

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1908. (Seal) ROBERT HUNTZIK, 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.

Portraits of Governor Haskell, done in oil, are much in evidence.

The new map of Bryanism is covered with Standard Oil grease spots.

Democrats are at least securing a majority in the "Down and Out" club.

Anyway, Governor Haskell does not belong to the army of the unemployed.

"Why do the schools fall?" asks a Chicago paper. Chiefly because they do not.

The base ball teams are ending their season with a nice collection of cracked pitchers.

Mr. Hearst is a little slow in charging Candidate Chafin with carrying a pocket flask.

"Our population is one-third urban," says the Los Angeles Times. Yes, and two-thirds republican.

Governor Haskell may explain that he has always tried to keep his political ideals up to the Standard.

Oil is said to be valuable for laying dust on the roads. It appears to raise dust on the political highways.

Mr. Bryan evidently made a mistake in not selecting a one-armed man as treasurer of his national committee.

Anyway, Mr. Bryan is not claiming to be heir to President Roosevelt's policy toward the Standard Oil company.

"Have burglars a sense of humor?" asks the New York Herald. They have not, but will take anything except a joke.

It would help some if the country could be flooded with rain for a few hours instead of with political speeches.

"Battling" Nelson is going to write a book, which will make a lot of folks regret that Joe Gans did not punch him harder.

King Edward has paid all of his debts, but it is a precedent that is not apt to be generally followed by European royalty.

President Roosevelt sprained his left hand while playing tennis. He has furnished proof, however, that there is nothing wrong with his write hand.

"The Uses of Salt" is the title of a bulletin from the Agricultural department. President Roosevelt is using it to rub on some democratic sore spots.

The dressmakers, in their national convention, have approved the sheath gown. Now all that is necessary is to get some women with nerve enough to wear them.

"Will Remove Oil Spots" is the advertisement of a new cleanser. Please rush a few gross of bottles of it to the treasurer of the democratic national committee.

"It seems," says Mr. Bryan, "that I am running against two republicans instead of one of them." Mr. Bryan underestimates. He is running against about 8,000,000 republicans.

Mr. Rockefeller, in writing the story of his life, should have no difficulty in finding material for an interesting chapter on the work of Governor Haskell, one of his trusty lieutenants.

BRYAN AND NEBRASKA

Mr. Bryan is a citizen of Nebraska and as such enjoys the respect and good will of his neighbors and fellow citizens. But Mr. Bryan as a citizen of Nebraska and as candidate for president of the United States stands separately and distinctly in the minds of the Nebraska people. What Mr. Bryan advocates or champions in his capacity as a private citizen may receive the consideration due to the personal opinion of a respectable member of the community, but Mr. Bryan's attitude as a candidate for president of the United States carries with it nothing that binds his friends and neighbors to support him merely because they have close personal relations with him. The people of Nebraska have never stood as a whole for the policies that Mr. Bryan advocates.

Nebraskans do not believe in free trade.

Nebraskans do not believe in free coinage of silver or any other form of financial lunacy.

Nebraskans do not believe in the government ownership of railroads.

Nebraskans do not believe that government regulation of railroads is a failure.

In short, Nebraskans do not believe in any of the numerous "paramounts" that Mr. Bryan has juggled with at times in his rhapsodic career.

No good reason exists why Nebraska voters should abandon their principles merely to compliment Mr. Bryan as a resident of the state. It would gain nothing for Bryan as a presidential possibility if he should carry Nebraska, while Nebraska would lose much by getting out of alignment with the progressive members of the sisterhood of states. Mr. Bryan has been sufficiently complimented by the citizens of his home state in the past and his candidacy at the present time should not be made an excuse for allowing the state government to be turned over to the democrats.

Mr. Bryan may be a candidate for president outside of Nebraska, but at home he is merely a stalking horse for state and local candidates, who hope to get into office they do not deserve under the shadow of his "greatness."

Two years ago the congressman-editor from the Second Nebraska district was very earnest and energetic in his campaign for postal savings banks. Just now he is equally earnest and energetic in his campaign for the Oklahoma bank guaranty law. A suspicion exists that the congressman-editor would advocate anything that might possibly secure him a vote.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS IN FORESTS

In furtherance of plans for the education of the people to the needs and advantages of forest preservation, the bureau of forestry has decided to establish a number of experimental stations in the forest reserves in different sections of the country.

One of the important parts of these new stations will be the maintenance of model forests typical of the region. These areas will furnish the most valuable and instructive object lessons for the public in general, for professional foresters, lumbermen and owners of forest land and especially to the administrative and technical officers of the national forests.

In the station already established on the Cocconino forest reserve, one of the first problems to be taken up will be the study of reproduction of western yellow pine and the causes of its success and failure. This is considered of special importance to the west and southwest, as the yellow pine supply is being rapidly exhausted and the second growth is not producing satisfactory results.

IMPROVED RAILROAD ACCOENTS

The Interstate Commerce commission furnishes the cheering information that it will be possible for the citizen of average intelligence to understand the reports that are now being made of the operations of the different railroads of the country for the last fiscal year.

The last congress passed a law requiring railroad companies not only to file annual reports, but to file them in accordance with a general form prescribed by the Interstate Commerce commission. It is an old adage that figures will not lie, but it is accepted as equally true that liars will figure, and the reports that have been filed of the railroad operations have been so varied and juggled as to furnish no tangible information.

The new law remedies this evil and the reports now being received are clear and explicit on the points on which the commission and the public desire information.

One of the first reports received by the Interstate Commerce commission is that of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, a road extending from St. Louis west and southwest with a trackage of over 3,000 miles. The report shows that while the road has not done quite so well as last year the loss is accounted for entirely by a decrease in the cotton freight. In other lines the business is better than in the preceding year. The passenger business has increased and the freight traffic shows an increase in every department except in the matter of cotton.

The investor in stocks and railroad

bonds will be one of the chief beneficiaries of the new order. He will be enabled to know, regardless of ticker rumors and fluctuations on the stock market, just what the company in which his investment is placed is doing. He will be in position to know the volume of traffic being carried, the gross and net earnings and all the information necessary as to the safety and merit of his investment. It is the surest guaranty that has been offered the legitimate investor against the dangers of speculative manipulation of railway securities. The wisdom of this special feature of railway regulation is shown by the statement of the officials of the road that they are pleased to comply with the provisions of the law, asking only that it be rigidly enforced in order that all of the transportation companies shall be treated alike.

PUTTING IT UP TO BRYAN

The exposures connecting the treasurer of the democratic national committee with the operations of the Standard Oil trust in Oklahoma and Ohio have been developed into a national issue, chiefly by the evidence indicating with painful conclusiveness that Mr. Bryan was not ignorant of Governor Haskell's tainted connections when he made him chairman of the committee on resolutions at Denver and later selected him as treasurer of the national committee.

So far as Mr. Bryan is concerned, the significance of the scandal would have been greatly minimized if he were in position to show that he was ignorant of Governor Haskell's connection with the Standard or of charges against him to that effect. Developments of the day make it difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Bryan to plead such ignorance. L. T. Russell, editor of a democratic daily at Ardmore, Okla., has furnished the Associated Press with a copy of an open letter to Mr. Bryan, in which he says:

I notice that in your reply to President Roosevelt's attack on Governor Haskell you say you were entirely ignorant of there ever having been any charges made against Mr. Haskell. If you were ignorant of such, it is because you refused to read them, when presented to you when you visited Oklahoma last fall in the interest of Candidate Haskell. At that time I personally presented to you ten typewritten pages of charges against Mr. Haskell, covering his operations in Ohio, New York, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. You did me the courtesy of tearing them up and throwing them out of the train window without reading them. The charges recently made by Mr. Hearst were all made by me at that time.

The Russell letter puts it up directly to Mr. Bryan. If he did not know of the charges against Haskell, he can blame none but himself. If he did know of them, there is nothing left to him but a plea of guilty as an accessory after the fact. In either case, his position is wholly unenviable.

REWARD THROUGH LEGISLATION

Just as soon as Mr. Bryan can be placed in absolute control of the affairs of the government, the millennium may be looked for at the next turn of the road. The world has worried along for some thousands of years, far from an ideal state, and many of the students of the times have become convinced that there will always be more or less inequality in the affairs of men, but Mr. Bryan thinks differently. In his Labor day address at Chicago he said:

The labor question, therefore, as it presents itself at this time is chiefly a question of distribution, and the legislation asked for is legislation which will secure to each that to which his services entitle him. As legislation is secured through the ballot, everyone should use the ballot to obtain the legislation necessary.

There is nothing, then, according to the Bryan view, that cannot be secured by legislation. The man who works full time for his employer, giving his attention to the interests of the concern and even taking personal thought of the problems affecting the welfare and prosperity of his employer, will be remembered by legislation in the pay envelope above his fellow who simply "works against the clock" and has no thought about pay day. No effort will be unrecognized and no exertion unrewarded. All that will be necessary will be the enforcement of one of Mr. Bryan's laws governing such cases, and Mr. Bryan will see to that by passing laws providing for the enforcement of his other laws. An uneasy suspicion is gaining ground that the conservative Mr. Bryan is "playing to the galleries."

Lincoln complains that the Ak-Sar-Ben demands on railroad equipment are interfering with the proposed Taft meeting at the state capital. It is too bad that the railroads have not cars enough to go round, but the people who cannot hear Mr. Taft at Lincoln will have an opportunity to listen to him at Omaha the next day, and all are invited to come.

It was rather rude for an Oklahoman to resent Mr. Bryan's interference with the internal affairs of the baby state. It was there that the theories of the Peerless Leader were to be placed on trial, and the bank guaranty law and Governor Haskell are the first fruits thereof.

"There are too many lazy men lying around the house letting their wives support them," says a New York preacher. Yes, and many men who do not let their wives support them have the habit of lying around the house.

Good King Ak-Sar-Ben is proving to his subjects that he is, indeed, a merry monarch, and the joy in his kingdom is not only unconfined, but unalloyed.

The wife of a Chicago packer has paid \$20,000 for the original manu-

script of all of Shakespeare's plays. She knows that they are genuine because they were written with a typewriter that had a broken letter "k," the only kind that the divine bard used.

It is only right and proper that Uncle Sam should pay respect to King Ak-Sar-Ben. And King Ak-Sar-Ben naturally feels somewhat elated at the thought that he is the only monarch to whom the American government defers.

Omaha is bound to be a wool market no matter what action may be taken by the association of wool growers. The natural advantages of the Gate City are such as will prevent its being entirely obliterated from the map.

Mr. Hearst refers to Colonel Bryan as the "warmed-over candidate." Just now he is very much of a warmed-up candidate and getting warmer every time he reads a letter from President Roosevelt.

The smallest horse in the world is on exhibition in Omaha. The largest horse in the world is the one President Roosevelt got on Mr. Bryan in connection with the Governor Haskell incident.

An eminent physician has discovered a new method of resuscitating drowned persons. The democratic leaders will welcome the discovery if it will work in case of persons drowned in oil.

Doctors may disagree as to the method of treating tuberculosis, but they are unanimous in the belief that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Too Many Sore Spots

In the meantime these are scarcely what might be termed sore spots for the Standard Oil company.

A Side Diversion

Mr. Roosevelt is quite unable to concentrate his attention on express rifles for elephants and the proper way of curing him skins.

Modern Chivalry

Mr. Taft is more chivalrous than Bismarck. He would not let a woman give a man down until he has given up what you want.

Improving Powers of Vision

Uncle H. Casaway Davis is quoted as saying that he "sees no hope for the democrats" this year. For a man of his age, Uncle Casaway's powers of vision are remarkably good, too.

Prices for Busy Workers

Now that Mr. Bryan has offered a mule for the best showing of an election district leader on election day, it is up to the republicans to steal the "patent" and offer an elephant for the same reason.

Georgia Ends Disgrace

Georgia has at last abolished its convict lease system. This removes a disgrace from the name of the state and scores a victory for the humane sentiment which, against strong interests, fought the fight until no more slavery existed in the state. It was the publicity which won the fight was conducted which finally won it.

LEST WE FORGET

A Thought Worthy a Place in Patriot Hearts.

In his last message to his countrymen, Grover Cleveland, in his conjuncture as to the result in November could be of but one sort among sensible men. He added:

But when the misadventure of parties misled by unscrupulous, sympathy-mad leaders, tempted to reform, treacherous distortions of sentiment subverting private interests, and the well-meaning but unfortunates of our mission, foretold with our birth, nobly born in our youth, for the uplifting of our race and our brothers of the favored of our own.

This was, though he knew it not, his valedictory. Not too often can it be repeated. Lest We Forget!

EXPERIMENTS OF YOUTHS

Oklahoma's Politicians Think They Know All About Banking.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, former treasurer of the United States, discussing "The Evils of Guarantying Bank Deposits," in Leslie's Weekly, says in part:

The depositor chooses his bank as he picks out his baker or grocer or tailor. He is free to hand over his money to the teller, or he can go elsewhere if he can please himself better. The thoughtful banker knows full well that his own care and risk are all he cares to bear. The stockholder feels that he can trust the officers with whom he deals, but he will prefer not to own bank shares if he is subjected to tax to make up the losses of rival concerns with which he wants nothing to do. In New York, from 1850 or half a generation, the good banks suffered for the bad. Restraint was taken from the careless and indifferent by the assurance that others helped to provide against their losses. There is no wonder that speculation ran riot and turned away plain labor and honest production. The panic of 1857 struck New York very hard blows. It was aggravated by the failure of the banks, which exhausted the safety fund, so increasing the alarm and compelling further taxes. Other causes acted, but the worst mischief was traced directly to the guarantee of the debts of the banks.

The warning which New York gave more than two generations ago, to beware of the guarantee of deposits, is as impressive and notable as the constructive model of free banks. The nation has adopted the latter. It will be the height of wisdom to keep clear of the abyss of bank losses. In 1865 the safety fund in New York was deficient \$1,957,000. The solvent banks which were under the law compelled to pay tax for the crimes or ill fortune of their rivals. It was the nature of such a guarantee. It runs on without limit of time. The survivor is bound for all delinquents. He must pay the penalty of all competition. His profits are drawn on to offset losses caused, perhaps, by assaults on him. Oklahoma, in the heyday of its youth, may have received in financial sunshine for six months. New York, in the stress of two-score years, learned the hard lesson that the guarantee of deposits tempts to speculation, to recklessness, and invites heavy losses, the wreck of banks, and business demoralization.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS

A record of substantial results and steady progress toward the goal of home rule is the cheering message brought by John E. Redmond, M. P., to the friends of Ireland in America. Mr. Redmond is the leader of the Irish nationalist party in the British Parliament, and is attending the annual convention of the United Irish League in Boston this week. Step by step the country is advancing toward self-government, and the people are more united than ever before to attain that end. The north, hitherto aggressive toward the home rule and home rulers, has been convinced against its will by the remedial legislation of recent years, and is joining hands with the south and west in demanding legislative control of Irish affairs.

Mr. Redmond shows that in addition to the laws repressing the landowners and the county government by elected representatives, the last session of Parliament was fruitful of beneficial legislation. Provision was made for the better housing of workmen by building modern homes with government funds and selling them at cost, on the installment plan, at an interest rate of 2 1/2 per cent. The restoration of homes to evicted tenants was made compulsory, a reduction of the sugar duty was effected, the pay of teachers in the national schools increased and appropriations made for the establishment of two universities. Ireland will also participate in the old age pensions which go into operation next January. These results are encouraging to the real friends of Ireland and justify confidence in the assurance of Mr. Redmond that home rule will be achieved within a dozen years. Martin J. Griffin, a noted historian of Philadelphia, who is now visiting Ireland, in a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, expresses joyful gratification over the beneficial changes noted. "Ireland is getting her own again," he writes. "It is indeed marvelous the changes wrought in the social and political aspect and condition of the people in the last quarter of a century through the endeavor and success of the Land League and of the present National League, the Gaelic League and kindred associated movements. Any American who has given a dollar or an hour of endeavor for Ireland may rest assured he has been helpful to this great but unfortunate people, and in the great struggle for the social betterment and the political uplifting of the Irish people he can with a cheerful satisfaction declare 'I helped a little.'"

While the American warrior Hobson is sounding the tocsin of approaching war with Japan, the Yankee of the Orient mock the unfortunate people, and in the great struggle for the social betterment and the political uplifting of the Irish people he can with a cheerful satisfaction declare 'I helped a little.'"

The marvelous smoothness and celerity of the democratic machine in Oklahoma that has made it the envy of neighboring states, is no longer a mystery. Grease of the Standard brand works wonders.

Mayor Dahlman's prediction of a democratic sweep, delivered in Chicago, is called and covered by a prophet of real merit. Quintus Junius Chott, a lake front sage, gives Bryan every northern state and throws in Alaska for good measure.

People who have been under the impression that the Swedes are running the state of Minnesota may be surprised to learn that the democratic ticket bears such names as McLaughlin, McGlynn, Hurley, O'Brien, Doran, Brennan, Gehan and Burns.

Governor Hughes is not without a sense of humor. When Democratic State Chairman Conners came in late to the luncheon at the New York state fair at Syracuse he glanced around the room at the political celebrities assembled and ejaculated loudly: "Why, there's the governor and 'Tim' and 'Jimmy' Wadsworth and Chanler. Say, 'governor,' striking his hand across the table, 'it looks like harmony, doesn't it?'" "It certainly does, now that you have come," dryly replied the governor.

A diplomatist in Constantinople writes to the London Times to direct attention to certain remarkable and significant incidents of the recent revolution, which, he thinks, ought to moderate popular impressions of the "bloodthirsty fanaticism" of the Turk. Referring to the declaration of Sir William Whitell (president of the Turkish Chamber of Commerce) that the Armenian massacres were the work of Kurds and Lazars rather than of Turks, he continues: "It is superfluous here to dwell on where lay their ultimate responsibility. Suffice to say that the regime which was guilty of such atrocities is over. If illusion is made thereof it is merely to bring out certain scenes lately witnessed here of close fraternity between Turk and Armenian. The presence of numerous Turkish officers at Armenian churches, the young Turks going in numbers to a cemetery where victims of the massacres lay buried and kissing their graves, the cadets of the military school requesting an Armenian priest to say prayers before them at another such cemetery, are as many instances in point. The new bond of common Ottoman nationality for which a generation ago Mihab had striven embraces Turk and Armenian, Greek and Bulgarian, Albanian and Vlach, Moslem, Christian, and Jew—all the races and creeds of this empire. Only the other day a Turkish officer addressed a crowd of Greeks, when one of them cried out: 'Down with the Bulgarians!' The officer went on to say: 'We must each of us die a grave; die it wide and deep, and in it bury all our resentments and all our hatreds, private and public. And place over it a marble slab bearing the inscription: 'There shall be no resurrection.'"

What is regarded as the greatest modern migration is in progress from European Russia to Siberia. During the twelve months ending with June last, more than 200,000 people settled in the great eastern sections of the empire, attracted thither by cheap lands and by the prospect of rest from agrarian troubles and political persecutions. What was formerly the horripilated colony of Russia has become a haven of rest and hope. The transition is remarkable, and has been growing since the war with Japan. For several years preceding 1905 the average annual migration from European Russia across the Ural was about 60,000 persons. In 1905 the figure rushed up to 180,000, in 1907 to 400,000, and in

Perhaps You Are already in possession of a lot? which probably means that you have already acquired the saving habit. This saving habit is the surest protection against want. The man who earns \$1,200 a year and lays by 10% of it is bound to be in good financial condition when his best earning days are past. A good piece of real estate is always a first class investment when improved with a good home. It may be that you are now Planning to Build a Home With the lot paid for and a good start made toward saving the amount needed for the home, the rest will come easy. In the meanwhile, there is no safer place for your funds than in a National Bank. By taking out a Certificate of Deposit bearing interest at 3%, your money is earning you enough to pay for some little extra that you may wish to add. The Certificate is good collateral if you should wish to use it temporarily for that purpose. One of the very strongest and therefore safest banks in the First National Bank of Omaha 18th and Farnam Sts.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.
He—Has your friends ever been told?
She—No, but I dare say papa will tell you if you really have serious intentions.—Baltimore American.
"Hasn't he stuck on himself as he used to be, is he?"
"No, he got into hot water a while ago and the muckilage seemed to dissolve."—Cleveland Leader.
"Whither away?" asked the campaign manager.
"To join the Society of Psychic Research," answered the candidate, "to see whether I have a ghost of a show."—St. Louis Times.
"Everybody makes fun of campaign editors."
"Everybody."
"Does anybody ever see anybody refuse one?"—Kansas City Times.
Mrs. Highmore—Your husband spends a good deal of his time at his club, does he?
What is the name of it?
Mrs. Strickland—I think they call it the Ananias club. I don't know much about it, but I believe it's rather small and select.—Chicago Tribune.
Mother—My child, you shouldn't believe more than half you hear.
Daughter—I know that, mamma; but how can I tell which half?—Boston Transcript.
"You admit having received a \$50,000 fee from the trust?" said the lawyer for the state.
"I do," replied the senator, calmly, "but I was perfectly proper. Besides, I sent it back."
"Sent it back?"
"I did."
"Your honor," said the lawyer, turning to the court, "I cannot prosecute an insane man."
Adjournment was had until some alienists could be rounded up.—Philadelphia Ledger.
"The office should seek the man," remarked the idealist.
"Perhaps," answered Senator Sorghum, "but an office doesn't get much encouragement in prowling around seeking anybody. In fact, it has to roost high to keep from being grabbed off the perch."—Washington Star.
A NAUGHTY BOY.
W. J. Lampton in New York World.
Who is it makes his campaign bow by raising such a painful row in both the leading parties now?
Little Willie.
Who climbs upon the speaker's stand and stills the boating of the band, and also may show what's in his hand?
Little Willie.
Who reads the letter of the great in business and affairs of state, and turns them loose to circulate?
Little Willie.
Who gives away those statements who are mighty careful what they do in putting legislation through?
Little Willie.
Who is it is not standing pat with g. o. p. or democrat, and punches each one in the side?
Little Willie.
Who is it shows a wild desire to ban 'em up to cool his ire, and also slope the oil in the fire?
Little Willie.
Who is it stirs up greasy smells and denunciations and other yells, and then grins and runs away and tells?
Little Willie.
And when both parties, by and by, are cleaned by him, oh, who will try to crown the work and put it?
Little Willie!

THE PESSIMIST—If it were not for the walking, this would be a nice game.
THE OPTIMIST—That is the game.
A Matter of Knowing
If everyone understood the things that go to the making of good clothes it would be easier for us to state our case. Our suits and overcoats are well made to begin with, and whether your taste is sedate or extreme somewhere within proper limits we are sure to meet your wants. Hats today, and Gloves and Neckwear. They're here in right style. We are ready for both men and boys in all departments. Misses' Tailor Made Coats, \$10.00 to \$20.00.
Browning, King & Company
E. S. WILCOX, Manager.
AK-SAR-BEN PIANO
SALE
A. HOSPE CO., Omaha
1513 Douglas Street