THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	44,000	16	37,960
2	38,100	17	37,190
3	45,850	18	36,870
4	54,650	19	36,890
5	42,280	20	37,310
6	39,620	21	37,000
7	38,390	22	37,060
8	37,400	23	37,010
9	37,940	24	37,090
10	37,810	25	37,070
11	37,720	26	36,940
12	37,880	27	37,140
13	37,290	28	36,890
14	37,590	29	36,700
15	38,500	30	37,210

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Less unsold and returned copies. 11,167

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Daily average..... 38,336

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1908.
(Seal) M. P. WALKER,
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.

It will soon be too late to do your Christmas shopping early.

Now it is charged that there is a Sardine trust. It ought to be canned.

Mr. Taft will find it easier to get someone to take Mr. Root's place than to fill it.

Uncle Sam is showing no disposition to pull any Haytien chestnuts out of the fire.

"The Perfect Man" is the title of Mrs. Elinor Glyn's latest book. She is still writing fiction.

The shoe manufacturers have asked for the removal of the tariff on hides. It is their sole request.

Lo may be a poor Indian, but he can give the white man pointers on the game of foot ball.

"Bryanism is a political disease," says the Charleston News and Courier. A sort of locomotor ataxia?

"England's fears of war are Pickwickian," says a New York paper. Thought they were Teutonic.

Shoemakers have a notion that the country would be better heeled if the tariff on hides were removed.

"Great is Tammany hall and Croker is its prophet," said Mr. Bryan in 1900. He thinks differently now.

In the matter of Christmas shopping, as in many other things, it is a good plan to go while the going is good.

Colonel Goethals reports that he has deposited 366,000 cubic feet of rock on the "south toe" of the Gatun dam. Ouch!

Mr. Carnegie probably feels that if the country had had free trade he would not now be worrying over the disgrace of dying rich.

Reports have it that Speaker Cannon has decided that it is better to stand well with Mr. Taft than to stand pat on the tariff.

Let it be hoped that Mr. Hobson will not upset that agreement between the United States and Japan for the preservation of peace on the Pacific.

Mr. Archbold also has a poor memory when on the witness stand. Mr. Hearst should be called to coach him with quotations from the stolen letter file.

The new Oklahoma legislature is said to be much more conservative than the last one. Even that is not saying very much for the new legislature.

The South Omaha charter builders are very busy fixing up a document, but are studiously overlooking the possibility of union between the two Omahas.

The inaugural parade at Washington on March 4 next will be led by a plain business man of the city instead of by a major general with enough gold braid on him to load a moving van. Times and fashions change.

The printers' endorsement seems to carry considerable weight with the governor, the present and incoming deputy labor commissioner having been backed by the Omaha Typographical union against all comers.

THE QUESTION OF REVENUE.

Congressman Tawney, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, will hardly arouse much enthusiasm in the country by his proposition to restore some of the war taxes as a means of providing additional revenue for the government. Mr. Tawney explains that the receipts from customs and internal revenue collections are not sufficient to maintain the government and that there is apparently no way to limit the appropriations to bring them within the existing receipts.

The American people have never taken kindly to war taxes in times of war, much less in times of peace. The greatest statesmanship was exercised from 1864 to 1879 to remove the war taxes and place the country on a sound financial basis, with a credit above all other nations. A restoration of the war taxes at this time would be a confession of governmental weakness. Mr. Tawney explains that nearly 70 per cent of the expenditures of the government are either for past wars or in preparation for possible wars of the future. Even that does not justify the levy of war taxes. This expense, it is reasonable to assume, has reached its maximum. The pension appropriations will naturally become rapidly less each year and the expenditures for the army and navy, now that both have been firmly established and organized, can be materially cut down with entire safety to the nation.

Heretofore the appropriations for river and harbor improvements have been paid from the general fund of the government. With a systematic plan of improvements adopted, the money for carrying on the work should be raised by the sale of bonds, just as the Panama canal work is being carried on. After that receipts and disbursements should be so adjusted as to make no further drain on the volume of money still left in the federal treasury. The need of additional sources of revenue is generally apparent, but the public will hardly look upon the war tax scheme as the proper solution of the problem.

THE SHAME OF A CITY.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois and the home of Lincoln, the emancipator, has failed to redeem itself from the disgrace it harvested last August, when a score of negroes lost their lives in a race riot. At the time of the riots the detectives and the newspapers secured and, published the names of 117 persons who were charged with having played star or minor parts in the saturnalia of murder, arson and malicious destruction of property that characterized the conflict between the races. The grand jury, which has been in session for weeks, has adjourned without returning an indictment against any of the leaders in the race riots.

The men who led the riots and boasted of their part in it have not been indicted, and it is admitted that those indicted played but little part in the real disturbance and can not, in any event, be severely punished. The failure of the grand jury to do its duty and of the prosecutors to see that justice was done is as discrediting to Springfield as was the rioting. The citizens by mocking the law simply invite new assaults upon it. Springfield has apparently placed itself on the plane with some of the Tennessee and Kentucky towns that have become prominent by their defiance of the law and all authority.

THE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN.

The full text of the new diplomatic agreement between the United States and Japan, which has been announced from Washington, must put an end to the talk of Hobson and other American jingoes about the probability or possibility of a war between the two nations and, which is more important, marks a distinctive triumph for Mr. Root in carrying out the trade policy in China which was inaugurated by his predecessor, the late John Hay.

When the original "open door" policy was declared by Mr. Hay Russia was the chief party to the agreement with the United States, as Russia was then the dominant factor in Manchuria. After the Russ-Jap war the Japanese, in the treaty of Portsmouth, reaffirmed the open door policy for Manchuria, but have not been very active in carrying the policy into effect. Secretary Root recently requested, in a diplomatic way, a statement of Japan's policy and intentions in China and on the Pacific. As a result the agreement has been reached and signed by the proper authorities. In brief, it provides that the United States and Japan will together undertake the task of preserving peace on the Pacific in maintaining "the integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire."

Nothing could be more satisfactory to the United States. It has secured all it has ever sought in China and has gained an ally in Japan against the oft-threatened dismemberment of China by other European powers. One section of the agreement, following the declaration respecting the integrity of China, is very significant. It reads:

> Should any event occur threatening the status quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined it remains for the governments to communicate with each other to arrive at an understanding as to what measure they may consider it useful to take.

This smacks very much of an alliance, which might become of the "entangling" variety against which the nation has been traditionally pledged. At the same time the agreement will not, it is understood, be sent to the senate for ratification, and is therefore not a recorded policy of the administration, but simply a memoranda between two powers indicating a plan of harmonious action in case of certain emergencies. The significance of the agreement—note that it is not referred to as a "treaty"—is that it gives tangible form to the professions of friendship between Japan and this nation and the basis for co-operation of the two nations in the protection of the open door trade policy in China. Incidentally it paves the way for easier agreement with Japan on the immigration question and a new treaty of commerce in place of the old Gresham treaty, which has outlived the conditions that obtained when it was negotiated.

ELECTIVE CITY OFFICES.

Among other recommendations of the charter revision committee, which has been holding sessions on the Omaha charter, is one that the list of elective municipal offices shall include the mayor, the city clerk, the city attorney, the city engineer, the building inspector, boiler inspector and the health commissioner. If this recommendation were adopted it would add to the number of elective city offices those of city engineer, boiler inspector and health commissioner.

We do not believe this would be a step in the direction of better municipal government, but, on the contrary, that it would be a step backward from the most approved principles of modern city government. The tendency everywhere is to concentrate authority in municipal administration rather than to scatter it, and to hold the mayor and council, or the commissioners where the commission form has been adopted, responsible for the proper working of all the administrative machinery. Many positions in the city government require technical knowledge and skill in addition to executive ability and making them elective involves an unnecessary risk of poor or incompetent material, to say nothing of impairing the confidential relations that should exist between the executive and his subordinates.

The Bee protested against the change that made the city attorney and the building inspector elective officers and its objections in these cases have been fully sustained as shown by the subsequent course of events. For the same reason it believes it would be a mistake to make, as is now proposed, elective offices for the city engineer, boiler inspector and health commissioner. It would, in our judgment, be far preferable to restore the city attorneyship and the building inspectorship to the former status, which made them appointive by the mayor.

THE TYPEWRITTEN SIGNATURE.

The Board of Appraisers at New York has made an extreme decision to the effect that the signature to a check may be written in typewriter and still be good and acceptable, so long as the expenditure for which the check is drawn is authorized and made by the proper parties. The decision came up on a protest against the acceptance of a check, because the law requires that the check shall be in "writing." The board promptly ruled that it made no difference how the "writing" was made, whether with ink, pencil, stencil, typewriter or any other old way, so long as the party receiving the check had evidence that it was properly drawn.

Old-fashioned folks will be disposed to protest against the decision of the customs appraisers. The typewriter has already done enough to make hand writing a lost art and there should be some provision against allowing the signature, the last vestige of courtesy and individuality in correspondence and official documents from being done by machinery.

THE FLIGHT OF CASTRO.

All Venezuela and most of the diplomatic world is taking keen interest in the report that Cipriano Castro, the dictator of Venezuela, intends to make his permanent home in Paris. It is known that Castro is a very sick man. He must have been, or he would not have left Venezuela at a time when conditions are critical and his strong personality is needed to maintain his hold on power. Now Caracas has the story that Castro does not intend to return to Venezuela but, having amassed a great fortune, proposes to follow the example of former Venezuelan presidents and enjoy the rest of his days in Europe.

Conditions in Venezuela are complicated by the fact that Castro has left the reins in the hands of Vice President Gomez, an unknown quantity. If Gomez were a strong character, he would follow the custom of Venezuela and entrench himself in power during Castro's absence. To that extent, his lack of force is an element in Castro's favor. On the other hand, Gomez' inexperience and inability are certain to be taken advantage of by Castro's enemies, who have been trying for years to foment revolutions against him. They will now have an opportunity to strengthen their forces and may succeed in the overthrow of the Castro government. Whatever the result most of the world will view with complacency any development that will eliminate Castro as a ruling and turbulent factor in Venezuelan affairs.

"How can Mr. Roosevelt be an editor, run for the senate and kill lions in Africa all at the same time?" asks the Atlanta Journal, which thus admits that it does not know Mr. Roosevelt and his capacity for doing things.

The State Board of Health is entering thoroughly into the anti-tuberculosis crusade and makes recommendations to the doctor and to the legislature which both will do well to heed. The stamping out of tuberculosis can best be accomplished by individual effort along the right lines, and these lines are so simple and so easy to follow that it seems absurd that people should need to be urged to follow them.

The fees collected by the state officers during the last two years amount to more than $300,000, and as the fee laws were passed by a republican legislature and these collections were made and accounted for by republican officials, it is probably not asking too much to suggest that credit be given the republican party for this, at least.

If Governor Shallenberger is the good and great man his friends allege he is he will not disturb the heads of the state institutions, even to satisfy the democratic appetite for pie. The necessity of permanence in control of the hospitals for mental and physical deficient citizens of the state is too apparent to require argument.

Omaha's attractions as a convention city are bringing the great gatherings of the country this way, the Young Men's Christian association workers being the latest to fall in line. Omaha can take care of conventions as well as any other city in the country, and better than most.

The sensational correspondents have already commenced killing off the range cattle with the cold and soon the humane societies of the east will begin adopting resolutions denouncing the cattle raisers of the west. This comedy is repeated annually and the actual industry still thrives.

There is an argument now as to whether Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft deserves the more credit for breaking the solid south. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Bryan had something to do with that work, too.

Tom Flynn is scheduled to lead the grand march at the inaugural ball. Now, if Tom will only take time to clean up the Omaha streets between now and Christmas he may dance with a clear conscience.

Governor-elect Harmon of Ohio is said to be planning for the democratic presidential nomination in 1912. Governor Harmon should remember that Ohio is the mother of republican presidents only.

The World-Herald continues to find much fault with the appointments made by Governor Sheldon. This is an excellent indication that the appointments were well made.

The Literary Digest declares that the French people no longer care for fiction. Some of their real scandals, like that now being aired, are stranger than any fiction.

"Mr. Bryan is quite sure," says the Commoner, "that his life work is the study of the science of government." There are some indications that he needs to study it.

Delays Are Dangerous.
Baltimore American.

Those who cannot now see signs of prosperity on every hand should have their eyes examined by some good oculist.

Alarmists Put Out of Business.
Chicago News.

If Japan and the United States decide that there shall be peace in the Pacific, peace is what the natives along the shores will get.

Rebates Under New Name.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

The trunk line railroads admit the granting of discriminations under the guise of "accessorial allowances" to shippers at New York, but they defend themselves with the plea that it is nobody's business save the shippers and the carriers. Another case of a decided difference of opinion between the railroads and the law.

Idle Industries Starting Up.
Philadelphia Press.

Within the last few days several of the great textile mills of this city have increased their activities. An idle mill in Darby has started up. The Amercan Bridge company reports orders in November for 60,000 tons of finished material, which is about the maximum capacity of its plants, and the largest new business in any month this year. The country welcomes every indication of returning prosperity.

Material Combines Lose Out.
Philadelphia Record.

Necessity is the mother of invention. The appropriations made by congress for the construction of quarters for officers and soldiers at military posts having been found insufficient because of the advanced prices of ordinary structural material, recourse has been had to the use of reinforced concrete as a substitute for brick, stone and lumber. Contracts for army buildings have been made at prices 20 per cent less than the estimates for material other than cement. The durability no less than the cheapness of concrete construction makes certain its increasing use.

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PEPSIN GUM
THE GUM WITH THE LASTING PEPPERMINT FLAVOR
10¢ ALUMINUM BOXES.

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FOR THE BREATH. CLEAR THE THROAT.
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ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

On the night of March 29 last a Mrs. Palmer, a guest in a San Francisco hotel, was awakened by a masked man, who struck her with the butt of his revolver, leaving her for dead. Sunday last G. B. Stancliffe, the burglar, was captured in New York. A physical wreck from the effects of opium used to deaden remorse, he asked, "Is she dead?" When told that Mrs. Palmer was living, Stancliffe exclaimed, "Thank God!" The incident prompts the New York World to ask and discuss the question, "Can a man escape his conscience?" saying: "Greek mythology personified the Eumenides, 'Avenging Furies,' forever pursuing the shedder of blood until he gave up his guilty secret. Every age has its writer, who repeats the story. Euripides relates the tragedy of Orestes, Shakespeare has portrayed the agony of Macbeth, Poe has told of the 'imp of the Perverse' and 'The Black Cat,' Bulwer of 'Eugene Aram.' John H. Prentis in 'The Case of Dr. Horace' put the question squarely: Is it possible for a murderer to remain silent? Even though the guilty secret may never be confessed in words, the impulse to revisit the scene of crime can rarely be resisted.

"True, there may be exceptions. Lombroso speaks of 'moral imbeciles' who lack entirely a sense of right and wrong. The Sicilian bandit and the Kentucky feudist of today, who to all intents are 'throwbacks,' may escape the vision of their crimes. But a conclusion cannot be drawn from abnormal types. The ordinary murderer cannot elude his sense of isolation, and with maddening iteration the blood of the victim 'crieth from the ground.'"

"One of the most interesting things to me in connection with this job," said the veteran keeper of the Bronx Park Zoo, quoted by the New York Press, "is the peculiar fascination women have for certain animals and their utter lack of interest in others. Of course, as a rule, men are more interested than women, generally speaking, in wild beasts. But the masculine interest lies in an admiration of physical qualities or a curiosity to find out at close range how the creature lives. The woman's feeling, on the other hand, nine times out of ten, is one of rapt fascination, impossible to overcome when she is close to certain creatures of the woods.

"This emotion never manifests itself for the eaters of grass. For the elephant or deer the average woman feels no real interest whatever. It is toward the devourers of flesh, particularly the felines, that your wife or sister or cousin feels drawn in that inexplicable way. You must spend days in the lion house in order to appreciate fully the way in which women stand spellbound before those cages. But greatest of all is the fascination of the reptiles. I have seen women become absolutely unconscious of the outer world in their contemplation of motionless snakes. A few days ago a woman stood for more than two hours before the king cobras. She looked like the wife of a workingman who made fair pay. I'll bet if you gave her a book on snakes she wouldn't read 100 words of it."

Some of the means resorted to by those New York corporations which still remain inimical to the public service commission, and by newspapers in sympathy with them, to discredit the commission are anything but righteous. For instance, it was noised abroad a few days ago that the Erie railroad had been compelled to withdraw the commutation rates heretofore given children attending schools in cities on its line. Reason: An alleged ruling by the commission that the said rates gave an illegal preference to some passengers over others. The fact turns out to be that the commission never made any such ruling. On the contrary, it notified the company that the continued use of the tickets referred to was "extremely desirable," and that their proposed discontinuance was "not demanded under any construction of law." The result is—as in almost every instance where it is attacked—added popularity for the commission, instead of the odium sought to be thrust upon it.

It has been discovered that the large cantilever bridge which is officially named the Queensboro bridge and is popularly known as the Blackwell's Island bridge is a strong electromagnet just now, though of fluctuating strength. The discovery was made by L. Crichton Huggins, one of the engineers retained by the Queensboro Bridge Celebration committee to investigate the security of the steel structure. Mr. Huggins says that when the concrete floor is laid down the magnetism will be less noticeable, and that it will never do the bridge any injury. Mr. Huggins, who wears metal plates on the bottom of his shoe heels, noticed that his feet clung to the bridge when he walked over it. That led to a detailed examination. Now the workmen amuse themselves on the day the magnetism is most powerful by hanging bolts from the steel beams of the bridge. Mr. Huggins thinks that the steel structure gathers its electricity from the generating plants near both ends of the bridge and from the plant on Blackwell's Island. He says that all big steel bridges that are near such plants gather electricity in this way, and that the phenomenon is noticed on both the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges, though the former has been painted so many times that it is now more or less insulated, and gathers less electricity than formerly.

Two girls of about 15 were exchanging confidences in an elevated train, and men were trying to read their newspapers with little success, owing to the clack of tongues. Said one girl:

"Did you go to that Egyptian lecture last night? I had to. It was deadly dull, but Miss Blank said we had to go. Marion and Jacqueline and I got to giggling and talking and could not stop. There was a couple in front of us, I think they were man and wife, and they said 'hush' several times, and then they glared at us. What do you think of that?"

Then she opened fire again.

"Do you know the other day Marion and I could not stop laughing in chapel. Something struck us funny, and we could not stop talking and laughing about it. Miss Blank was watching us and told us to go up stairs after school, but she did not do anything but talk. I should think that she would remember she was a girl herself once. She is horrid."

Then the man beside said: "It's a pity she did not whale you. You need it worse than any youngster I ever saw."

There was no more giggling.

Lumber and Labor.
Minneapolis Journal.

Really, the only vital question in this matter of reducing or wiping out the lumber tariff is the question of how it will affect American labor. That is, or should be, the paramount question in all tariff discussion. The proponents of free lumber seem to have established beyond cavil that Canadian labor is as well paid as American in the lumber industry. That would seem to establish the assertion that the competition of Canadian lumber, while increasing our supplies, now becoming so badly depleted, and possibly lowering the price slightly, would not unfavorably affect wage on this side of the

It's in the Packing

Soak a juicy sirloin in ice water a week—then cook and serve it. Would it taste as it should? Neither do oysters treated *that* way.

"Sealshipt" Oysters

taste *right*—have all the peculiar delicacy of oysters you get at the shore because no ice or water touches them—no preservative is used or needed.

The ice is packed *around* the sealed galvanized steel cans. "Sealshipt" Oysters are clean—fresh, thoroughly palatable, *always*.

New ways of preparing oysters are given in "Sealshipt Sense"—an interesting book about oysters. Ask any "Sealshipt" dealer for a copy and try a pint of "Sealshipt" oysters today. "Sealshipt" oysters are distributed by the following wholesalers:

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Fred Nelson, 3860 Hamilton St.
Central Market, 210 North 16th St.
Jacob Schmidt & Son, 516 North 16th St.
Courtney & Co., 17th and Douglas Sts.
Bunnell & Son, 1608 Cass St.
Jos. Kouska, 2623 Sherman Ave.
M. Rachman, 24th and Leavenworth St.
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Green Cash Grocery, 24th and N, So. Omaha.
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John Reznickek, 2707 Leavenworth St.
H. D. Cone, 2930 Leavenworth St.
R. Dietz, 329 North 20th St.
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Paul Henni, 714 North 24th St., So. Omaha.
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G. H. Camplin, 1622 South 10th St.
Hayden Brothers, 16th and Dodge Sts.
Tunison & Haflow, 1613 North 24th St.
The Public Market, 1610 Harney St.
Whitehouse Market, 313 South 14th St.
Austin & Glasgow, 40th and Pratt Sts.
Wilke and Mitchell, 40th and Farnam Sts.
Julius Dreifuss, 30th and Farnam Sts.
Chas. Blind, 2804 Leavenworth St.
Johnson & Goodlet Co., 2002-04 Lake St.

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The genuine "Sealshipt" Oysters are always sold from a White Porcelain Display Case bearing the "Sealshipt" trade mark in blue. This is for your protection—look for it. The "Sealshipt" Carrier System is patented. Infringements will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

NATIONAL OYSTER CARRIER COMPANY
South Norwalk, Connecticut.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Hemenway of Indiana once dug ditches in Boonville, the village he still lives in, and Senator Beveridge, from the same state, was a book agent.

Balfour Browne, K. C., for the last fifteen years has, it is said, had the best income of any man at the English bar. He is credited with earning nearly $250,000 a year.

Manley Lawton, a son of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, who was killed at San Mateo, Philippine islands, in 1900, has been appointed second lieutenant of the Philippine scouts.

Objection is raised in New York to the price of $1 charged for a marriage license. However, the groom unable to pay this would be a poor sort of a chap to look to for rent and sundries.

When Governor Hanly of Indiana retires from office in January it will be to become a member of a new law firm to be established in Indianapolis. The other members will be Judge Samuel Artman of Lebanon, Ind., and Charles G. McAdams, until recently a member of the State Railroad commission.

Prof. and Mrs. Hadley were on a train bound for New York, where Yale's president was to speak before a national convention. He made use of the hour and twenty minutes he spent in the train by rehearsing his speech in a low voice, using his hands to emphasize certain passages. A kindly matron who was sitting directly behind Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, and who had been watching and listening, leaned forward, and, tapping Mrs. Hadley on the shoulder, said, feelingly, "You have my sincere sympathy; I have one just like him at home."

"SHOP EARLY."

Brooklyn Eagle.

Unless you've a heart that is knotty and knurly;
You'll try to see Christmas before it is here;
Impressed by the motto: "Go out and shop early,"
That strikes, like a fire-gong, each listening ear.

The saleswoman, paling, the little cash girlie,
Half tired to death, in a season of cheer,
You've seen. Take this motto: "Go out and shop early,"
That strikes, like a fire-gong, each listening ear.

Get busy before all the wild hurly-burly
That brings to each buyer excitement and fear;
Give heed to the motto: "Go out and shop early,"
That strikes, like a fire-gong, each listening ear.

Aye, go before floor walkers start to be surly;
Ere brains have got whirly, for reasons quite clear;
There's sense in the motto: "Go out and shop early,"
That strikes, like a fire-gong, each listening ear.

Hair curly, eyes pearly, not one of 'em churly,
The salesgirls will greet you with welcome sincere.
Ignore not the motto: "Go out and shop early,"
That strikes, like a fire-gong, each listening ear.

BREEZY TRIFLES.

"That man needs but one point to make him a perfect host."
"What is that?"
"If his wine were only as old as his jokes."—Baltimore American.

"Do you believe in the literal ideas of future punishment?"
"Not for myself," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "But I favor it for a lot of people I know."—Washington Star.

"Do you know that we are on the verge of a milk famine?"
"I should say I do. Our baby is fussing about it all the time."
"What does your baby know about it?"
"He is being weaned."—Houston Post.

"I wouldn' object to de man dat keeps talkin' all de time," said Uncle Eben, "If he didn' insis' on th'owin' in a question every ten minutes or so dat you's got to answer to show you's keepin' awake."—Washington Star.

"How do you manage your writing through the year?"
"I always try to write seasonably."
"In what way?"
"Well, in spring I look for an easy plant. In the fall I generally have a hunt for topics; in the winter I stick to cold facts, and the rest of the year, I deal with light and airy subjects in a summary fashion."—Baltimore American.

"Ebenezer," called out Mrs. Jagway from the floor above, "have you been drinking again?"
"No, m' dear," answered Mr. Jagway, in the hallway below. "Not again. Still."—Chicago Tribune.

The talesman was trying to evade jury duty.
"Conscientious scruples, I suppose?" said the court, wearily.
"Yes, your honor."
"Wouldn't you, if the law demanded, send a man to the gallows?"
"I'd hate to at the rate of pay a juror gets," replied the talesman.—Philadelphia Ledger.

New Florida Line

Beginning with Sunday, December 20th, the Pennsylvania Short Line will inaugurate and run daily thereafter an Observation Sleeping Car Line through from Chicago to Jacksonville, Florida, over the new Scenic line of the Louisville & Nashville Company, via Louisville, Knoxville, Atlanta and Macon.

For Particular information concerning this new and attractive line, or concerning the incomparable Pittsburgh and New York Passenger Service of the Pennsylvania Short Line from Chicago, call upon or address

W. H. Rowland, Agent, Room 218 Board of Trade Bldg., Omaha.

$139 PIANOS AT HOSPE'S

LOOK GOOD TO THE BUYERS

The Alteration Piano Sale Forced This Price Down From $250.00.

This is the talk of the town and the country. Already many Pianos, Organs and Player Pianos have found homes, others are put aside for Christmas presents.

There is no wonder at this when good, new dependable Pianos worth $250, $300, $400, etc., sell at Hospe's sale for **$139, $159, $178, $198, $225, $256, $290,** etc. Elegant cases in oak, mahogany, walnut, French walnut, artistic colonial and art cases, the latest patterns on the market.

The world's best—Kranich & Bach, Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Krakauer, Bush & Lane, Cable-Nelson, Cramer, Victor, Hospe, Conway, Hinze, Whitney, etc. On easy payments.

Player Pianos seldom offered at less than $650, now sold at this sale from $290 up.

Organs, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, 40, 50. Manufactured by the greatest organ builders such as Kimball, Story & Clark, Farrand & Votey, Great Western, Hospe, etc., selling elsewhere for $50, $60 $70 and up to $100.

It is easy to buy of A. Hospe Co., for the prices are cut in two on some instruments, one-third off on others and on monthly payments of $5, $6, $8 to $10 on pianos, and only 50 cents per week on Organs.

The best guarantee goes with every sale. Money back if not as represented.

Bargains that defy competition. Nothing like the quality, the price, the terms and the treatment you get at Hospe's.

Pick out your Christmas Pianos and save money.

A. HOSPE CO.
1513 Douglas St.
OMAHA, NEB.