

A Real Farm Paper

Is read by farmers and stockmen. It is a class publication. It carries live stock advertising. And the volume of this advertising indicates its circulation and standing among farmers.

This test is unerring. The average farmer is conservative. He is not a speculator and he is not easily stampeded. When he spends his money to advertise his pure-bred cattle, horses, sheep, or swine, he demands results. He selects a farm paper that is read by farmers.

There are many fake farm papers. They may fool advertisers, but they do not fool the farmers. They have plenty of fake advertising, but no live stock advertising placed by real farmers.

By This Test

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER makes good. Nearly two hundred farmers and stockmen are advertising in each issue. Their business shows an increase of more than 50% over last year.

In the months of October, November, December, January, February and March the live stock advertising in this paper ran up to nearly 500 inches in each issue. It filled nearly eight pages of space. Most of this farmers' advertising stays in the paper the year 'round.

This means something. It means a great circulation among the best class of farmers and stockmen in the west. It means that THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER is a real farm paper, read by real farmers.

65,000 Paid Subscribers

The subscription list of THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER is a paid list, and 65,000 farmers are paying one dollar a year each for the paper. There is no free list except to advertisers. Thirty subscription solicitors are now at work in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. They work at all the big fairs and live stock shows in the central west, during the fall. At other seasons they work through the country, in small towns and at stock yard points. Each new name added to the list means a dollar paid for one year, or 80 cents for six months. We do not get subscribers through guessing committees, or fake schemes. The list is growing at such a rate that we can safely guarantee from 70,000 to 75,000 by January 1st, 1908, but there will be no advance in rates. Write for sample copy and advertising rates.

SEND WORD TO THE FARMERS OF THE CENTRAL WEST THROUGH THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER

It is today the greatest selling agent in the Trans-Mississippi country for the manufacturers of farm machinery, for real estate, for mail order goods of any description, for anything, in fact, sold to farmers and stockmen, or to the women folks in the country home. There never was a time in the history of the west when our farmers were so prosperous. They all have money in the bank and they are enjoying not only the comforts but the luxuries of life. They buy pianos, automobiles and diamonds, to say nothing of the thousand-and-one necessities of life. And they are peculiarly susceptible to advertising for many of them live remote from cities and towns. They buy largely by mail and only a few people in the cities realize what a large volume of business is handled for farmers through the post offices and the express companies. Especial attention is called to the demand for cheap land in the west, southwest and in Canada. Thousands of farmers are selling high priced land in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and are buying cheaper land farther west.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Should not overlook this opportunity to send word to the 65,000 farmers who read The Twentieth Century Farmer. Why not tell them what you have to sell? Why not send in an order for a combination ad. for The Farmer and The Daily Bee? One will reach the people on the farms of the west; the other covers the cities and towns of Nebraska and western Iowa like a blanket. The rates are low. Write for full information. We will co-operate with you in every practical way to secure results.

The Twentieth Century Farmer OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Letters From Our Advertisers

You cover a very desirable section most thoroughly, and our clients are universally satisfied with results; in fact, we do not know of a single instance last year when your paper did not "make good" for us. It is a pleasure to send your advertising, because you make it a profitable investment for our clients.

White's Glass Advertising Co. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1907.

Greater results have been obtained from the advertising given you than from any other paper we have used.

Shields-Beggs Land Co. Ft. Morgan, Colo., Nov. 3, 1906.

Your paper has always paid me and you will get as much of our advertising as any western farm paper.

M. M. Johnson, Incubators. Clay Center, Neb., Dec. 12, 1906.

Your paper is certainly O. K. Our copy appeared in over 200 agricultural papers and inquiries averaged in cost a trifle over 3 cents each.

St. Louis Seed Co. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24, 1906.

I consider your paper the greatest selling agent I have ever tried. Orders are coming in as fast as I can fill them.

A. J. Kennedy, Washing Machines. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 1, 1906.

We are having very good business this winter and have had many inquiries from your paper.

A. B. Holbert, Horse Importer. Greeley, Ia.

Please stop our ad and send us the bill. We are well satisfied with results and will send you more soon, undoubtedly.

Phillips & Wheeler, Land, Cottage Grove, Ora.

Enclosed you will find draft for advertisement. It is doing the business.

M. M. Johnson, Incubators. Clay Center, Neb.

Here is what the Monitor Drill Company of Minneapolis, Minn., wrote us last winter:

"We have received nineteen replies to our first advertisement of January 3d, at a cost of 29 cents each, which is not bad."

Here is what the Linger Implement company of Omaha, one of the largest wholesale implement dealers in the west, said in a recent letter:

"After a thorough experience in advertising to reach the trade in the vicinity of Omaha, we have come to the conclusion that the best returns come from The Twentieth Century Farmer. We have decided to drop our outside advertising and make a year's contract with you for space. We have had big sales in the vicinity of Omaha, but also have inquiries from Maine to Texas and recently sold quite a bill of goods, through a Twentieth Century ad, to a party in Kentucky."

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Pioneers' Association Completes Organization and Selects Officers.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD MONTHLY

Frank O'Neill, Colored, Who Says He is a Detective, Arrested on the Charge of Petty Larceny— Caught with Goods.

The South Omaha Pioneer association organized with a membership of fifty-five Saturday. The meeting for this purpose was held at library hall. The first meeting was held Saturday, December 21. David Anderson was president pro tem and Miss Anna Glasgow secretary. A committee on constitution and bylaws was appointed. They were: Dr. W. H. Slabaugh, E. B. Towl, Andrew Miller, Annie Rowley and Mrs. Josephine Carroll. The committee reported last evening. The constitution was adopted section by section. The only point left over to the following meeting was the limitation of membership to residents of eighteen years. Some people who have been in business in South Omaha for that length of time are not residents for that length of time. The constitution defines the organization as primarily for the purpose of preserving the current history of the city and to promote the feeling of common interest among the established residents of the city.

A full complement of officers was elected after the adoption of the constitution as follows: Dr. W. H. Slabaugh, president; Dr. R. L. Wheeler, first vice president; Judge A. L. Sutton, second vice president; Mrs. W. G. Stone, third vice president; Mrs. Josephine Carroll, secretary; Andrew Miller, assistant secretary, and E. H. Roberts, treasurer.

The regular meetings are to be held the last Saturday of each month and the annual meeting the last Saturday of December. Besides the election of officers the association was entertained by several musical selections and throat speaking.

Detective in Trouble. The arrest of Frank O'Neill last night was the occasion of much amusement to the patrolmen of the city. O'Neill is a colored man of South Omaha who boasts the distinction of being the only qualified detective of the colored class in the west.

He was an expert witness, according to his version, in the recent murder case of Ed Smith for the shooting of Bob Singleton. In that case, under oath, he swore that he was a qualified detective and as such gave testimony in the trial. This fact amused the officers before, but his arrest was the climax. He was taken up for alleged stealing of a coat from the Salvation Army relief store at Twenty-fifth and N streets. The evidence was pretty strong against him, also, for he was wearing the coat in question at the time of his arrest. Detective Shields made the arrest and took him to the station last night. There he had to run the gauntlet of numerous pointed remarks from the patrolmen. The charge of petty larceny was placed against him on the jail blotter.

Y. M. C. A. Makes Progress. The repairs and additions to the Young Men's Christian association property at Twenty-third and M streets are rapidly approaching completion. These repairs are more extensive than a glance at the building might suggest. The heating plant is situated under the gymnasium building and has plenty of capacity. It was taken almost new from St. Philomena's Catholic church in Omaha at the time that building

was demolished. The three cottages have been united under one roof. The gymnasium is to be overhauled. The management expects to occupy the new quarters by January 1st.

Police on the Warpath. With the arrest of Ethel Smith last night for vagrancy, it being charged that she was soliciting on the streets, a condition of affairs in South Omaha is brought to light which is rapidly becoming a disgrace to the city. This kind of practice has been curbed quite successfully until the last two weeks, in fact until the Omaha authorities raided a portion of the tenement of that city. Immediately a contingent of those women moved into South Omaha and since that time have invaded nearly every business street. The arrest last night was made by Chief John Briggs. He is determined that South Omaha shall be a hard place for this class.

Magic City Gossip. Mrs. Anna Campbell has returned to her home in Tilden.

The W. W. W. club is to hold a leap year party New Year's eve.

The lettering was completed on the office doors of the city hall building yesterday.

The Knights and Ladies of Society will have a ball New Year's eve at Odd Fellows hall.

About fifty South Omaha commission men attended the banquet to J. L. Paxton at the Roney hotel last night.

The Burlington reported several freight cars broken into Friday night. A barrel of kerosene was stolen among other articles.

The following births were reported yesterday: Joseph Clair, 12 North Twenty-third; L. C. Caldwell, guard; Mrs. C. Miller, baby; Mrs. S. Bailor, Lady Rebekah.

The Highland club was entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Trumbull last night. Progressive whist was the chief entertainment. The hostess served a dainty spread. The guests were: Misses Ails Gillechrist, Nora Gillechrist, Holmes, Lavery, Willard, Nora Young, Laughlin and Saunders, Messrs. E. C. Bassler, master of accounts; J. P. White, chaplain; F. Matthews, overseer; S. Moore, watchman; S. Fox, sentinel; W. R. Glavin, guard; Mrs. C. Miller, lady; Mrs. S. Bailor, Lady Rebekah.

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Our Letter Box

Contributions on timely topics invited. Write legibly on one side of the paper only, with name and address appended. On request names will not be printed. Unused contributions will not be returned. Letters exceeding 300 words will be subject to being cut down at the discretion of the editor. Publication of views of correspondents does not commit The Bee to their endorsement.

As to Personal Liberty. OMAHA, Dec. 27. To the Editor of The Bee: I do not think that, at bottom, Dr. Miller differs in his broadness from the advocates of a worshiper of personal liberty, both for myself and other men, as he can be my personal liberty is absolute, subject only to the eternal law of God, if I choose to live a thousand miles from any other man, or outside the jurisdiction of any civilized state. But if I choose to live in a civilized state, or in community with other men, my personal liberty is at once limited, hedged 'round about, by the common ideal. To the extent that my actions are no infringement of my neighbor's rights, or happiness, or welfare, I should be left free as air in my body, in my soul, that is if the soul can ever be enslaved. But the first moment my liberty infringes upon the rights or welfare of another, there my liberty ends.

Now then, as to personal liberty and the Sunday question, I am quite willing to confess agreement with Dr. Miller, that no man should be compelled to observe Sunday on religious grounds. Let the church take care of that for its own members. The state has nothing to do with that, that is, the American state. But the state does not seek to enforce rest on Sunday upon that ground, or because it is the principal day of worship for Christian people. It names that day for rest especially because it is the day upon which the majority of its citizens observe for worship and rest. It is the most convenient day for the greater number. But the state is quite content if the man must rest for his own sake, or his honor, or his money, or his Seventh Day Baptist, prefers to observe the Sabbath, that is, Saturday, or the seventh day. It would be equally content if a Mohammedan dwelt among us to let him keep the sixth day of the week. The state only says that one day in seven must be kept for the welfare of the state. It does not seem to care which, only some day must be kept.

Granted, for the sake of the argument, that a man has the right to work or not on Sunday and every other day. His personal liberty ends when he seeks to make another man work for him or his wife, or his horse, or his mule, or his cow, or his company of men, no corporation, public or private, has the right to require, or even to suffer, other men to work seven days a week, unless he or it can clearly show that the labor is a work of necessity. All our public service corporations should be required to give every man in their employ one day off in seven. The laborer needs the day, the public safety requires, the state should compel it. But how? Shall we stop all street cars, railway trains, the smelting works, etc? Not of necessity. All these corporations could easily employ one-seventh as many more men as they now have and then let that many men rest on each day every week. They would secure better service and the public would have better service and better safeguarded as to life, health and limb. The question of religion need not enter into it at all, except as to the securing of the guaranteed right of every man to worship God according to his conscience on the day of the week his religion prompts him to observe. Of that right tens of thousands of men are now deprived by the juggernaut of our modern life.

It is a strange, a very lame argument that insists that the "common labor"

which the state forbids is only unskilled labor. All labor is exhausting in mind and body, whether done with a skilled or an unskilled hand, whether with the hand or with the mind; and all labor, I take it, in this land of handicraft, is equally common. The intention of the law of the state is a merciful one, only religious as mercy is religion. The law seeks to protect the toiler from oppression, from wage slavery, and it would be absurd to conclude that it only seeks to protect the laborer with pick and spade and shovel, but cares not at all for handicraft men, or for the army of our men and women, our boys and girls, who toil from early to late in our stores and offices.

A very few words about the Sunday liquor question. The law relating to that, I take it, was enacted on an entirely different principle. If, not any saloon keeper might say I will close my saloon on Saturday or on Monday, but I will keep it open on Sunday. On Sabbatharian grounds, it would be difficult to gain any concession. But the law's purpose seems to be to mitigate the confessed evils of the saloon. On Sunday, when men are free from labor, they are subjected to a far greater temptation to visit saloons and to drink to excess than they are on other days. The records of our police courts bear witness to that; and the police courts tell but a very small part of the story. For so long as a drunken man is at all able to stand upon his feet and to read home without creating a disturbance the police do not interfere with him. The Sunday prohibition law, as well as the midnight closing law, is but the attempt of the state to mitigate the terrible scourge of drunkenness and vice. To that extent it is religious and no farther. Personal liberty to be drunk, or to help make other men drunk on Sunday or other days, is not liberty at all, but licentiousness. I would be a prohibitionist tomorrow if

I thought that prohibition would in any appreciable degree lessen the curse of drunkenness. But the experience of other states and communities forbid the hope that there can be any restraint placed upon the drinking habits of people where there is not an overwhelming public opinion to sustain a prohibitory law. Good citizens should be at all times ready to surrender personal liberty and individual rights if, by the surrender, the welfare of the social body politic can be advanced. But no state has the right to call upon the self-restrained law-abiding citizen to surrender his personal liberty to use wine or strong drink temperately, unless it can or will secure a reasonable enforcement of a restraining law to control the vicious and intemperate. Yet, if the liquor men continue their efforts for the breaking down of all decent restraint upon their traffic, I will join the ranks of the prohibitionists, to teach them a wholesome lesson of decent restraint.

Finally, in answer to Dr. Miller, I am not a member of the Civic Federation or of the Ministerial union, for satisfactory personal reasons. I am not responsible for the faults or the virtues of either body.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Most Food is Poison to the dyspeptic. Electric Bitters cure dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints and debility. Price, 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Company.

Orno Laxative Fruit Syrup, the new laxative, stimulates, but does not irritate. It is the best laxative. Guaranteed or your money back. For sale by all druggists.

Busy, busy, busy getting ready for annual clearing sale. Benson & Thorne Co., 1515 Douglas street.

FIRM BANQUETS EMPLOYEES

Byrne-Hammer Company Host at the Table and Also at Theater Party.

Following a custom established some years ago the employees of the Byrne-Hammer Dry Goods company were tendered an annual banquet Saturday night in the rooms of the Commercial club, by the officers of the firm. All business cares and worry were forgotten around the well laden board, and from the enthusiasm exhibited by those present it is predicted that the company, during the ensuing year, will witness the most prosperous season since the establishment of that popular firm in the city. In his own inimitable style Manager Carl Reiter of the Orpheum theater entertained the gathering with a number of humorous stories. Following the banquet those present were guests at a theater party at the Orpheum, at which the Byrne-Hammer company was still the host.

Boys' and young men's suits and overcoats at 25% per cent discount. Sale starts Thursday morning. Benson & Thorne Co., 1517 Douglas.

Announcements, wedding stationery and calling cards, blank book and magazine binding. Phone Doug. 100. A. L. Root, Inc.

Old-fashioned country dance by Ivy camp No. 2, Royal Neighbors of America, on New Year's night, Baright's hall, 19th and Farnam Sts. 25c.

Rev. F. N. Swanberg, traveling representative of Immanuel Lutheran church, corner Nineteenth and Cass, Sunday, Dec. 30. Mr. Swanberg will move to Holdrege, where he has been extended a call by a congregation.

To get in or out of business

To secure help

To find a position

To buy, to sell, no matter

What you want

Use This Coupon

A BEE Want-ad will get it

I WANT

The following ad put in the want columns of the BEE

for ..... days, commencing at once. Ten cents per line for

each insertion or \$1.50 per line per month. Enclosed find ..... in stamps to pay for it'

10X WORDS TO A LINE.

10c PER LINE FIRST INSERTION.

5c PER LINE IF RUN MORE THAN ONCE.

Be sure to write the name and address you wish to appear in the ad.