice. Another important matter to keep in mind is that the mornings are the best for deliberate shopping. Long hours and late work, especially for the youngest employes, are not approved by public opinion, yet the public is chiefly responsible for them in the great retail Christmas trade. A reform is due here on the part of shoppers, and they alone can bring it about. At the same time they would promote the best accomplishment of their own business. Begin the Christmas shopping now, and during the mornings rather than the afternoons.

PAY OF THE MINISTRY.

Sound Reasons Why Business Charity Should Begin at Home.
Baltimore American.

America is not the only country in which there are complaints of poorly paid clergy and a difficulty in getting the right sort of men to enter the field. In the Church of England, which is a state church, it has been common for a long time for a curate at about $500 a year or less to perform the duties of his superior, who receives thousands. This, however, may fairly be called one of the evils of a state church. Among the other denominations in Great Britain the average clergyman receives little more than the curate. Here in the United States the average minister of the gospel does not get a salary equal to the wages of a thrifty day laborer. It would, therefore, seem that no elaborate investigation was necessary to determine the reason for the difficulties in recruiting the ministry, and that a change of method was advisable. There are able, upright and worthy men in the ranks of all the higher professions who do not make much money and do not seem to be troubled by the fact, but they do make enough to live upon comfortably. There are hundreds of clergymen in this country, educated, cultured and possessed of genuine ability, who would suffer for the necessaries of life but for the charity of the people to whom they minister. Within sight of the glittering prizes of the church are men toiling sealously for their fellowmen, whose families are not always well provided with the necessaries of life.

This seems to be the outgrowth of careless management. Many millions of dollars are collected every year for this or that charity and for other costly features of church administration, but the little fund doled out to the clergy whose congregations do not pay them enough to live on rarely grows any larger, and must be husbanded with great care to make it go around. There are some housekeepers who pinch and try to save year in and year out, and who never live as well as their neighbors with only half the means at their disposal. The former try with all their souls to be economical and judicious, but they have not the gift.

Can it be that the churches have not given serious thought to this aspect of the question? Charity begins at home. To lavish one's means on extraneous matters and leave the household to starve is not true charity. Were each church to limit some branch of its expenditures for a single year and raise a fund for the support of its ministers, these complaints of a lack of applicants for the ministry would soon be fewer—if, indeed, they did not cease altogether.

25 Factories Represented in Our Piano Department

SHIPMENTS ARRIVING DAILY FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON

Chickering & Sons [Boston], the oldest American Piano, established 1823. Represents the highest development in tone production. They stand pre-eminently in the front rank of America's leading Pianos.

Besides the Chickering we are representatives of the Everett, Ivers & Pond, Starr, Packard, Sterling, Kohler & Campbell, Harvard, Chase, Richmond, Huntington and many other makes. Sold on easy payments.

Instruments selected now will be held for Christmas delivery if desired.

Pianos rented—$4, $5 and $6 per month—6 months' rent allowed if purchased.

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SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Whatever lifts up the heart enlarges the life.

The income of the heart depends on its outgo.

You never can reach a dignity by leaping over a duty.

Good will to man is the best kind of gratitude to God.

The Lord never forgets the man who forgets himself.

No man lives who does not get some new life every day.

Nothing makes one more tired than living only for a rest.

No man ever prayed who did all his praying on his knees.

There is one through road to heaven; it is by the doors of needy humanity.

The conscientious man never dodges a duty by hiding behind his conscience.

The man who thinks he has a patent on piety never goes into its manufacture.

When you pray for easy circumstances it may be you only are asking to have the track greased on the up grade.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Brooklyn Eagle: Now we have forty-one religions to one gravy. A society has just been incorporated here to teach Bahaism, which is an outgrowth of Islamism. The Kings county courts seem to be organized just now to teach the Eighth commandment, which is more important in commercial civilization than Bahaism can be.

Baltimore American: There are two ministers in Illinois who just now are creating a sensation by advocating a very materialistic spirituality. One has his congregation liven up matters by whistling the hymns in church, and the other declares his belief that there will be eating in heaven. But he does not carry the latter theory to the extent of asserting that any food trust will be there.

New York Sun: The attention of delegates to the Episcopal convention of the diocese of New York who voted on Wednesday that "In God We Trust" shouud stay on the coins is called to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt was about the same time reelected vice president of the Long Island Bible society. The president always has the good fortune to be able to balance a loss by a gain; if he is put down by one resolution he is exalted by another.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

No clearing house certificate is needed to demonstrate the superior quality of the weather.

Andrew Carnegie observed his seventieth birthday anniversary last Monday playing golf at Skibo.

How old is An? She is 70, and going some. The empress of China acknowledged the score last month.

Three shady bankers of New York, Barney, Maxwell and Straus, discounted future trials by suicide.

The new fad in telephoning by means of chest vibration is evidently intended to ease the strain on the hat.

The value of expert opinion in criminal cases cannot be accurately determined until the bills come in. Washington is waiting for the bills.

Ninety-three banks were robbed of $109,398 by burglars and forgers last year. For these crimes, nineteen burglars, four "hold-up" men and one sneak thief have been sent to jail. The record shows clearly the disadvantage of working from the outside.

A Texas bachelor, aged 117, accounts for his long life by the fact that he didn't marry. It is too late now to appreciate what he missed.

In beating his walking record of forty years ago from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Edward Payson Weston clinches the last nail in the coffin of the Osler theory.

John D. Rockefeller was invited to do a vocal stunt at the capital of Minnesota, recently, and declined the call. Having turned down St. Paul, Ida Tarbell cannot feel very lonesome.

All financial fingers point scornfully at New York, coupled with the mighty chorus: "You did it; you know you did, you grizzled rake." Wherefore the Knickerbockers murmur back: "Take bromide for your headache."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Maud (with superior air)—Oh, girls, you just ought to hear George propose!

Chorus (with meaning emphasis)—We have!—Baltimore American.

Tess—So Mrs. Roxley isn't going to apply for a divorce after all.

Jess—No, she found out that there were three other girls who were crazy to get him if he were free.—Philadelphia Press.

Maud—Charley tried to propose to me last night. He made awful work of it.

Gertrude—Why didn't you help him out?

Maud—'Twasn't necessary; papa came in and did it himself.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"If you refuse me," said the young man, "I shall blow out my brains."

"I'd hate to have you do that," replied the girl, thoughtfully, "and yet it would be a good joke on pa. He says you haven't any, you know."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Do you mean to say you didn't know me on the street?"

"But your back was turned towards me, my dear."

"And can't you recognize my back?"

"Not when it's covered by your new hat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Jawback—Did any brainless idiot ever propose to you before I married you?

Mrs. Jawback—Yes.

Mr. Jawback—Well, why in thunder didn't you marry him?

Mrs. Jawback—I did.—Cleveland Leader.

Nan—What broke off the engagement between Dick Short and Millie Long-Greene?

Fan—She wanted to put off the wedding on account of the financial stringency, and he insisted on having it right away, for the same reason.—Chicago Tribune.

ACROSS THE LAND.

Baltimore Sun.

Across the land at morn she went whom we
had watched and kept,
So like a lily when she woke, a rose leaf
when she slept;
Across the land when night had flown and
all the skies were still,
She passed into the light that lay upon
the wakening hill!

Across the land at morn she went whom
we had failed to keep.
So like a glory when awake, a shadow
when asleep;
No breath of moaning or distress, but soft
as step of dawn
The rustle of the wings of white her spirit
had put on!

Across the land at morn she went, not had
we any thought
Of such a change, of such a strange, sad
difference it wrought;
For dumb we look across the land whose
glory was our light
As if the day had changed to gray and
noon were as the night!

Across the land at morn she went, and
morn is morn no more;
The dawn, the dew, the bird, the bloom,
not as they were before;
Across the land at morn she went, and
with her went the gleam
That filled our home, that filled our hearts
with joy and song and dream!

CARBON COAL--$7 PER TON

It is excellent for cooking and heating--clean, quick and lasting. We have sold coal in Omaha for twent-five years, and we know this to be the best coal ever offered here for the price. We also sell the best Ohio and Colorado Smokeless coals, together with Cherokee, Walnut Block, etc., down to $5.00 per ton. OUR HARD COAL is the D., L. & W. SCRANTON--the best coal mined. Also sell Arkansas Anthracite and Semi-Anthracite. For genuine comfort before a cheerful grate fire burn our hard wood chunks. Pine kindling is also a specialty with us.

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IT'S YOUR MOVE NOW!

But, you'll have to move quick! We've filled one whole window with

$30.00 AND $35.00 SUITINGS

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Will you be one of these men?
When these Suitings are gone, your chance is gone.
Remember, these suitings are $30.00 and $35.00 quality and the tailoring will be $30.00 and $35.00 quality.

Our $50.00 Suits, to order, now for..... $40
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