

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows 1-15 showing circulation figures for various editions.

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GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1910. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

It is up to April to make good as the month of showers.

Mount Etna is still "erupting," and with true trades union spirit Vesuvius threatens a sympathetic eruption.

Judging from the output, the democratic roorback factory at South Omaha is again working overtime.

No one would object to the "boy wonder" taking that trip to Venus if he would only say less and get busy.

That athletic meet should have had a rope-throwing contest on the program to give Mayor "Jim" a chance to perform.

It is now suggested that instead of writing his autobiography Jack Johnson is to write about "Police judges I have met."

The April uplift magazines are now fighting the Cannon-insurgent war over again with all the vim of a Nicaraguan revolution.

Take note that Nebraska's first State Conservation congress has been duly pulled off without any Pinchot-Ballinger fireworks.

Wonder how long it will be before eggs and pork as a possible bi-monetary standard will be advocated by some sage of democracy.

But it does not help the crops for the weather man to say "it looks like rain." Do not haggle about appearances, but just turn it on.

The prince of Monaco has granted a constitution to his people and there is a seven by ten celebration in that Rhode Island-like monarchy.

When Omaha becomes a relay point for transcontinental airplane traffic it will, of course, be one of the high spots on the air line map.

With the assessor and the census taker coming so closely together it will be absolutely impossible to make the neighborhood gossip go around.

A trifle premature for the Washington correspondents to worry about what Theodore Roosevelt will say on his western trip this coming summer.

Summed up and boiled down, the milk in the cocoanut is that Missouri river water tastes all right—but might look better if bleached with chloride of lime.

The chances are that Mississippi would get along better if it would squelch Governor Vardaman for keeps and elevate Uncle Jim Gordon on a throne.

What about enlarging the fire limits? Can it be that the hitch is due to the aversion of some of our franchise corporations to putting more of their wires under ground?

Now that a noble English woman has come to America in search of a rich American husband, our betresses may awaken to the necessity of conserving America's natural resources.

When Theodore Roosevelt told the Egyptian editors that he, too, was a newspaper man they all sat up, feeling as fine as a fiddle, or something like that, and immediately started something.

Roosevelt's Conspiracy of Silence.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt has cabled Mr. Pinchot to meet him or has invited Minister Straus to a conference, or from time to time has interviewed with distinguished Americans whom he may meet on his European itinerary, we may put it down as settled that he will not give public expression to his views on American politics or take sides in any pending political controversies until after he gets back on American soil.

It is authoritatively announced in the current issue of the Outlook, which parades the name of Theodore Roosevelt as "contributing editor," and whose publisher is now with Mr. Roosevelt's party, that Mr. Roosevelt "not only is not expressing any opinion concerning American politics, but that he is not even forming any in his own mind, and will refrain from doing even the latter until sufficient time has elapsed after his return to America to enable him to become entirely familiar with the whole situation." Speaking for itself, the Outlook goes on to say that no one who knows Mr. Roosevelt would expect anything else and adds:

So far from setting on unconsidered impulse as he has sometimes been charged with doing, he is not accustomed to decide any question until all the elements necessary to the decision are before him. Then his mind acts with expanding rapidity, and when a judgment has once been reached he rarely finds reason for changing it, because all the reasons have been duly weighed before the decision. The readers of the Outlook may, therefore, safely disregard all statements purporting to be reports of Mr. Roosevelt's political opinions. When he is ready, after his return, to declare his views on current political questions, whether through a public address or through the Outlook, it will be no done that there will be no possible question as to their authenticity.

So put it down that for three months more Mr. Roosevelt will probably be freely talking about hunting in Africa, the latest in art, literature and science, European government and diplomatic intrigue and world peace, but on the subject of American politics, Cannonism and insurgency, tariff revision and railway regulation he will maintain a conspiracy of silence, and when, in his own time, he has his say every body will sit up and take notice.

President Taft Prefers Results.

President Taft has placed a definite program of legislation before congress and, although sectional and factional interests have been the cause of much bickering and delay, yet the program steadily is making progress with but little and unimportant changes. President Taft knows that his administration will be finally tested by results, and with characteristic eagerness he has been pushing the forces at his command to keep all the party promises that have been made. He is not bitid to the fact that the public has been put in a suspicious and critical attitude toward him. Although his way of doing things may not be exactly the same as those to which the American people have been lately accustomed, that is no sign that they are not thoroughly practical. His efforts have been to the point and he has been constantly pushing to have the entire program carried out that nothing of real importance on the administrative scale may be left over for the next session.

In seeking to get results President Taft has not undertaken to be a trouble hunter, nor yet to make himself a source of contention. Because of this he has been called weak-kneed and guileless, both of which statements are without foundation in fact. Although he does not court antagonisms to his proposed measures, yet he is steadily guiding the great federal legislative machinery and hopes to be able to stand before the people, when congress adjourns, with a finished program and promises transformed into real reform laws.

Let the Nonresidents Help.

The statement made by Building Inspector Withnell directs attention to the need of impressing nonresident owners of Omaha property with their duty to help out in the upbuilding and beautifying of the city. Not that all of our nonresident property owners are remiss in these respects, but that the nonresidents as a class lag in enterprise behind those who are living here as part and parcel of the community is a self-evident fact.

Omaha occupies a peculiar relation to many of its nonresident property owners who have become interested in our city as investors, originally not from choice, but from compulsion. Many of them found it necessary to take over their holdings as security for loans, and for many years felt that they had gotten the bad end of the bargain. With the later growth and prosperity of Omaha, however, it has transpired that not only have the nonresidents come out whole on these transactions, but they are in position to reap handsome profits.

This change in conditions calls for a corresponding change in the attitude of our nonresident property owners toward their investments here. Where they formerly figured simply on avoiding loss and keeping from throwing good money after bad, it is now incumbent on them to realize that they possess really profitable investments which can be made still more profitable by proper maintenance and improvement. It is for the nonresidents to realize also that they are full partners in every public enterprise carried on by Omaha, sharing in the benefits and morally bound to help carry the burdens.

We regret to have to say that the nonresident property owners have not in the past done their full share for Omaha as compared with the resident property owners equally interested, although, of course, there are quite a

few notable exceptions. Nearly every nonresident property owner has some one in Omaha representing him, and the Omaha agent should take upon himself to impress his principal with a sense of proportionate responsibility for the city's future advancement.

The Periodical Coal Strike.

A general walkout of 300,000 coal miners in the United States, on a general strike order, means that practically all of the bituminous coal mines of the country are shut down, with no definite assurance of starting again until a new wage scale agreement has been reached. The strike being so general presents a problem of considerable importance to nearly all sections of the country, but there will be no coal famine for at least sixty days, as large quantities are in storage in anticipation of this strike.

The source of the trouble is the periodical renewal of the wage agreement between the miners and the operators, accompanied by the demand for an increase in certain wage scales, principally a raise of 10 cents a ton for miners and a corresponding amount for shot firers, together with certain improved mining conditions. At present no signs of settlement are visible and when the miners left their work they took all their tools with them and prepared to remain "out" indefinitely.

The miners contend that while the cost of living has increased 60 per cent during the last ten years wages have increased only 12 1/2 per cent. This argument has often been advanced before, but its force will appeal stronger this time to public sentiment, although not to the operators, inasmuch as the larger wage scale asked would add many thousands of dollars to the expense of running the mines each year. The operators, of course, maintain that a wage increase would have to come out of the consumer.

Since a coal miners' strike has been regularly recurring on the occasion of the annual renewal of the wage scale there is reason to expect a peaceful settlement, probably on a compromise basis.

Andrew Carnegie and the West.

After having spent several weeks in the west, particularly along the Pacific coast, for the benefit of his health, Andrew Carnegie has returned home a full-fledged supporter of the west and a great admirer of western progressive ideas. He recently made the remark that the western people are larger, the western women are more beautiful, and all are better developed physically, put more into life and get more out of life than do their neighbors in the east. He declares he likes the west and has only words of glowing prophecy for its future growth.

A man of the nature of Andrew Carnegie is naturally taken with this western country. There is a hustle and a go about it which is inspiring even to those well along in years. On every side the appearance of enterprise, the thrifty farms, the busy cities and the breezy air of the people may well appeal to him after having spent so much of his life in eastern cities, especially among the hard-grinding conditions prevalent in the higher circles of business effort. It is, perhaps, a western conceit that the west expected to have him pleased with the way we do things, but, then, we are not disappointed, for he really seemed pleased and said so openly.

Our district judges are still handing out prize packages to friendly lawyers in the form of appointments to defend indigent prisoners at so much per out of the county treasury. This distribution of favoritism cost the taxpayers last year \$2,745, or more than the salaries of two deputy county attorneys. At least half of the money could be saved by commissioning a public defender to look after all these cases.

The problem of finding suitable and satisfactory material for country road pavements is not a local problem, but is worrying the authorities charged with road-building in all parts of the country. All agree, however, that it is worse than foolish to lay an expensive pavement on a country road and then let it go to rack and ruin for neglect to keep it in repair.

Our amiable democratic contemporary is having a terrible time with "Cannonitis," which is breaking out all over it. A few doses of spring medicine might possibly afford it some relief.

Judging from the skyrocket-like eruptions which have been taking place on the sun, the "sun dogs" are celebrating either the "return from Elba" or a safe and sane Fourth of July.

Brother Castro is homesick, but he does not need to return to South America to get over it. Just send him a package of freerackers and he will soon feel right at home.

French officials are now talking war between Japan and the United States. But then, never mind so long as the United States and Japan do not talk war officially.

The Canadian-United States tariff agreement has been hailed as a victory for both countries. What is the difference if only both are satisfied?

Farmers in Gigantic Trust. Philadelphia Bulletin. Mr. Armour's theory that 7,000,000 of \$300,000 American farmers have formed a gigantic trust to boost food prices is interesting. But since many previous efforts to unite farmers into a nation-wide combine have utterly failed, the public would like to have a little more proof before it

believes in the existence of any such organization.

An Exception to the Rule.

Compulsory virtue is not always its own sole reward. Eighty-cent gas has proved enormously profitable to the producing company in New York.

Looming Up.

Pittsburgh Dispatch. Nebraska has not sent Norris' statue to the National Statuary hall yet; but he looks about as large to the congressional eye as any of that state's more regular statesmen.

The Good New Way.

New York World. Jim Hill says the railroads need to spend \$5,000,000,000 in the next six years. They ought to be glad, as a matter of economics, that the law will not let them squander the money in rebates.

Will the Trust Miss It?

Indianapolis News. Members of the board of trust have each been fined \$2,000 for forming a combination in restraint of trade, but even at that there is probably a neat balance left on the profit side of the ledger.

Shifting "Responsibility."

Brooklyn Eagle. Now comes Mr. Armour saying that he cannot be held accountable for high prices that the farmers are growing more and more exorbitant and that if they will be less exacting in their demands the packers will reduce their rates to correspond, and the consumer will benefit accordingly. Of course, the farmers will enter a disclaimer, specific or general, declining to assume responsibility, and more or less vigorously resenting the soft impeachment. Incidentally, they might select as a defender the enterprising agriculturist who recently took one of his prize porkers to market in an automobile. How much he asked for it was not stated.

Just Sentences for Rebaters.

Philadelphia Bulletin. The confession of a steamship line manager in New York that he has been guilty of rebating in conjunction with certain railroads, has been followed by the imposition of fines amounting to \$4,000. This form of penalty may have been justified by the facts brought before the court. Yet while subordinate officials who merely obey the orders of those in power over them should perhaps not be too severely punished, there is a growing belief that the surest way to stop lawbreaking rebates on the part of common carriers is to put the really responsible offenders in jail. The statute on the subject is not so plain that nobody can plead ignorance of it.

Congressman Norris' Fame.

Washington Times. Norris of Nebraska has become one of the institutions of Washington and has been made to know that he has acquired real fame.

One of the Washington sightseers who was slowly wending its way about the capital the other day. The guide caught sight of Norris walking on the sidewalk, close by.

"Their ladies and gentlemen," he said, "is the famous insurgent, Norris of Nebraska. He's the man that kicked 'Uncle Joe' Cannon off the rules committee in the house the other day. You can't keep those Nebraska people down. They're always breaking out in some new spot."

Whereupon, there were cheers from the sightseers and a chorus of "blasted like a red, red rose, the women in the crowd gave him the chaqueta salute. Then he hastened on lest they try to hoochieize him.

DEMAND FOR SQUARE DEAL.

Premature Criticism of President Taft's Administration. The World Today. The difficulties which lie in a succession to any popular hero are obvious. President Taft followed the most universally popular man in America, and he inherited in temperament, he inherited issues which his predecessor had precipitated and a congress which was only too ready to taste the sweets of independence after six years of discipline. The great financial interests looked to him for a "safe" administration; people at large looked to him for a maintenance of Rooseveltism. He had no political organization other than that of the republican party itself, and this organization was already plotting rebellion against the policies on which the people had supposed they had delivered a final verdict. Such difficulties required for their solution something more than a judicial temperament, a sunny smile, and a membership in the corporation of Yale. And we believe that he will yet show himself to possess such needed abilities.

To condemn Mr. Taft for failing to be like Mr. Roosevelt is akin to the ridiculous. Nobody can be like Mr. Roosevelt. To claim that the present administration is running contrary to the Roosevelt policies is equally unjust. It also takes time for a new administration to develop its own individuality. The difficulty with Mr. Taft's administration is that it is utterly lacking in a magnetic personality on the one side and a willing manager on the other. But the American people ought not to pass judgment on his administration because of the lack of two such essentials. It is unfair to expect him to do in his first year what his predecessor did not do until his fourth.

The president deserves a square deal. He also needs a press agent.

Our Birthday Book

April 2, 1910.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, was born April 2, 1862, at Elizabeth, N. J. Dr. Butler was promoted from the headship of the department of philosophy and has been president of the National Education association. He has visited in Omaha several times.

Rev. George B. Foster, the Chicago university professor of the philosophy of religion who raised a small hornet's nest last year by combating the Bible's infallibility, is 52. He was born at Alderson, W. Va., and was a Baptist preacher before he went into educational work.

George Havens Putnam, the big New York book publisher, was born April 2, 1844, in London. Mr. Putnam is a student and author of books as well as a publisher of books.

J. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of political economy in the University of Chicago, is just 60. He was with Harvard university before coming west and is an authority on money and finance.

Judge William A. Redick of our district bench is 51 today. He was born right here in Omaha and practiced law with his father, John L. Redick, for many years prior to the latter's death. Judge Redick is serving his second term as judge of the district court.

Dr. Andrew Johnson, practicing physician in the Brown block, was born April 2, 1806, in Swedesburg. He was superintendent of the Nebraska Institution for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice under Governors Dietrich, Savage, Mickey and Sheldon.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

For the fourth time within twelve months the death of King Menelik of Abyssinia is reported. Last May word came out of the dark empire that poison had disposed him. In August and September apoplexy was credited with doing its deadly work. The same cause is given for the present reported demise. More credence is given the present report, being accompanied with biographical notes and parentage and age of the king's successor. If Menelik has actually shuffled off his mortal coil at the age of 66, European doctors cannot escape censure as "accessories before the fact." The king was, or is one of the very few remaining independent monarchs in Africa. Practically all states are vassals of foreign powers, or subject to their influence. The king liked European ways, his queen resisted foreign innovations. Soon after the king and his warriors welcomed the Italian invaders to hospitable graves in his mountain defiles, German, French and English influence became mixed up in the court faction, all were mightily interested in the king's health and brought doctors to the capital to promote his physical welfare and mix political medicine with the regular treatment. In the ensuing rivalry of the doctors, the German medic charged the French M. D. with poisoning the king. The shocked ministers of the king investigated the charge and acquitted the doctors, but the king's suspicions were aroused and he was re-assured only when the doctors involuntarily swallowed large doses of medicine compounded for himself. At least once a month Menelik indulged in an extra large meal with his favorites, and the rest of the time short rations and dyspepsia tablets constituted the royal bill of fare. Doubtless one of these gorging feasts was the immediate cause of his alleged taking off. According to Abyssinian history the royal line of Menelik extends farther back than that of the emperor of the east. Indeed, that the names of Solomon and the queen of Sheba mark its legendary, if not actual beginning. The empire is about as large as Germany and contains an estimated population of 10,000,000.

Conspicuous among the natives welcoming Theodore Roosevelt to Egypt was Abbas Pasha II, Khedive of Egypt by grace of Great Britain. Abbas is nearly 36, handsome and athletic, wears European clothes topped with a real fez. He is a grandson of the last real monarch of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, who spent \$10,000,000 in various enterprises in honor of the completion of the Suez canal. The present Khedive has not the means nor the inclination to beat the spending record of his grandfather. He manages, however, to bear the strain of higher cost of living with a salary of \$50,000 a year. He speaks and writes French, German, Turkish and Italian as well as Arabic. He is a pianist of no little ability, a crack horseman, a hunter, a scientific farmer, a fair locomotive engineer, a capable military officer, a lover of good literature and grand opera, a hard worker at his official duties, and an ideal host. Like Mr. Roosevelt, Abbas is strenuous. He arises at 6 o'clock in the morning and superintends, from the saddle, the work upon his farm before driving to the palace, where his routine work as Khedive begins.

The appropriation and political ends of the game having been achieved, Great Britain's war scare is subsided. All is quiet on the North Sea and the navy yards are humming with activity. The German government has chosen this period of calm for publishing an official note to show that the British admiralty authorities are wrong in their estimate of the dreadnoughts Germany will have in commission two years hence, and also have exaggerated the speed with which they are being constructed. Germany assured the country that there is no new departure in her naval program, and no menace to anybody in her prosecution of a policy begun years ago. Germany so far has had rather the better of this controversy, because its attitude has consistently been that what it is doing for the development of its navy is no other nation's business, and therefore requires no defence from Berlin.

By a vote of 260 to 2 the French senate passed the old age pension bill. Should the Chamber of Deputies agree to the Senate changes the scheme will go into effect before the end of the year, and all workers who have reached the age of 65 or have spent thirty years in toll will receive pensions from the state treasury. Like the German workmen's insurance scheme the French bill places a premium upon thrift and requires that the beneficiaries shall contribute as well as their employers and the state. Obligatory payments of from 4 to 8 francs a year over a period of thirty years are made the condition of the pension averaging about \$60 at the age of 65 years, the payments by the workmen and women being supplemented by contributions of the same amount by the employers, the government pledging itself to make up whatever deficiency there may be. Experts differ widely as to what this annual cost to the state will be, but it is supposed that when the plan gets into working order it will average about \$15,000,000 a year, the initial payments being greater than that amount by perhaps \$11,000,000 for several years. The provisions of the "law of assistance" of 1906, in which the pensionable age is fixed at 70 years, are merged in those of the new scheme and there are detailed provisions made for the protection of the insured in times of unemployment and during military service.

The outbreak of nationalist indignation against the pro-British speeches of Theodore Roosevelt in Egypt is generally regarded as justifiable. No observant traveler questions the beneficial results of British rule and enterprise in the land of the Pharaohs, but the average native dislikes alien rule as thoroughly as would Americans, Saxons, Teutons or the Gaelic races and properly resent criticism of national aspirations by a stranger. Like India, Egypt has in recent years developed an aggressive and militant native party, opposed to British rule. The "nationalists" desire the early withdrawal of British authority, not in order that an effective Turkish sovereignty may be re-established, but that an independent Egypt may take its place among the nations of the world. The agitation has given much trouble to the British government so firmly established at Cairo. It was the anxious concern of Lord Cromer to deal with the situation effectively and wisely while he was ruling the country, and since his retirement Sir Eldon Gorst has had much to contend with. Egypt was affected much as India was by the Japanese victory over Russia, the natives being encouraged to think that their white masters were not necessarily invincible. The Persian and Turkish revolutions also were great stimulants to nationalist aspirations, more especially, perhaps, because of the bonds of religion which bring Persia, Turkey and Egypt within one spiritual empire.

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POLITICAL DRIFT.

One of the New York papers, in its story of the conviction of a grafting senator, remarks: "Alas siphraic vx etain of A." The outcome certainly warrants the criticism.

The public printer of Ohio has been convicted of cashing a false voucher for \$5.00. Twelve other indictments will await his return from the secluded retreat of the Ohio bankers' colony.

Hiram W. Johnson, who is to make the race for governor of California on the ticket of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League of Republican Clubs, declares that he will make his fight as a disciple of Theodore Roosevelt and as a champion of the former president's policies.

South Carolina has a candidate for the democratic nomination for vice president in Hon. Thomas H. Waring of Charleston. His versatility, if not his availability, is attested by the fact that he edits a newspaper which has steadfastly supported Bryan for fourteen years.

It is related that when Speaker Cannon was waiting for the insurgent verdict two weeks ago he told this story: "A man had been run over by a train. An employe wired that his head and both legs had been cut off. Later he sent another wire: 'Accident not as bad as reported. Your husband's legs were not cut off.'"

Interest is quite lively in the tariff fight expected to develop in the Indiana republican state convention next week. Senator Beveridge voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill. Being a candidate for re-election, he expects an endorsement of his course, while administration followers insist on approving the tariff bill. A tariff plank that will satisfy both sides will demonstrate the undiminished skill of Hoosiers in platform building.

Upret Parties for Husbands.

Chicago Record-Herald. The price of husbands killed in the Cherry mine is rising, but it cannot yet be considered excessive. The claims of fifty widows have been settled by the St. Paul Mining company at prices ranging from \$800 to \$1,200. Before other claims could be adjusted some inconsiderate person suggested that the prevailing rates were too low. One hundred widows who held out for better terms have now been offered a uniform rate of \$1,500 per husband.

A Famous Meeting.

Chicago Record-Herald. Friends of both the colonel and William, R. I., will hope there may be no occasion for the distinguished traveler to make any speeches, when he reaches Berlin, concerning the advisability of establishing a secret ballot in Prussia.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Miss Singeing, who is anxious to be engaged by an opera manager, isn't fit for the position. She has a very metallic voice."

"Did you give the scraps of meat to dog, Norah?" "You forgot, mum, that we'd quit eating meat, but Oh give 'y' haste 'y' rot tops an' pertally pairin'!"—Los Angeles Express.

"I tell you I must have some money roared the king of Maritania, who was some financial traits. 'Somebody will be to cough up.'"

"Believe he will kick about matters the celestial regions."

In the spring the young man's fancy takes for the meadows sweet with hay. For the soul is dead that slumbers in the morning. And Maxwellton brasses are bonnie when evening shadows fall in the gloaming. My darling, with stars for tapers tall.

Jennie kissed me when we met on this side of Jordan's wave. Once upon a midnight dreary, with the and crouching slave. It was on a summer evening quoth 't raven 'Never more.' And the dying soldier faltered on the New England shore.

WITH PRUDENCE IN NEW YORK PARK.

E. W. Townsend in New York World. I pipe a redreast in de park while stroll'ing with me steady.

And, wonderin' what bold it was, say 'Well, say, she dopes it right, all right she's farmer-born, is Prudence—' And puts me next on holds and trees, 'Find de foist wild stowers.'

I rone an elevator in de building whe she's workin'.

De op'ra singers ain't got no eyes on h when she's laughin'.

And dough she's from de farm dat skoit to de good at chaffin'.

She hide de fire ignorance about de trees and posies;

She says 'twill take her years to teach me no rose or robin in de park's as pretty as me steady.

Advertisement for First National Bank of Omaha. Capital \$500,000.00. Surplus & Profits 700,000.00. The report made to the Comptroller showing condition at close of business March 29, 1910, shows: Cash and Reserve \$ 4,716,179.09. Loans and Discounts 7,832,080.57. Deposits 12,185,253.49. Total Assets 13,637,090.14. Total Assets Over \$13,000,000.00.

Advertisement for MAHOGANY, OAK OR WALNUT CASES. NEW PIANOS. GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY YEARS. \$190 CUT FROM \$250.00. One Dollar a Week. STOOL AND SCARF FREE. A. HOSPE CO. 1513-15 DOUGLAS ST. World's Best Pianos—Mason & Hamlin, Kranich & Bach, Kimball, Bush & Lane, Hallet & Davis, Cable Nelson, Cramer and Others.