

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$6.00. DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily, Morning, Evening, and Sunday editions for various months.

Net total 1,160,898. Daily average 37,969. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1908. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. Advances will be charged as often as requested.

At last accounts Morse, the "Ice king," was still in the cooler.

Germany is anxious for Balkan peace, while Russia is seeking Balkan pieces.

That extra session of the legislature may be so slow in coming that it will never get here.

Marjand is the only member of the electoral college team that will do a split trick in the rush.

It is not too early to renew the agitation in favor of asbestos whiskers for the 1908 Santa Claus.

"Philadelphia is being robbed," says the North American. That hardly comes under the head of news.

Russian officials profess to see war in the Balkans. It is easier to hear of war in the Balkans than to see it.

Nebraska moves up to third place in corn production for 1908, with Illinois and Iowa leading by but a small margin.

"There will be another election," says the Commoner, "in 1912. The patient man will wait for 1912." He'll have to.

The reported consolidation of the big telephone companies has been declared off. It appears they could not get connection.

Thanksgiving day will be celebrated in the proper spirit by the 500,000 mill hands who have returned to work since November 3.

Mr. Bryan is to try his hand at duck shooting when he goes to Mexico. This is late majesty on the memory of the late Grover Cleveland.

A prominent actress declines to tell how she will dress for Salome. An impression prevails that it is not necessary to dress for the part.

When the duke of the Abruzzi finally gets to the point of proposing Miss Eikins will not be able to retort that "this is so sudden."

No question about the return of prosperity. Two Connecticut mills that manufacture alarm clocks have resumed work on full time.

An Oklahoma inventor has asked for a patent on a flying machine that is built like a bird. Probably modeled along the C. N. Haskell lines.

"Russia's naval chief is to retire under fire," says a cable from St. Petersburg. Most of the Russian navy has been retiring under water.

The president of the New York Academy of Medicine says alcohol is a "guilt food." Perhaps, but a man should not eat too much of it.

Mrs. Howard Gould says it costs \$75,000 a year to keep in society. It costs about that many heartaches for the average New York woman to keep out.

The statement is made that Mrs. Taft buys her Christmas presents months in advance. Women everywhere will make it pleasanter all around by emulating Mrs. Taft's example.

Democratic editors are now protesting against putting Frank H. Hitchcock in the cabinet. However, there is a suspicion that the democratic editors will not have the last word in the selection of Mr. Taft's cabinet.

THE NEXT PARAMOUNT.

Having failed to land him in the White House on three successive and different paramount issues, it may be presumptuous to discuss Mr. Bryan's next paramount issue before the wreckage of the last has been cleared away. Coming events, however, cast their shadows before and that another paramount is in prospect around which Bryanites will be asked to rally is already heralded by our old friend Edgard Howard in his Columbus Telegram, which comes as close to being the official Bryanite organ as anything could be with the exception alone of Mr. Bryan's own Commoner.

Judge Howard has been an intimate associate and a faithful follower of the Sage of Fairview at all times. When Mr. Bryan came out for government ownership of railroads Judge Howard hoisted the government ownership banner and formed himself into a government ownership league, with himself as president. When Mr. Bryan called in government ownership as an issue Judge Howard hauled down the flag, but merely put it aside where he could easily get it at the first opportunity. He insisted all along that Mr. Bryan had not abandoned advocacy of government ownership of railroads, but had merely agreed to let it rest temporarily and was just as much committed to it as ever.

And now comes Judge Howard with public notice that the government ownership of railroads is to be listed as the next Bryanite paramount. This is what he says about it: "We believe sentiment for public ownership will grow very fast, now that the people have had a new object lesson in the failure of the railroads to control elections. We believe it will grow so fast that at the next presidential election this problem will be almost paramount. We believe that Mr. Bryan would have polled a million more votes than he received last week if his party had boldly declared in favor of government ownership. At no time since the acceptance of the doctrine of government ownership has the Telegram wavered in support of it, and today we regard it as the great issue upon which the common people of the country will unite to wrest the national government from control of those who now administer public affairs in harmony with the wishes of corporate wealth."

Now, we all have fair notice, and Mr. Bryan, too. The little inconsistency in the fact that were it not for the railroad opposition to the republican ticket here in Nebraska Mr. Bryan would not have carried his own state may be ignored and the claim that Mr. Bryan would have polled a million more votes had he stood squarely by his government ownership doctrine is not worth while disputing. All we need say is that, if Judge Howard speaks by the card, as he usually does, the next paramount on which Mr. Bryan will try to lead a forlorn hope will be the government ownership of railroads.

THE KAISER'S DIPLOMACY.

The remarkable demonstration in the German Reichstag, in the form of a criticism of the kaiser for that interview in which he "talked Turkey" to the British people serves chiefly to direct attention to the unique position of Emperor William in political and diplomatic Europe. Those who imagine that the exciting scenes in the German congress preface a curtailment of the independence of the kaiser forget that the emperor has a will of his own, and ineradicable belief in the divine right of kings, and what is more to the point, has the power under the German constitution to do just about as he pleases. This is made plain by a quotation from the constitution which reads: "The emperor shall represent the empire among nations, declare war and conclude peace, in the name of the same, enter into alliances and other conventions with foreign countries, accredit ambassadors and receive them. For a declaration of war in the name of the empire the consent of the federal council shall be required, except in case of an attack upon the territory of the confederation, or its coast. So far as treaties with foreign countries refer to matters which, according to article 4, are to be regulated by the legislature of the empire (that is to say, trade, passports, colonization and emigration, protection of German trade abroad), the consent of the federal council shall be required for their ratification, and the approval of the Diet shall be necessary to render them valid."

The entire direction and control of the foreign relations of Germany, save only in the matter of treaties, is vested in the kaiser and he is at liberty to lecture England, bullyrag France, scold the Balkans and make faces at Russia, if it pleases his royal will. There is not a word in the constitution requiring him to consult the Reichstag, the chancellor or anyone else about his conduct of foreign affairs. The kaiser regards himself as the divinely appointed custodian of Germany's fortunes and does not consider himself in the least bound by man-made constitutions. He makes policies and initiates them without regard to his chancellors and the German people, convinced of his patriotic loyalty, have hardly protested against his one-man rule.

As a matter of fact, the interview which created such excitement throughout Europe contained little that was new. Practically every feature of it was known to diplomatic Europe, except perhaps the statement that when the British were meeting reverse after reverse in the Boer campaign the kaiser sent to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, a plan of action which was finally adopted and led to British success in the conflict. Under all the circumstances, there is little prospect that the kaiser's peculiar diplomatic methods will cause any lasting change in his relations toward other European powers or affect his position with the Reichstag or the people. Germany's high place in world politics today is due largely to Emperor William's efforts and his little plan

talk to his British neighbors will likely result in no harm.

A LESSON IN INTEREST.

The receipt by the State department at Washington of a draft from Madrid for \$599,850 concludes the payment of a claim against the Spanish government which has been in process of settlement for seventy-four years and which furnishes an illustration of the rapidity with which interest accumulates on unpaid obligations.

Under the terms of a treaty made with Spain in 1834, certain American citizens were awarded claims aggregating \$599,850, with interest at 6 per cent, pending final payment. The Spanish authorities pursued their usual policy of putting off until tomorrow everything that should be done today and so paid the interest regularly until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898. At the conclusion of that struggle, the interest in arrears was paid and the annual interest has since been kept up. The final settlement shows that Spain has paid in excess of \$3,500,000 in interest, or a total of more than \$4,200,000 in settlement of an original debt of \$599,850.

The bright feature of the incident is that Spain has recovered sufficiently from its disastrous colonial experiments to be able to pay as it goes.

THE NEW SENATE REGIME.

The reiterated announcement that Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island will not be a candidate for reelection when his term expires two years hence calls renewed attention to the fact that while the senate remains republican, with a prospect of so remaining for at least six years, there has been a marked change in its personnel and a practical passing of the old regime which achieved the reputation, deserved or not, of refusing to respond promptly to the will and best interests of the people of the country.

This work of senate reorganization has been in progress for several years and several members of the old guard had been displaced by younger blood and more progressive men before the opening of the 1908 campaign. Senator La Follette opened the program by defeating the stalwart Quarles of Wisconsin. Senator Spooner of the same state withdrew in time to save a fight, allowing a La Follette choice to take his seat. Curtis of Kansas had succeeded Burton. Dixon had come from Montana and Pettus and Morgan of Alabama, Lattimer of South Carolina and Bate of Tennessee had been succeeded by representatives of the young democracy of the south.

As a result of the elections this month, or of the primaries preceding them, several other changes are slated for the next congress. McCreary will be succeeded by a republican from Kentucky, but this republican gain is offset by the loss of Hemenway of Indiana, who will probably give way to John W. Kern as a consolation prize for his defeat as vice president on the Bryan ticket. Briarwood will succeed Long of Kansas and the change is looked upon as a victory for the progressive republicans. Cummins will succeed the late Senator Allison of Iowa, and Crawford will succeed Kittredge of South Dakota. Ankeny, another "reactionary," has been defeated by Congressman Jones in Washington and Fulton of Oregon will probably be succeeded by Chamberlain, a democrat, who must be elected by a republican legislature under the peculiar state primary law. The venerable Teller of Colorado, who has caucused by himself since 1894, will be succeeded by a democrat, Charles J. Hughes' of Denver. Senator Platt, whose career in the senate has reflected no credit on either the nation or his state, will give way to a representative New York republican. In Ohio, the legislature is republican, but instead of Foraker will likely select some man in sympathy with the Roosevelt-Taft policies. Missouri, although choosing a republican governor and giving its electoral vote to Mr. Taft, has a democratic legislature instructed to return Stone to the senate. Governor Folk having been defeated in the primary expression.

All in all, the changes in the senate hold hope of progress in the reform legislation needed and demanded by the country.

WITHOUT ENTANGLING PLEDGES.

The statement of Chairman Hitchcock that President Taft "will not be obligated to any individual through any pledge made during the campaign by any member of the national committee" must be reassuring to the country although those who know Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Taft, would need no guaranty of the latter's entering upon the duties of his office without any ante-election bargains or promises that would diminish his freedom of action in an administration for which he must bear the responsibility. Just before the election in 1904, Judge Parker made the charge that Mr. Cortelyou was collecting funds in Wall street on pledges of immunity to trusts if Mr. Roosevelt were elected. The president promptly and vigorously denied the charge and it was soon proved, after the election, that there was no warrant for the Parker charges. In the four years that have elapsed, Wall street, by its unceasing and relentless war against the president and his policies, has demonstrated that the Parker accusations were far from the truth. Pledged to a continuance of the Roosevelt policies, Mr. Taft would have far greater reason for rejecting overtures from corporate interests and for keeping free from any entangling alliances with all who have so bitterly

opposed the work of the present administration.

Our amiable local contemporary, the World-Herald, calls attention "to the manner in which consolidated wealth is encroaching on the (newspaper) publishing field." The World-Herald ought to know. It cannot forget the big block of money put into its own coffers by the silver mine bullionists in 1896 to convert it to the advocacy of 16 to 1 free coinage.

The democrats have made a net gain of five in membership of the lower house of the next congress. The "only democratic congressman from Nebraska" will have two more democratic associates from this state after March 4, but he will still be in a lonesome minority.

Iowa commercial bodies are going to ask the legislature to make an appropriation to encourage the immigration of desirable citizens into Iowa. This should be coupled with an appropriation to encourage the emigration of undesirable citizens out of Iowa.

Governor-elect Shallenberger will make a pilgrimage to Oklahoma to look into banking conditions there. It is a safe assertion that the more he studies the Oklahoma bank guaranty law the more he will find in it that should not be copied in Nebraska.

Even though the cause is not disclosed, Omaha's first big fire this season should be a warning. See to it that the fires are clear and the combustibles at safe distance before the cold weather requires the furnaces to go at full blast.

South Omaha's professional politicians are already beginning to protest against possible annexation legislation. Why should they get excited? Did not the whole democratic legislative ticket win out in Douglas county?

The last Howell-Ransom city charter legislated all the republican city officials out of office. And then the people of Omaha filled them up with a new set of republican city officials.

Returned Italians, according to a cable from Rome, are celebrating Mr. Taft's victory in Italy. Too bad Mr. Taft will not have the appointment of the Sicilian postmasters.

The real explanation comes from the democratic Charleston News and Courier, which says that "the democrats lost last week's election at Chicago in 1896."

It will be a relief to the president to be able, after March 4, to pick his dinner guests without consulting the newspaper correspondents or the general public.

A LARGE OPPORTUNITY.

The efforts of well meaning men to induce Mr. Bryan to become a revivalist continue. Whether successful or not, some other man must be found to revive the democratic party.

SHOEMAKER, STICK TO YOUR LAST.

Hereafter bankers will be bankers, pure and simple, not would-be "Napoleons of finance." So the law has always contemplated, so a public opinion, no longer blinded by the glare of quick success and meretricious method, will insist; so the federal courts have decreed by successful criminal prosecution; so this state has ordered by statutes which make further chain banking impossible.

SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

There is an active movement on foot to bring about the withdrawal from the market of all the public land which may be made available for cultivation by creating irrigation systems. It may appear to some that it is a case of locking the door of the stable after the steed has been stolen, but those well posted know that there is a good deal of Uncle Sam's domain which may appear worthless today that will at some future time be made as valuable as any land out of doors.

A WARNING TO FAIRVIEW.

The democratic executive committee, the headquarters of which are in Columbus, O., have already put forward Judson Harmon, governor-elect, for the presidential nomination in 1912. This has been done without the consent of the Peerless One and without consultation with him. If the Peerless One would not lose his title as the perennial democratic candidate for the presidency, he must be up and doing. The campaign for 1912 must be begun now. There is no knowing what damage to prescriptive rights may be done by these restless and impudent county committees. In eternal vigilance only is the price of continuing presidential nominations. There are indeed, treacherous and faithless murmurings up in Minnesota of a name that sounds like Johnson. Time must not be lost.

POSTOFFICE COMMON SENSE.

Special Local Parcel Post Service on Rural Routes. The postoffice deficit for the fiscal year was \$18,910,000. Part of the falling off is due to financial depression, part to the fact that the rural free delivery does not yet pay. Postmaster General Meyer urges a special local parcel post service on the rural routes to make them self-sustaining. As well as to be a boon to the farmer and the country merchant. He suggests as a rate 5 cents for one pound and 2 cents for each additional pound up to eleven. All the rural carriers use horses or automobiles to save their legs. An average burden of only fifty-five pounds a trip would mean an annual business of \$15,000,000, nearly all profit. Would a man in private business hesitate to act on such a showing?

Mr. Meyer is known to be favorably disposed toward a general parcel post. Presumably it is because he despairs of getting it that he modestly suggests a half-load measure. The four reasons why we, unlike every other civilized nation in the world, have no parcel post still hold as they did when John Wanamaker first stated them. Those four reasons were and are the American Express company, the Adams Express company, the Wells-Pargo Express company and the United States Express company. They are not good reasons, but they are strong ones.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The chief signal officer of the army has under consideration the disposition of Company I of the signal corps, when it returns from Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification in February. It will probably be assigned to either Fort Riley, Kansas, or Fort Ord, California. Its present strength is ninety men, but it will be reduced to about seventy-five men on arrival in the United States. This company is organized as a field company, and it is the intention to maintain this organization intact, on the same basis as the other signal corps field companies. Company I at Fort Leavenworth, Company E at the presidio of San Francisco and one of the companies at Port Omaha.

The War department recently received a communication from the father of a militiaman who was said to have contracted a disease while attending the joint maneuvers in his state. The fond parent was of the opinion that the general government should reimburse him for the expenses incurred in restoring the guardman to health. He has been informed that there is no appropriation available for such purpose and that the state troops do not become a part of the application of the law, part in joint maneuvers and do not at any time enter into the service of the United States. His case is clearly one for the state authorities to settle.

The War department will shortly publish to the service a circular setting forth briefly the various decisions which have been rendered concerning the employment of army bands in consideration of the prohibition imposed by, or restrictive clauses incorporated in, the army appropriation act of May 11. There has been much doubt as to the part of the military authorities as to the application of the law, especially in those places where the employment of the army band was desired and where if that were impossible no other band would be employed. It is still a question whether this situation could be regarded as furnishing the conditions of competition with civilian musicians, which is a factor in the employment of the government band.

Three new questions concerning the payment of the death benefit have been before the War department last week. One is the case of an enlisted man who was drowned from a boat he was using with another soldier "in search of shells." It is held that a qualified approval has been given by the department to certain forms of athletic sports, but it has never been held that crabs and gathering shells or aquatic exercises generally, were included in the list of authorized sports. The death of the soldier is, therefore, regarded as not in line of duty. Another case has been that of the suicide of an enlisted man who killed himself in a period of mental depression. In the absence of testimony that the mental condition was incurred by the fault of the soldier, it is held that the soldier was insane and that the insanity originated in the line of duty and that the suicide may properly be attributed to the same cause with justification for regarding the death as having occurred in line of duty. A third case embodies the death of two men of the coast artillery corps who were killed by a collision of an electric car with the automobile in which they were riding in the streets of San Francisco. The men are considered as not having been required to perform any duty which required their presence in the automobile. They were absent on pass and on private business, neither being in a status of duty at the time of the fatal accident. It is accordingly held that in these cases the deaths were not contracted in the line of duty.

INCREASE OF TRAFFIC.

Should Put an End to Talk of Raising Freight Rates. San Francisco Chronicle.

Manufacturing activity will soon be again at its height and the railroads of the country will have to handle with the raw materials and finished products. In preparation for the increased traffic, it is stated that already the railroad companies of the country have confirmed orders for iron and equipment aggregating nearly \$20,000,000, which has been filed subject to confirmation after the election. Reports filed with the Interstate Commerce commission show that the operating expenses per mile of road are already nearly equal to those which prevailed before the panic, in which case they will unquestionably soon exceed them, and the operating cost per mile is a very good indication of the volume of business. Of course, averages for the roads of the entire country prove nothing whatsoever as to individual roads. They only show general conditions and tendencies. The business of the well managed and most successful roads must in the nature of things be above the average. Among these successful systems none stands higher than the Union and Southern Pacific, whose business suffered much less during the period of depression than most other roads. The latter depends so largely on manufacturing activity. There has been much talk of raising freight rates by reason of the largely increased cost of operation, which cannot be denied. The plea was made that, while fixed charges had not decreased and could not do so, the falling off in traffic had been so great that the profits did not afford fair remuneration to stockholders. With the rapid increase of traffic, which is evidently impending, the public will be evidently that there is justification of any increase of rates until it is proved in court. And such proof, to be satisfactory, must make it clear how much cash has actually been invested by stockholders and how much profit is claimed as compensation for risk. That some profit is due to the stockholders will deny. That unreasonable profit should be permitted no honest man will contend. That there was risk in early railroad building is proved by the enormous mortality among early railroad corporations. Those which survived the period of wrecking are doubtless entitled to income on more than actual investment. But the majority of our present railroad corporations are reorganizations and the new cash invested at those times was not put at much risk. In this respect each road and each system is in a class by itself and must be judged by the facts as in their cases may appear. The increment of value in a railroad pushed into a wilderness cannot be called unearned increment. The work of investments which made other increment possible. Railroad companies are entitled to all that they have earned, but the public will never consent to allow them all that they and the communities which they serve can earn. There must be give and take. It is probable, however, that rapid increase of traffic may remove the subject from discussion.

Why Disturb the Dead?

The decision of the Georgia Daughters of the Confederacy to erect the monument to Captain Wirt, not at Andersonville, but at Richmond will be received by the Richmond people with feelings more easily imagined than described. There is not room for it near the Lee and the Washington monument, and Richmond may wish to wish Georgia would let the dead and unburied rest.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Made from healthful grape cream of tartar. Will make twice as much good bread, biscuit and cake, pound for pound, as the low priced imitations made from alum and alum phosphates, and will make the food appetizing and healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not only economical but makes the food more wholesome.

BOOTS AND KNOCKS.

Chicago News: Mr. Bryan insists that provisions and not the republican party gave Nebraska its bountiful crops. Victor Rosewater should hasten to oppose this political heresy.

Indianapolis News: In thanking the republican press for the splendid work during the campaign, Mr. Rosewater rather leaves it to be understood that he does not believe the Omaha Bee did any real harm. Ord Quix: Whatever the result of the election may be the Omaha Bee deserves much credit for the able work it has done in this campaign for the cause of republicanism. Its editorials have been brisk and to the point. It is the only daily in the state that has done its whole duty.

Fullerton News-Journal (dem.)—The election returns in Nebraska will do one good thing. It eliminates Vice Rosewater as the leader of the G. O. P. in this very presence has been obnoxious to the big, brainy men of the party and they are ashamed to follow in his wake. They are secretly rejoicing in his overthrow and downfall. Weeping Water Republican: The Omaha Bee was the only state paper that gave loyal support to the republican ticket. The straddle-the-fence papers of Lincoln assisted the votes to the democrats. Yet even their influence would not have made the change had not the railroads, against whom Governor Sheldon had turned his batteries, passed out the word to slaughter him. The distillers and brewers controlled a big vote and it could safely be counted against Sheldon.

Wahoo Wasp: Whatever the enemies of young Mr. Rosewater may say to the contrary the Omaha Bee was the state paper that gave encouragement to the republicans at all times in the campaign just closed. The talk about the breweries, corporations, etc., causing the defeat of the republicans in this state is well enough, but the attitude of the three daily papers of Lincoln, had more to do with the Nebraska "landslide" than all other causes combined.

PERSONAL NOTES.

If everybody who owes a letter would file it a considerable percentage would be made in that postal deficit. The foster father of "Chimmie" Fadden was buried in the New York land-slide. "Hully gee! Politics is on de blink, see!" "Adorned by a \$400 necklace" is part of the description of a recent bride. However, it is possible to be a successful bride without this. Harry Devendorf, secretary to James S. Sherman, as congressman, will be appointed secretary to the vice president. The price paid \$4,000 a year. The horse is growing in public estimation. For the first time in the history of New York horse shows he is said to be attracting more attention than the toilets. The government has decided to ask the supreme court for a writ of certiorari in the Standard Oil case. This is a fine case, and a wonderful opportunity. There is a writ of certiorari in worth all the trouble it makes in the newspaper offices. A practical joker in a New York suburb, who pretended to be dead in a church yard and then scared the church choir by coming to life, was sent to jail. This is a humorous way of appreciating jokes of the kind which should be prevalent in every community. The death is recorded of Miss Julia Gaskell, daughter of the author of "Mary Barton" and "The Life of Charlotte Bronte." In her childhood Julia was the pet of Miss Bronte. Mrs. Gaskell has told us that a strong mutual attraction existed between them. "The child would steal her little hand into Miss Bronte's scarcely larger one, and each took pleasure in this apparently unobserved caress."

SMILING LINES.

Wife—Here's a passage in the Bible about the "lean years." Singular expression, isn't it? Adam—I don't know, my dear; we often talk about our spare moments.—Boston Transcript. Miss Dibley—She was bragging about how successful her dinner party was. She said she wound up "with good eclair." What a "clair" anyway? Miss Mingley—Why, I guess that was the dearest. Why you never eat a chocolate eclair?—Catholic Standard and Times. "I know more about that woman than she knows about herself." "How can that be possible?" "Really, I know she isn't pretty, but she doesn't."—Houston Post. Eve—Why do you lug that broken umbrella about with you? Adam—I sympathize with it. Since it lost a rib it's never been the same.—Cleveland Leader. "Speaking about the slat style of figure have you seen the six Skimpton girls?" "Yes. They look like a picket fence out walking."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "I'm troubled a great deal with headaches in the morning," said Loucheim. "Perhaps it's my eyes; do you think I need stronger glasses?" "No," replied Dr. Wise, meaningly, "what you need is not stronger glasses, but fewer."—Catholic Standard and Times. "Uncle Mose," said the drummer, addressing an aged colored man who was holding down a dry goods box in front of the village store, "they tell me that you remember seeing General Washington. Is it true?" "No, sah," replied the old man, "Ah user 'membah' him, but Ah don't no more since Ah done Fird church, sah."—Judge.

NATURE STUDIES IN AFRICA.

W. J. Lampton in New York World. The Lion and the Unicorn. The Lyre-bird and all. The fauna of the Arctic wilds. Are waiting for the call. To lure them from the hunting man. And to the timber land. The Elephant will pack his trunk. This is no joke, although. It sounds like one, because unless he packed it, don't you know, he couldn't get along at all. Wherever he might go. The Walrus on Sahara's wastes is scratching in the sand. To make a hole to hide himself. From that destructive hand. And Ducha, with life-preservers on. Are out of sight of land. The Grizzly Bear will climb a tree. As Grizzlies always do. The Red Deer of the White Nile field. Are looking mighty hungry. And Bengal Tigers, in their stripes. Have skipped from Timbuktu. The tall Giraffe will duck his nut. And tie his neck in knots; The Leopard will, with due regard. For safety, change his spots. And all the Tapirs will light out. To fire the Hottentots. The fierce Opossum and the "Coon. Through fear will lose their fat. The Drum-Bird in the foot. Will beat a wild rat-tat. And all the birds, everywhere disturbed. Will go off on a bat. The African fauna bunch is booked to get its share. When Roosevelt strikes that sunburnt land. And opens up for fair. And if there be an Octopus. In hiding anywhere. Between the Cape and Pyramids. 'Twill be better by beware.



HARNESSE BARGAINS. When the Greenfield Harness Company quit business we bought their entire stock of harness. AT ONE-HALF THEIR INVOICE PRICE. We have all styles, both double and single, and will sell them, as long as they last, at prices that will pay you to investigate. JOHNSON & DANFORTH. S. W. Corner 10th and Jones Sts. OMAHA, NEB. A Work of Art. The artistic design and perfect finish which distinguish our beautiful overcoats at \$40 and \$50 are equally characteristic of our overcoats at \$20 and \$25. The difference is chiefly in the materials. Our line of suits is made up of all the latest models and fabrics. A likk will convince you. Shirts, neckwear, gloves, mufflers and hats in correct styles. Browning, King & Company. Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. OMAHA. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.