THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week 15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week 10c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year $4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 6.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week 10c
Sunday Bee, one year.....$2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.
Lincoln—518 Little Building.
Chicago—1548 Marquette Building.
New York—Rooms 1101-1102 No. 34 West Thirty-third Street.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

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. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, 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 December, 1909, was as follows:

1	41,580	17	42,530
2	41,790	18	42,630
3	41,580	19	41,630
4	41,790	20	42,770
5	46,340	21	42,490
6	42,930	22	42,650
7	41,670	23	42,460
8	42,560	24	42,520
9	42,820	25	42,800
10	42,560	26	44,620
11	42,660	27	42,610
12	41,850	28	42,830
13	44,950	29	42,370
14	42,470	30	42,410
15	42,500	31	42,490
16	42,420		

Total 1,322,510
Returned copies..... 10,130

Net Total.....1,312,380
Daily Average..... 42,334

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1909.
W. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

The theaters announce "The Return of Eve." Lock up the apple crop.

That freight rate war is one of the happy products of the January thaw.

In California it appears to be the wicked flea that every man pursueth.

It may be considered that Umpire Cannon gave Lloyd his base on balls.

The Tammany braves regard most of Mayor Gaynor's appointments as disappointments.

St. Louis has recorded another tremor. Maybe the wind was blowing the Eads bridge.

In the matter of Jan Pouren, it seems to be for Russia a case of "first catch your rabbit."

A newspaper headline reads, "U. S. Women Dazzle Kaiser." What is there new in that?

Daily doings at Washington illustrate that golf is not the only game with hazards and bunkers.

Almost time to shake the mothballs out of the pennant and brush the dust off the base ball slang vocabulary.

Fortunately, that shearing of the Wall street lambs leaves the rest of the country feeling quite comfortable.

Having spent her six millions of credit, Leopold's daughter now has opportunity to enjoy her one million of cash.

Evidently Zelaya did not remove all the cactus thorns from the presidential chair before turning it over to Madriz.

If it proves true that the Irish hold the balance of power in the new Parliament, they may be depended upon to use it.

Snow-shoveling may be quite as beneficial an exercise as the much-advocated wood-chopping, and besides it serves for conservation.

Discovery by a savant that the brain is bigger in sleep does not explain the absence of intellectuality in the appearance of a snorer.

When the United States attorney takes that western steer by the horns we may be able to show Mexico what a real bull fight looks like.

It is all right to refrain from eating meat if you want to, but to have your doctor put you on a diet that excludes meat is tyrannical oppression.

The physician who announces that milk kills 6 per cent of the race might give us the formula for escaping the other 94 per cent of chances.

To those who do not keep accurate count it is hard to tell what is the day for peace and what for war in that Nicaraguan alternating current.

If the British explorer who claims to have discovered the exact site of the Garden of Eden wants to be believed he will have to produce the core of that apple.

Former Congressman Belford of Colorado, who died recently used to be called "The Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies." Is it any wonder that some people have an idea that our statesmanship is deteriorating?

Meat as a Malefactor.

The government's decision to have the people's attorney general proceed to try King Meat as a common malefactor is bound to have the good result of settling a vital question of which only one side has been heard, and that not judicially. So general has become the criticism of the so-called packers' combine that the administration could not have hit on a more timely subject for official investigation, and the fact that the Department of Justice regards the evidence at hand as warranting procedure under the Sherman anti-trust law will be accepted by many as ground for hope of a speedy release from what they believe to be an unlawful and oppressive combination.

But it is one thing to indict and another to convict, and the processes of law are deliberate, as witness the case of Standard Oil, that old offender still doing business at the old stand. In the meantime some of the people are using the boycott as a remedy, with what success remains to be seen, for if the big packers control the market so absolutely, it would be within their power to wait patiently till the boycotters return to the fleshpots, and then exact such toll as has been denied them in the interim.

This fact cannot be escaped, that we are a nation of meat-eaters. It is partly because of the well-nourished condition of our bodies that we have led the world's advance as against the older nations, whose masses are notoriously impoverished because of insufficient food. While there are advocates of the theory that we eat too much meat, no man rearing a family wants to lessen the supply of his household table, and the boycott of meat might be carried to an extreme of false economy.

In the long run, the government investigation is likely to be the sounder policy, and productive of the most lasting benefit, for if it be found that the claim of under-productivity is honestly based it will stimulate greater production; and if a combination of packers in restraint of trade be proved, the Sherman law should be invoked to break it up. Certainly, no question is more insistent, and the public will heartily endorse Mr. Taft's evident intention to make this investigation an immediate undertaking of his administration.

Bad Boys of West Point.

Again the vexed question of hazing at West Point has come to the front, this time in the shape of a bill before the senate to determine just what constitutes hazing, to fix finally the status of cadets who are convicted of violation of the anti-hazing rules, and to make definite provision against their reinstatement. As at present administered, the infraction of these rules is a matter within the sole jurisdiction of the secretary of war, who as a result of official pressure on the behalf of offenders is constantly in hot water because of his decisions against the bad boys of the academy.

It will no doubt be a relief to the secretary to have flat legislation on this subject to which he can refer all disputants concerning his decrees, but those who pin their faith to Webster as an authority cannot but feel amused to witness an effort on the part of some of the senators to reconstruct the definition of the verb "to haze." The American public has been through an experience with West Pointers, which has indelibly graven upon the popular mind a significant understanding of the meaning of the word, and is hardly in any mood to tolerate any relaxation from the existing strict regulations against an offensive practice. Each cadet turned out at West Point represents a large cash investment on the part of the taxpayers, and any attempt to weaken the discipline at the academy through a revision of Webster and a shearing of the authority of the secretary of war will be met with strong disapproval.

Reviving an Old Glory.

Discouraging as much of the transitory popular literature of the day must appear to the real lover of books, there is a distinct gain in one field of thought in the marked revival of the art of the essayist, which in times past has been one of the chief glories of the printed word. No other form of bookishness has had quite the persuasive and lasting flavor of the essay, as witness the sovereignty of Lamb or the established place of Emerson. The poem may be read and re-read at all times by those who are fond of verse, but the essay will often satisfy the thirst for poetry, and it further appeals similarly to that vast number of people who see no majesty or wisdom except in lucid and enlightening prose.

The coinage of new verse has sunk, in these modern days, to the pens of innumerable minor tinklers who strike no clear, high note. But there has arisen, in both England and America, a number of essayists whose productions contain the full nourishment of the literary grain, with a rich and ripe smack. Much of this necessarily concerns standard authors and their works, as in the case of William Dean Howells and Paul Elmer More, but otherwise is general in its scope, as perfected by J. H. Yoxall, Arthur C. Benson and S. R. Crothers. Some of the literary output is of as delicate and delicious a flavor as that of Goldsmith or Lamb, and in a measure fills the place in modern affairs that Addison's or Johnson's work occupied in elder days.

While it may be said that much of the responsibility for the current essay rests with Robert Louis Stevenson, who inspired a host of imitators, still there can be no doubt that underneath the surface of many of the newer whimsies and philosophies there will be found reflective thought, inspirational incentive and a serious purpose to revive the whilom-faded glory of the gentle art of essay-writing that shall enable the leisurely reader to quaff invigorating waters yielding both sweetness and strength.

Combining the Experience Tables.

One of the addresses before the meeting of life insurance presidents held in Washington last week calls attention to the co-operative tabulation of life insurance experience statistics for which the preliminary steps have already been taken and which is expected shortly to materialize in fact. All the life insurance companies connected with the two principal associations have agreed to join in an investigation along these lines, whose results shall be open to all and will probably furnish the basis of new actuary tables. Speaking of the scope and purpose of this undertaking the medical director of one of the big companies says:

If this material is so arranged and tabulated as to answer only those questions which are of immediate importance to life insurance, the companies will gain much; a value greatly beyond the cost, but not nearly all that they should, while the public will gain nothing. If, however, a broader policy is pursued, a policy which will add nothing or little to the expense, but greatly to its possibilities, a mass of material will become available, which, if properly handled, will serve to settle once—and perhaps for all time—many of the most vexatious problems which are now disturbing the minds of those most interested in public health and preventive medicine. I believe that this investigation will be handled in this broader and more comprehensive way. It is proposed in this work to cover the ground from 1870 to 1910, and include the experience of all American life insurance companies. A conservative estimate of the number of lives which will be investigated is 15,000,000. It is hard to appreciate the importance of such figures. They are rather too large for the ordinary medical mind to grasp; but when we appreciate that most so-called medical facts are based on groups of from fifty to 500; that when a body of men report 1,000 cases of any one kind, the labor represents a life spent under extraordinary and most prolific conditions, we can then begin to appreciate their importance.

A little thought will show how deep the significance of such an investigation may be on the great problem of the conservation of human life. A true measure of the prevalence and effect of different kinds of disease should be of tremendous help in working out plans for prevention. If such information extending over a long period of years and covering millions of cases, can be made to serve as a gauge of the improvement or deterioriation of the race it will support or disprove the variegated answers which have been given to many vital questions. Clearly this investigation, although of special value to those who are promoting it, far over-reaches the limits of the field of life insurance.

States and Conservation.

Already the governors' conference has demonstrated what a block to progress the projected "house of governors" might become by preparing a bill which is to be offered to congress proposing to turn all the water power rights of public domain over to the separate states. In the face of a definite avowal of the federal policy for the conservation of such resources this shows the tendency of a state official to restrict his vision to his state lines instead of to view a public problem in its national perspective. This is perhaps as it should be, for the province of a governor is to champion his state's rights, but when governors get together and ask the national administration to apportion federal powers among them they are making for diversity and division instead of for harmony and uniformity which had been predicated of their conferences.

The separation of federal and state powers is clearly defined in the constitution. In the specific matter of water power it would seem to be not difficult for any state to proceed at once to conserve such of its forces as lie outside the immediate jurisdiction of congress. Effort to get the national legislature to transfer its prerogatives to the individual states appears only as a waste of energy and time. Congress can no more be expected to split up control of the public domain than to transfer its control of navigable streams, and assuredly the national executive will not countenance this zealous but mistaken effort to take out of the nation's hands one of the most important features of the whole reclamation project.

Apportionment of conservation work in the public domain among the states would be only too likely to result in some quarters in the very spoliation which all the effort at Washington has been designed to prevent.

The Future of Irrigation.

President Taft's special message on conservation contains a passage with reference to the work of the reclamation bureau and the future of irrigation which has not had the attention it deserves. The irrigation project as originally inaugurated by congress was made to depend upon a revolving fund to be replenished by sales of public lands in turn to be reinvested in irrigation works to bring still more land within the area of cultivation. But as often happens the calculations upon which it was figured that this plan would thus finance itself have not come up to expectations. On this subject the president says:

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects, within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up, the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the reclamation service. It only indicates on over-zealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many states as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue not exceeding $30,000,000 of bonds, from time to time, as the secretary of the interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more, to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

The president's suggestion is that the government issue $30,000,000 of bonds and loan the proceeds to the reclamation fund for ten years subject to repayment out of the revenues that would naturally accrue, but which under the present conditions would not be available for use until actually paid in. Such proceeding would move up by ten years the amount of reclamation work that could be carried on with $30,000,000, although perhaps at the end of ten years, unless the loan were renewed or the proceeds of the fund greatly increased, the work would have to be reduced in amount if not suspended entirely. Inasmuch, however, as these irrigation works are practically permanent and ought to take care of themselves, the real benefits to the country from them, will be larger than if they are expedited in this way with the resultant gain of ten years in time.

Stirring Up the Senate.

The president's reminder to the senators that they too have a mission in the public service and that they might add to their popular appreciation by getting busy with some of the administration's legislative program, is further indication of the determined state of the executive mind to make his an administration of accomplishment

While Mr. Taft is the president of the whole people, he is quite within his rights and will win public approval for reminding the republican members of the upper house of the platform measures to which the party stands pledged to the voters who elected him. In the case of the postal savings bank bill, the statement has been made that some of the senators are not in favor of it, but they cannot escape the fact that this was one of the measures on which the voters definitely passed at the last election, and now that the president has recalled this and other items to the senate leaders, we may look for early activity in that body along practical lines. Daily it becomes more and more apparent that behind the Taft smile is a vast capacity not only for administrative control but also for real constructive work.

President Taft is a strict constructionist to the extent of insisting that under the constitution there can be no federal law governing insurance companies, and that the insurance business cannot be brought within the interstate commerce clause. He is willing to advise, however, the enactment by congress of a model insurance law for the District of Columbia with a view to its adoption subject to modification by the various states. It is up to the insurance people now to agree among themselves on what they would regard as a model insurance law.

Yale is to have a new professorship of Assyriology founded by J. Pierpont Morgan in honor of the late William M. Laffan, who succeeded Charles A. Dana as editor of the New York Sun. It developes that Mr. Laffan was an authority on Babylonian records and art. The versatility of Mr. Laffan is attested by the fact that nobody who read the Sun from day to day could have discovered from its up-to-date contents that its editor was wallowing in ancient Assyriology.

No legislative session makes a perfect record. The last session did not.—World-Herald.

Such a remark would be nothing unusual in a republican paper, but it is quite a concession from a democratic organ, speaking of a democratic legislature.

If Representative Murphy of Missouri really expects to accomplish his task of eliminating the tip from hotel life he must become one of a triumvirate with William Dean Howells and Edward Bok.

At any rate, Commander Peary's magazine story about his North Pole expedition proves that whatever else he may have discovered, he found a fine lot of Eskimos willing to pose for his camera.

The epidemic of flash marriages is somewhat obscuring the glitter of the theatrical stars seeking divorces, but those interested may have observed that Reno is still doing business at the old stand.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, the weather expert, reports having found an envelope of outer darkness above the earth's atmosphere, which may explain the continued absence of the quondam Cook.

Evidently the passengers on that Missouri Pacific train thought the holdup was only a masquerade devised by the management to relieve the tedium between waits.

Killing the goose that laid the golden egg falls into the class of cheap crime compared with the theft of an egg laid by the $12,000 prize hen. The full enormity of this grand larceny is apparent when it is known that the egg was not only fresh, but new-laid. The difference? Ask your grocer.

New Yorkers are asking how to make buckwheat cakes. Gradually the spirit of American enlightenment spreads to our most provincial corners.

Readers of "Ben Hur" will be apt to doubt the authenticity of that Lew Wallace statue when they fail to see the general driving a racing chariot.

Still, staying off of trains is no insurance. An Illinois woman never took a railroad ride in fifty years, but death overtook her just the same.

A Dead Cinch.

New York Mail.

Funeral expenses have gone up another peg. On the whole, it may be cheaper to live.

High Bids for Favor.

Washington Post.

The politicians of merry England are doing some ground and lofty tumbling, also. Government guaranty against loss of employment is the latest vote catcher proposed by the ultra-liberals.

A Hunch for Governors.

St. Louis Republic.

Governor Hughes' suggestion that the next general meeting of governors be held in some state capital instead of in Washington is likely to receive wide approval. The people who elect governors are jealous of their going up to Washington to get ideas and suggestions from the administrators of the national government.

Danger of the Breach.

Baltimore American.

It is now proposed to boycott those articles of food for which extortionate prices are charged. However much the average man may sympathize with the movement and its purpose, the weapon of warfare adopted is hardly likely to prove popular; for starvation will kill off the campaigners quicker than it will the trusts.

Vigorous Prosecution Demanded.

Baltimore American.

There is a demand for persistent and vigorous prosecution of those trusts that defy the law. It is the duty of the federal government to maintain a well-defined policy in this respect and to carry the prosecution beyond fines. The men at the head of those trusts must be punished as are other persistent violators of law.

Make it Unanimous.

San Francisco Chronicle.

President Taft is convinced that the wreck of the Maine should be raised. So is every right-thinking man in the country. Until it is done there will always be a suspicion that the real cause of the explosion which destroyed the battleship was not the one put forward by the board which investigated the disaster.

Much Depends on the Feeder.

New York Tribune.

There can be no question of the potential efficacy of the method now being adopted in Cleveland to force down the price of meat. If a considerable part of the population of any city refrains from buying meat the selling value of the stock on hand there will go down. The chief drawback to the remedy is that it is likely to be considered too thoroughgoing.

Perversion of Old Airs.

Denver Republican.

Those who are disposed to feel peevish over the fact that so many of our national songs are sung to borrowed airs may get what consolation they can out of the fact that the song of the Crusaders was sung to that delectable old tune of "We won't go home till morning." It may yet develop that the walls of Jericho fell down to the tune of "The gang's all here."

PIONEER MISSIONARIES.

Tribute to the Men Who Blazed Salvation's Highway.

Collier's Weekly.

If Theodore Roosevelt's physical self-denial and strenuousness be the product of his western experiences, some of it may have been contributed by the example of the early western missionary. One parsonage at Virginia City, Mont., in the early days was built of green logs, chinked with mud, and with a dirt roof. An extemporized carpet was made of cow skins, nailed, while green, to the floor, hair side up. A straw bed, with coarse army blankets, was a luxury. Male members of the different congregations often were revolvers and knives strapped about them. Invitations to preach were extended by gamblers and saloon proprietors. Never was a meeting disturbed, nor was ever any man of God treated with anything but kindness—a fact which accounts for the charity of the western missionary for the open and larger frailties of the western pioneer. The preacher was often broadened by the brotherly spirit of the community and by the freedom from social conventionalities and restraints—at least he grew tolerant. There was little bigotry of creed. Jason Lee preached the first Protestant sermon west of the Rocky mountains, at Fort Hall, Idaho, in 1834. Father Ravalli, the Jesuit, was an accomplished physician, ministering to the physical as well as moral ills of a widely scattered flock. In his little mission church at Stevensville, Mont., hangs still the old flintlock rifle, stern bar to savage dangers. The freemasonry of the pioneers was one of the few charms of pioneer life.

Our Birthday Book

January 23, 1910.

Charles W. Knapp, publisher of the St. Louis Republic, is 62. Mr. Knapp is a native of St. Louis and a native of the newspaper business, the Republic being one of the century-old newspapers and for two generations in control of the Knapp family.

Charles M. Harger, who writes a great deal on western subjects for eastern magazines, was born January 23, 1863. He is located at Abilene, Kan., where he publishes a newspaper called the Reflector.

Franklin W. Harwood, jr., with Thomas Cusack company, who make a specialty of outdoor advertising, was born in Milwaukee January 23, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and has been in his present business with various firms for ten years.

Charles L. Ransom, the civil engineer, is 38 years old. He is a native of Chicago and a graduate of Purdue university, and has been in the engineering department of the Northwestern railroad, of which he is now resident engineer, since 1889.

Major Edward H. Schulz, corps of engineers, United States army, was born January 23, 1873. Major Schulz has charge of river and harbor work along the Missouri river. He is a West Pointer of the class of 1895.

"Sight Drafts at Maturity"

COURTNEY & CO.
GROCERIES
OMAHA, NEB.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 18, 1909.

MR. H. D. NEELY, Manager,
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.,
Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sir:

I have received from your hand draft in full for policy of $25,000.00 on the life of Tolf Tanson.

I have now a practical demonstration that a policy in The Equitable is a "Sight Draft at maturity."

I hand you today my application for a policy in the sum of $50,000.00 and I shall not forget to tell my friends where to buy insurance that insures.

Yours very truly,

Chas R Courtney

The Equitable
Life Assurance Society
Of the United States.
PAUL MORTON, President.
"Strongest in the World"
H. D. NEELY, Manager.
Merchants National Bank Building, Omaha

ASSOCIATE AGENTS
J. O. PHILLIPPI, E. H. PICKARD, CHARLES VULTEE, Cashier,
GEO. M. COOPER, H. FAY NEELY, W. G. ROMIG,
ANTON LUNDSTROM.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

He who thinks he is debtor to none is usually pauper to all.

Vices and virtues both renew their youth as they are exercised.

Religion never means much until it is more than all religions.

You cannot get a man to reverence that which he knows is not right.

The easiest arguments to construct are those that follow our appetites.

A lonesome little orphan sin always turns out to have plenty of cousins.

The trouble with the self-conscious saint is that he never knows his true self.

It's no use praying for your husband while the potatoes are getting scorched.

When a man has his religion in his wife's name he always kicks on the taxes.

The mission of sorrow may be to teach us how to enrich the happiness of others.

If you would be at peace with yourself you must be willing to be at war with someone.

Some men are so conceited they never know whether they are confessing faults or advertising virtues.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

St. Louis Times: A New York minister has advised the millionaires in his flock to throw away their money; but this is not to be accepted as proof that he believes in international marriages.

Chicago Record-Herald: One of the Chicago preachers predicts that the earth will be a Utopia in 2010. With such progress as has been made during the past fifty years it should not be necessary to wait unth 2010 for the ideal condition.

St. Louis Republic: The clergyman who, though reverencing the sex, has never taken off his hat to a woman, undervalues the religious influence of the better half of humanity. If it were not for the divine persuasion of women, how many unregenerate men would ever be induced to take off their hats in the presence of the Most High inside of a church?

Baltimore American: General Booth, the leader of the Salvation army, is predicting the speedy end of the world because of its wickedness. Which only goes to show that other prophets, long since forgotten, prophesied the same in their own days and that this wise old world is still rolling on, doing business at the old stand, and with no fears of rot surviving this latest prediction.

New York Tribune: Church statistics showing increase or decrease in membership and attendance and what not else are all very well in a way, but they miss the gist of the matter, which is the personal factor. If they could tell the character of the minister's preaching and other work they would throw more light upon the subject which they aim to illumine. The Christian church as a church has never lacked prosperity and success. As a political machine, club or vaudeville show its fortunes are more dubious.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Boycotts of meat threaten to outrun New Year resolutions to the ultimate destination.

Bombs have given way to bumps in Odessa. The Black Sea port is batty on roller skating.

The suffragettes polled one lonesome vote in the British election, but captured two bunches of ministerial hair.

The largest valentine factory in this country, located in Massachusetts, has been destroyed by fire. The heat of the love messages flamed in the wrong spot.

A New York judge foolishly attempts to expound domestic law in respect to the husband's pocket and the wife's searching fingers. What's the use? Judges haven't the last word.

Slason Thompson, manager of the railway news bureau of Chicago, remains the most irreconcilable insurgent against Taft's railroad plans now visible on the snowy pikes of the middle west.

Thomas W. Lawson, Boston's expert trust buster, is striving to pump bay state gas into the Burley tobacco combine in Kentucky. As soon as the connection is made Lawson will strike a match and smoke a pipe or two.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Her—Wake up, Jim! You're talking in your sleep!

Him—Lemme 'lone! It's the only chance I ever get!—Cleveland Leader.

"Is he rich?"

"He used to be."

"Well, isn't he now?"

"I don't know; he has been engaged to a chorus girl for nearly a year."—Houston Post.

"Mildred, I take it for granted that your father objects to my coming to see you."

"You do him an injustice, Mr. Soodle. He's perfectly willing for you to come. I am the one that objects. Awfully disagreeable weather, isn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Husband—What.. Three hundred and fifty dollars for that gown? My dear, how extravagant you are..

Wife—No more than you. Didn't you spend $75 for your last suit?—Life.

Mrs. Myles—Who is that man throwing that kiss to?

Mrs. Styles—It must be you, dear. He wouldn't be throwing me a kiss.

Mrs. Myles—Why not?

Mrs. Styles—Because it's my husband.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mistress—Bridget, it always seems to me that the crankiest mistresses get the best cooks.

Cook—Ah.. Go on wid yer blarney.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"My wife has cried only twice since we've been married."

"On what occasions?"

"When I told her I couldn't afford to get her a set of furs for Christmas and when I got 'em for her."—Cleveland Leader.

THE HAND AT THE WHEEL.

Thomas F. Porter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It matters not what course my ship may go,
That leaves the port 'neath skies so calm and clear;
Tho' later, threatening winds may wildly blow,
Of harm I have no fear.

The storm may beat in fury 'round my barque,
The ocean's spray up to the masthead leap,
The way be long, the night be starless dark,
Secure my course I keep.

It matters not how swift may be the tide,
Tho' lightning cleave with lurid flame the sky;
But that my ship will every storm outride,
On this I can rely.

Nor does it matter when the goal I gain,
Nor if the ship be stript of every mast,
My heart nor lips will murmur or complain,
When safe the anchor's cast.

Why, there is such a flood of hope in me,
To doubting hearts this much I will reveal;
The hand that launched my barque on life's great sea
Is ever at the wheel.

We Sell 100 Kinds
Mineral Waters

We will sell over 100 kinds imported and American Mineral Waters, and, as we obtain direct from springs or importer, can guarantee freshness and genuineness.

Boro Lithia Water, bot., 50c; case, $5.00.
Boro Lithia Water, pints, dozen, $1.50; case, 100, $10.00.

We are distributing agents in Omaha for the celebrated waters from Excelsior Springs, Mo., and sell at following prices:

Regent, quart bottle, 25c; dozen, $2.25; case, 50 bottles, $8.00.
Sulpho-Saline, quart bottle, 25c; dozen, $2.25;; case, 50 bottles, $8.00.
Sulpho-Saline, quart bottle, 25c; dozen, $1.50.
Soterian, quart bottle, 20c; dozen, $2.00.
Soterian, pint bottle, 15c; dozen, $1.50.
Soterian Ginger Ale, pint bottle, 15c; dozen, $1.50.
Soterian Ginger Ale, quart bottle, 25c; dozen, $2.25.
Diamond Lithia, half-gallon bottle, 40c; case, 1 dozen, $4.00.
Crystal Lithia, 5-gallon jugs, each, $3.00.
Salt Sulphur, 5-gallon jugs, each, $2.25.
Delivery free to any part of Omaha, Council Bluffs or South Omaha.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.
16th and Dodge Sts.
Owl Drug Co.
16th and Harney Sts.