

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD BOBWATER

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Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c

Office: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Council Bluffs—10 Scott Street, Chicago—148 University Building

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: Charles C. Bobwater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following is a true and correct copy of the full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1907, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Circulation category, Number of copies, Total. Includes categories like 'Total', 'Less unsorted and returned copies', 'Net Total', 'Daily average', 'Personal checks', 'Remittances'.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO SHOP, NOW IS THE TIME TO DO IT: No one has suggested that "In Congress We Trust" be placed on the new coins.

Mrs. Kubelik is quoted as saying she does not care who kisses her husband. Neither does he.

Council Bluffs is to have the "lid" experience. It is a mighty good town that escapes "reform" these days.

It is not at all too early to remind you that Christmas is nearly at hand and that bargains are passing daily.

"I expect to see a currency reform bill passed by congress before Christmas," says Congressman Fowler. In what year?

A Pullman porter narrowly escaped being mobbed in Kansas City. That town knows no color line in its hatred of plutocrats.

Senator Owen, the Indian senator from Oklahoma, is an ardent Bryan man. Sort of an aboriginal Bryan man, as it were.

A foot ball game for charity was played in Kansas City last week. Of course the receipts went to an emergency hospital.

The authorities are now placing an age limit on battleships. The next necessary step will be to place a treasury limit on them.

It is about time for a reunion and a report of progress by those southern democrats who have been organizing "to eliminate Bryan."

Eddy Foy is going to change his stage name and play Hamlet. Even that much of a disguise will be hardly enough to protect him.

A Chicago professor has been awarded the Nobel prize for researches into the subject of light. One would naturally think that Mr. Rockefeller should have that prize.

"Let your children eat all the sugar they want to," says an English physician, who has an idea that all Americans are rich enough to afford anything.

It is strange how men will become so engrossed in public affairs that they forget matters that concern themselves. The Illinois legislature adjourned without considering an anti-sugar bill.

Radium has been reduced to \$1,000,000 an ounce. Women undecided what to give their husbands for Christmas should know that radium makes the cutest shirt studs imaginable.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that Allegheny must be annexed to Pittsburgh. Remembering the brand of publicity Pittsburgh has been getting lately, Allegheny can hardly be blamed for wanting to maintain its identity and reputation.

The managers of the Prussian railways have been petitioned to provide certain cars on Saturday and Sunday nights for the special use of persons under the influence of strong drink. Such action is not necessary. The man with the jag would just as leave ride in the car with the crowd.

BORROWED POLITICAL CLOTHES.

In his series of speeches at "Bryan dinners" the Nebraska leader of the national democracy is apparently dividing his remarks between commending President Roosevelt for "borrowing democratic clothes" and condemning him for advocating "some very undemocratic doctrines." Up to date Colonel Bryan has not been particularly happy in either his commendations or his criticisms, inasmuch as in each case he has run counter to some of his own utterances and positions in the past. He is, in short, paying the penalty of publicity. His remarks and addresses for the past dozen years have been embalmed in cold type and persist in rising up to confute if not confuse him.

At the Bryan dinner at Washington Colonel Bryan denounced as wholly undemocratic the president's recommendation of "the national incorporation of railroads and other interstate commerce corporations." The official proceedings of the trust conference, held in Chicago in September, 1899, are at hand, in bound volume. One of the most active members of that conference was William J. Bryan of Nebraska who, on the morning of September 15, in addressing the conference said:

I am ready to adopt any method for the annihilation of trusts. One that I suggest is this: That congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any state should do business outside of the state in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by congress licenses authorizing it to do business outside of its own state. Now, if the corporation must come to this body created by congress to secure permission to do business outside the state, then that license can be granted upon conditions which will, in the first place, prevent the watering of stock; in the second place, prevent monopolies in any branch of business, and third, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and business of the corporation.

Either Colonel Bryan has forgotten what he said at the Chicago conference or has trusted that others have forgotten it. The president, in his most radical recommendations for federal supervision of trusts and corporations engaged in interstate commerce has not gone nearly so far as did Colonel Bryan in his Chicago address.

On the "borrowed clothes" proposition Colonel Bryan asserts that the president's position on railway rate regulation, enforcement of the law against trusts, the income tax and arbitration of labor disputes are all democratic doctrines and leaves the inference that the patent on them was taken out in the name of William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. The written record is against the colonel on those propositions. As far back as 1880 the greenback party declared for government regulation of railway rates, an income tax and compulsory arbitration. In 1892 the populists included those planks in their Omaha platform and Colonel Bryan supported the populist candidate for the presidency that year, and he certainly should not now claim parentage of policies that were urged when he was a mere private in the ranks.

National policies and issues are not made by individuals. They result from the growth of public sentiment on important questions. They belong to the people and are not subject to patent or exclusive possession by individuals.

CHRISTMAS AND BUSINESS. In some way a connection more or less tangible, but distinct and definite, exists between business and the Christmas holidays. This is beyond and apart from the natural rush in the retail stores, where holiday goods are handed out in great profusion. It is in a large way the harvest home of plans laid long before and brought to fruitful conclusion through careful application and watchful attention.

It is in December that business men look back over their year and cast up balances of accounts. If December finds them in normally good condition, or with a reasonable proportion of their enterprises carried through to successful conclusion, they can count the year a good one and Christmas comes to them with extra blessing.

In Omaha the year has been a good one. Prior to the disturbances occasioned by the monetary stringency of November Omaha dealers in all lines were doing business far in excess of any local experience. Jobbers reported trade beyond anything they had ever done, and with increased profits; and what was true of the jobbers was true also of the manufacturers and retailers. The contraction of business during November was not sufficient to seriously disturb any local firm. While each of them felt the effect of the enforced restriction, all of them have found trade sufficiently great to keep their November business quite on a par with that of last year, so that Omaha is coming up to Christmas with a certainty of prosperity as great as that of 1906, if not greater. And for this reason the day will be joyously celebrated.

SIX DAYS BICYCLE RACES.

New Yorkers have finally taken their horse cars out of public service, but they still cling to some of the old forms of amusement and graft that have been on the taboored list in county seat towns in the west for many years. The press services are carrying detailed reports of a six-day bicycle race now in progress in Madison Square garden, with all of the prearranged thrill fakes that marked such events when they were pulled off in Omaha some twenty years ago. Crowds turn out and hang over the ropes for hours while the hired performers, who have already agreed upon the appearance-

ment of the gate receipts, go through the motion of gaining and losing laps with timely regularity and with a nicely adjusted purpose of making the contest look close and exciting. Of course, the contestants will, a little later, have a few quarrels and threaten to kill each other as soon as the race is over, and they will resort to all the little expedients to whet curiosity, arouse enthusiasm and increase the gate receipts. Then, when the race is over and the picked team wins the championship, the bloodthirsty contestants will divide the receipts and rest for the balance of the winter, if the gate loot comes up to expectations.

The contest serves to remind Omahans of the days when Prince, Eck, "Senator" Morgan, Bullock, Ashinger, Moth and the others of that bunch of champions used to pull off contests every week in the old Exposition hall, and later in the Coliseum, in the presence of applauding and paying multitudes who refused to believe that the races were fixed and the athletic idols were parties to the get-rich-quick conspiracy. But Omaha learned its lesson nearly two decades ago and a six-day bicycle race here now would create about as much enthusiasm as the appearance of an Anti-Saloon league representative at a brewer's picnic. In many respects little old New York is still a jay town.

THE SCALPER'S FINISH.

After a fight for years over one of the most vexatious problems connected with the passenger traffic business, the supreme court of the United States, the court of last resort in this country, has decided that the practice of what is known as "scalping" railroad tickets is unlawful and that a permanent injunction may hold against it. This sustains the action against this industry which was taken in the Omaha courts, although the case decided by the supreme court was an appeal from Louisiana.

The decision marks the end of one of the most vigorously and persistently fought legal battles in the history of American railroad affairs and the victory is a complete triumph for the railways. The case decided by the supreme court was originally brought in Louisiana, where an injunction was issued by the lower courts restraining "scalpers" from dealing in non-negotiable, reduced-fare passenger tickets. The lower court held that the practice was wrong, but that legal redress could be secured by the railroad company only in individual cases. The railroad companies were not satisfied with the decision, as the necessity of conducting a prosecution in each case practically rendered the state law against scalping worthless, and both plaintiff and defendant joined in taking the case to the supreme court of the state, where the decision sustained the first finding of the lower court but also held that the wrong-doing was of a continuing nature and issued a permanent injunction against the scalpers. The supreme court of the United States sustained the finding of the Louisiana supreme court, Justice White, who prepared the decision, concluding his decision as follows:

Any third person acquiring a non-transferable, reduced-rate ticket from the original purchaser, being therefore bound by the clause forbidding transfer, and the tickets in the hands of all such persons being subject to such forfeiture on an attempt being made to use the same for passage, it may be well questioned whether the purchaser of such ticket acquired anything more than a limited and qualified ownership thereof and whether the carrier did not, for the purpose of enforcing the forfeiture, retain a subordinate interest in the ticket amounting to a right of property therein which a court of equity would protect.

The finding effectually puts the scalper out of business. It holds that the ticket is the property of the original purchaser and cannot be transferred. It frees the railway companies of a problem that has caused them great losses in the past and compelled them to resort to desperate methods of meeting competition caused by the issue of such tickets and the use of them made by scalpers and rival roads. Incidentally, there is a moral phase to the proposition. It relieves the buyer of a scalper's ticket of feeling like a sneak every time the conductor passes through the car.

The editor of the "Junior Yellow" can earn \$2,000 for charity if he wants to. On April 30, 1907, his paper was accompanied by an investigation of its circulation by a leading Omaha merchant. They claimed 11,547 bona fide circulation in Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha, as an average for six months. Investigation showed that they were paid but for 7,353 copies as an average for this period. Let him prove that the statement regarding the investigation is not in accordance with the facts and we will donate \$2,000 to any charity that he will name. Possibly the books of the company have been looked after more carefully after their having had this experience.

Mayor "Jim's" program for the Sunday closing very closely resembles much of his other strategy. It would be as efficient to arrest a single person for the making of a test case, but not so spectacular as the plan for arresting one person in each of the proscribed vocations. It will certainly be a motley as well as a representative array that lines up before the bar in the police court on the "morning after."

Promoters of the proposed Seattle exposition are boasting of their intention not to ask congress for an appropriation, and proclaim that in this regard they are singular. If the Seattle

people can say after their exposition has closed that they have equalled the Omaha record they will have real occasion to boast. Omaha not only did not ask the government for a loan, but received no assistance from the government beyond the exhibit, and closed its exposition by refunding to the stockholders 85 per cent of the face value of their stock. No other exposition ever held has even approximated this result.

That Denver man who refused to ride to a hospital in the patrol wagon administered a deserved rebuke to Omaha police practice. The patrol wagon has its distinctive function in police administration and it should not be used to convey persons injured in street accidents to their homes or to the hospital. It is bad enough to be hurt by a street car without being further aggrieved by a ride in the "hobo" wagon.

Protests are still being made by associations of merchants against the adoption of the parcels post system. How a merchant can be injured by an extensive application of a principle of transportation charges bearing no relation to cost or distance is not easily understood. However, the express combine will be keenly appreciative of opposition to the parcels post plan from any source.

James J. Hill admits that the railroads have raised \$1,000,000,000 for improvements during the present year. This rather spoils the story that the railroads are so poor they have trouble in keeping the fires going in the engines.

In connection with its "lid" Kansas City has developed a new industry. Messenger boys are "boot-legging" cigars down there. This is merely a tip on what Omaha may expect when the various efforts of "reform" get thoroughly aroused.

The Lackawanna railroad has paid an extra dividend of 10 per cent in addition to its usual 10 per cent dividend. The rate legislation has not caused confiscation to properly managed roads.

It is announced from Washington that the United States will withdraw from Cuba when intervention there is no longer necessary. England said something like that about Egypt a century or so ago.

The South Omaha packing companies are not apparently discouraged by prospects, as extensive improvements to the plants indicate. The packers realize that people must eat, no matter what else happens.

A Chicago woman has asked the police to look after her husband, who jolt home with \$1,000 in cash. A man in Chicago with that much money needs police protection—or at least needs protection.

This talk about Mr. Bryan not being able to carry Nebraska cannot be construed into an argument against his candidacy. He can come as near carrying the state as can any other democrat, which is not saying much.

A revival in the grain business is noted, shipments for the last week having been much freer than those of November. This means that money is getting back into service and that business will soon fill the cables.

"The banks no longer need currency," says the Wall Street Journal. The banks, then, might turn it over to the Christmas shoppers, who will take good care that it is not hoarded.

A Friend is Dead. Chicago Tribune. Cherish a kindly memory of the clearing house check. It was a good friend in time of need.

A Discouraging Shoring. Indianapolis News. Don't be disappointed if you fail to receive one of those \$20 gold pieces which have just been shipped from the Philadelphia mint. There are only 15,000 of them, which, as you will readily perceive, are not enough to go round.

Business on the Move. Kansas City Star. The Harriman railroads are preparing to expend many millions of dollars on improvements and extensions. Now if the railroad business was all shot to pieces, as some of the gum railroad presidents declare, it is thought Mr. Harriman would know it.

Law and Unwritten Law. Baltimore American. It is time that the written law took practical notice of the important fact that though the unwritten law is indefensible both in law and ethics, its popularity is largely owing to the fact that it makes the lawbreaker pay the penalty, and pays more attention to facts than to technicalities. In other words, it is an ugly growth which can exist in a community only because of culpable neglect on the part of the law itself.

Railroads Out of Politics. Leslie's Weekly. Recent railway legislation, beginning with the Hepburn amendment of 1906 to the interstate commerce law of 1887, and supplemented by the acts of various legislatures, together with the suits which have been brought by the government against rebating and other abuses, have worked a general reform among the roads, and have cut them loose from all connection with politics of any sort. The measures against the roads which have been proposed have all been placed on the statute books, and there is nothing more for the roads to fight against. All the legislation in that direction which the people have asked for has been granted. The roads, therefore, have nothing further to fear or hope from the state and national lawmakers, and are now giving their whole time to their legitimate business of handling the traffic as expeditiously and cheaply as possible, and of putting their facilities at the service of the public. They should be left unmolested by our lawmakers while the good work is going on.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Registers.

The service pay bill will unquestionably go through the senate without appreciable delay. It has the hearty support of influential senators and there are no signs of obstruction in any quarter. There will not be the same promptness of approval in the house, and there are those who entertain some apprehension lest Mr. Hull, chairman of the military committee, may find it impossible to obtain the consent of Speaker Cannon to get the bill off the calendar early in the session, although every effort will be made to that end. It is understood that the president has promoted the chance of the bill by sending for Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hull and pointing out to them the eminent justice for prompt enactment of the bill. The occasion for doubt as to the approval in the house of the measure is through any effort, sincere or insincere, to add to the provisions of the measure. It is appreciated by those who understand the situation that nothing can be obtained beyond what is now in the bill, and the principal menace to the bill will come from a disposition to tamper with the existing phraseology.

Arrangements have been made by the army signal office to obtain an increase of the telephone systems at interior posts and quarters for each set of officers' quarters, and is estimated for in accordance with instructions from the secretary of war, it will necessitate the installation of 2,465 telephones at a cost of \$1,818,244. The installations will cover a period of two years; therefore, only half of the sum is estimated for this year.

Arrangements have been made to install a 300-foot wireless telegraph tower at the army signal corps depot at Fort Omaha, Neb. This will provide for the installation of a powerful wireless telegraph set by means of which, it is believed, there can be communication with Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, where are installed stations of less power. The Fort Omaha outfit is the same as that which has been purchased for Alaska and which will be put in place early next year.

A soldier recently obtained a furlough and made a trip to Washington at his own expense, from a western post, in order to receive medical treatment at the army general hospital here. It seems that the soldier did not have confidence in the ability of the post surgeon to properly attend to his case, and it is claimed this distrust of the professional ability of the surgeon was general among the inhabitants of the post. The quartermaster general of the army was of the opinion that the soldier should be reimbursed for the cost of his transportation to Washington, and when the furlough was granted, the commanding officer supposed the soldier had returned to duty status and, consequently he traveled at his pleasure during the period of the furlough, and not being under orders to travel the quartermaster has held him not entitled to reimbursement, for the cost of his transportation.

The army signal office has received a report of some experiments which have recently been made by Lieutenant A. C. Knowles, 31st Infantry, on duty at Fort Kanab, Kan. The test is intended to permit telegraphic and telephonic communication between mounted operators without requiring that either man dismount and establish his station by connecting his buzzer to wire which he was reeling out and to complete the circuit by driving a nail into the ground. This was effected by making the horse a part of the electrical circuit. The mounted operator may transmit messages to base wherever necessary without stopping his horse and he may be called at any time, even while moving. This is accomplished by placing a coil of wire, properly connected to the instrument, around the animal's body, and as the horse always has one or more feet on the ground while moving at any gait, except possibly the gallop, which would seldom be resorted to, it is seen that the ground connection is completed through one or more hoofs. In the several horses used in these experiments, only a few showed any discomfiture, and those that were affected by the current were soon quieted. They appear to exhibit surprise, rather than pain at something unusual, to which they quickly become accustomed. These tests were made over all kinds of ground, and in many places, perfectly dry and dusty roads and fields, with results of practical value. With two mounted operators similarly equipped, and separated by five miles of wire, conversation was carried on without difficulty, the horses standing in grass. The buzzer was loud enough to be heard over a distance of several miles. After various tests it was safely ascertained that this arrangement will not only work as efficiently as that at present in use, but with a great saving of time, and doing away entirely with all the present preliminaries incident to station establishment before conversation is possible. The army signal corps authorities are not inclined to regard the experiment as of permanent value or as likely to lead to the adoption of this system in the service. There is, however, keen appreciation of the novelty of the experimentation conducted by Lieutenant Knowles.

There is some hope for the infantry captain, at least in the latest letter written by the president on the subject of military horsemanship. He shows that the policy will be distinctly in favor of having the infantry captain actively mounted, a condition which will contribute to the chances of mounted pay for such officers.

PERSONAL NOTES. Jeff Davis, senator from Arkansas, is keeping his campaign promise of solar an exhibition.

People who have had a chance to see the new twenty-dollar pieces affirm that the notes look good to them.

Hon. Albert Ware Paine, the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States, died at Jackson, Mo., on Sunday. He was 84 years of age and had practiced law continuously since 1835.

James L. Livermore, the plunger, who cleaned up \$3,000,000 in Wall street, and now has 300,000 boxes of cotton, is only 25. Ten years ago he was marking prices on the board of a Boston broker's office.

The fellow who rode in a Pullman car as booster for Piedristan Weston grabbed most of the funds realized from the trip. In a contest between muscular cheek and muscular legs, the latter are tied to the post.

An attendant at the Children's museum, Bedford Park, Brooklyn, was bitten by a Gila monster in the museum, and the worst consequences were feared. He is now all right, but the Gila monster is at the point of death. "The man recovered from the bite; the dog was that died."

After a special study of more than thirty years, Hannis Taylor will present to congress at the present session, a memorial in behalf of "The Architect of Our Federal Constitution, Pelatiah Webster of Philadelphia." The purpose of the memorial is to place in the hands of congress the "data for a new and pivotal chapter in the history of our constitution" and "to present to congress the long neglected duty of honoring, by an appropriate monument, the memory of an American statesman and patriot."

Reverend Sam Jones's Widow Gets \$1,000 per Year for Life. The name and the fame of Rev. Sam P. Jones have gone over the nation. While the noted evangelist preached the Gospel with great power, it now transpires that he provided for his wife with great good sense. As a result of this foresight and self-denial... The Mutual Life Insurance Company... is now paying Mrs. Jones \$1,000 per year, and will continue to do so during her life. In a recent letter Mrs. Jones thanks the Company for the way in which this matter has been handled. This is all good for Mrs. Jones, but how about the woman yet unprotected and the man yet uninsured? The need is great and certain. The Company is strong and ready. Write and learn more about how such protection can be secured. The Time to Act is NOW. For the new forms of policies write to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y. Or STANHOPE FLEMING, Manager, First National Bank Bldg., Corner 15th and Farnam Streets, Omaha, Neb.

NEBRASKA POLITICAL DRIFT.

Fremont Tribune: Should Congressman "Pat" Hepburn succeed in getting through legislation that will end stock and produce gambling, he can have a presidential boom that will make all the others look like 25 cents, but we fear there are too many gamblers of that class in congress for him to make good.

Norfolk Press: The present congress can easily save the country from a financial panic by failing to pass any fool currency laws. If there were not that danger in sight, business conditions would soon right themselves and the sooner congress gives assurance that there is no such danger the better it will be for the country.

Wood River Interests: We note that quite a large number of the fusion press are given to roasting and launching over the financial situation, telling how the country is going to the devil and that the republican party is to blame for it. When our country is in stress such unseemly and ill-advised conduct only makes matters worse. Some fellows in their blind partisanship forget the good of their country.

Friend Telegraph: Congressman Hinshaw tells President Roosevelt that Nebraska is for him and receives the assurance for the forty-ninth time that the president would under no circumstances become a candidate for a third time. Possibly Mr. Hinshaw had not yet learned that Nebraska republicans in convention assembled declared for William H. Taft, and that President Roosevelt greatly desires the nomination and election of Mr. Taft, Congressman Hinshaw's loadings around the White House to the contrary notwithstanding.

Waltham Times: There is no indication that Roosevelt is less admired by the Nebraska country than formerly, but country editors over the state are vigorously refusing to boost for branch organizations of the Lincoln Roosevelt club. Why? Because the country editors have not yet been convinced that the president does not mean what he says. He says he will not run. No doubt, he means it. What then is the use of the Roosevelt club? If the clubs were being organized to boost for certain Roosevelt policies, it would be another matter—we would help form one, ourselves—but they are not being formed for that purpose.

Nebraska Signal: It is announced that all the railroad operating in this territory have decided to stop the issuance of clerical permits. It has been the custom of the railroads for many years to allow all clerksmen to ride at one-half rate or some other special rate, and the first of each year what the railroads called their clerical bureaus handed these clerical permits to hundreds of preachers scattered over the territory. If any excuse ever existed for making a special rate to this class of travelers it has disappeared. Two cents per mile is not a high charge, and there are objections to issuing special rate permits to any class of persons. Preachers who have decided to ride in the long run if they insist on being entirely removed from the mendicant class.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Are you beginning early Christmas shopping yet, Mr. Smith?" "No, I generally do mine at the last minute. You see I am kept so busy writing articles and giving talks on how to spare the overworked clerk."—Baltimore American.

"I wonder," said Terence, exhibiting his phenomenally calloused pedal understanding in the critical state of the obsequies. "If you can do anything for a pair of horny handed feet."—Chicago Tribune.

Large—The good die young. Little—That's the reason I never make New Year resolutions.—Judge.

He had gone out to get a little something to drink. Soon he came back and deposited a bottle on the sideboard. "A whole quart," asked his wife. "He turned upon her in surprise. "What is a quart in your opinion?" he queried.—New York Globe.

"Why don't we see men like the novelists describe?" "Give it up. Why don't we see girls like the illustrators draw?"—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Now! such language!" exclaimed the man who had just heard Colonel Bragg for the first time. "Now I can understand why he's called a fire-eater. I never heard such fiery words."

"Yes," replied the man who knew the colonel, "but he's called a fire-eater because he has to eat those fiery words so often."—Philadelphia Press.

THE DECEMBER QUESTION. Denver Republican. Month of the world's most joyous season. What is the problem of death or fate? What can mere fame or fortune mean? What do we care for small or great? Propounded partly, and likewise late. This question the world's attention draws: Making all else of little weight: "Daddy, is there a Santa Claus?"

What though the day be clouded o'er With portents dire and threats unaid—With cares may weigh on us by the score And doubts come crowding, insistent, bold? From the rush and hurry in search of gold That piping trouble now makes us pause, And we hear the question we asked of old: "Daddy, is there a Santa Claus?"

The grimmer questions are swept aside—By the query that comes from childish tongue. And the rogue who asked it is hugged, to his bosom, and the mist of tears that his query's wrong; Then light in fond arms the tot is sung, Billie—echo from Land of the Never Was!

Comed that upon which great joys are hung: "Daddy, is there a Santa Claus?"

L'ENVOI. Prince, can you answer it out of hand? Of what avail are your wit, wit away? The question that's heard throughout the land: "Daddy, is there a Santa Claus?"

Browning, King & Co. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and HATS. Don't Miss the Chance. Getting a Suit or Overcoat for little money. Our pre-inventory sale gives you the chance—don't miss it. Suits and Overcoats that sold up to \$28.00 all at one price—\$15.00. Plain blacks as well as fancy mixtures. 15th and Douglas Streets B & K 15th and Douglas Streets R. S. WILCOX, Mgr. Statements of Facts—Not Ghost Stories. SHERIDAN COAL. Cleanest, Cheapest, Hottest and Best Wyoming Coal, \$7.50. VICTOR WHITE COAL CO., 1214 Farnam. Tel. Day 127