

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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If you didn't register it's your own fault.

For the twelfth time we ask, Will Hitchcock put it back?

What are ten home runs in October beside one touchdown in November?

Every one of us can be a trade booster without going away from Omaha.

An Indiana dentist has planned a tooth insurance policy. Gold-filled, doubtless.

Hayt has lost a gunboat, but, fortunately, it has no wars on hand for this week.

What shall we call Judge Parker, a crusader, or just a plain, disappointed officeholder?

"King Cole signs a three-year contract." There is one man sure of his crown, anyway.

Colonel Roosevelt believes in welding the big stick, letting the knots rise where they will.

A debate is on whether Washington is as wicked as New York. Why make invidious comparisons?

The second chapter of Mr. Hitchcock's confession is more convincing of his guilt than the first.

As winter approaches the opera warbler flies to our shores from distant lands. Oh, you American eagle!

"Aviators go high and come high," observes the Baltimore American. Some of them come pretty low, do they not?

Nebraska is fourth among corn-producing states, which means that King Corn has not yet abdicated his mighty throne.

Eighty thousand rooms in New York are without light. Is room "312" at that Rognesier hotel, where Boss Murphy stopped, dark?

Omaha will welcome every new building that comes our way, yet we do not insist that they all go twenty stories up in the air.

A contemporary comments on the fact that aviators retire early. If they did not get killed they would have to count their money.

To one accustomed to this Nebraska sunshine in the late autumn, it is really difficult to imagine those Texas snowstorms and Florida tornadoes.

The little sell-out sheets of the near-blackened order are always for the crooked candidate. But who is footing the bills for the senatorial aspirant?

Those Hindoo laborers who got mad and went back home from the Pacific coast may be forgiven if they took all their germs and hookworms with them.

Remember, also, that even Mr. Bryan says Congressman Hitchcock's World-Herald deliberately misrepresents and dishonestly tries to deceive.

Lieutenant Commander L. M. Overstreet's peerless work in the gunnery contests of Uncle Sam's battleships shows that Nebraskans are first in war as well as peace, potentially speaking.

Stick to the Question.

With great gobs of inky fluid Congressman Hitchcock, democrat, tries to cuttlefish his borrowing of stolen state money from State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, republican, and his subsequent repudiation of the debt behind the statute of limitations after Bartley served five years in the penitentiary for taking the money Hitchcock enjoyed.

Mr. Hitchcock devotes himself entirely to the fake second mortgage given to cover up the renewal of the original loan two years after the money was borrowed.

Let Mr. Hitchcock stick to the question.

Did you, or did you not, Mr. Hitchcock, on December 28, 1893, go to G. W. Wattles in the Union National bank with a letter from Bartley telling Wattles to give you \$3,000 of his (Bartley's) money?

Did you, or did you not, Mr. Hitchcock, on December 28, 1893, get from Mr. Wattles \$3,000 on the strength of Bartley's letter to him?

Did you, or did you not, Mr. Hitchcock, on December 30, 1893, two days later, write a letter in your own hand addressed to "Dear Bartley" telling him that you had used his letter and gotten the money?

Did you, or did you not, Mr. Hitchcock, in that letter written on December 28, 1893, two years before the worthless second mortgage was thought of, say you had gotten this money from Mr. Wattles, "whom you had not before met," solely on instructions given him by Bartley to let you have his (Bartley's) money?

Did you, or did you not, Mr. Hitchcock, in that letter written two years before the mortgaged property ever came into your possession, say "Thank you" to Bartley for accommodating you with the loan?

Stick to the question, Mr. Hitchcock.

A Sample Proclamation.

If Mayor "Jim" should by accident become governor the archives of state would soon become enlivened with real wild-west literature. In his restricted field as mayor "Jim" has given us some sample productions. When the good women of Omaha were trying to complete the building fund for the Young Woman's Christian association they asked him to help them with a proclamation. After reciting the merits of the appeal this is what "Jim" handed out:

Listen up! Any of you can give \$1; others can give \$5, \$10, \$50 or \$100. Why not get your chips in the center of the table? Lots of you will shake dice for either of those amounts, spend that much over the bar or do some other fool thing to burn up your money. The game closes next Tuesday night. Why not help out on this? You will never miss it, and when you see the building and the good it is doing you will always feel happy that you helped just a little. Jar loose!

If Mayor "Jim" were commissioned to sign himself governor he would certainly do as well, if not better, than this whenever occasion warranted.

The Ideal in Education.

In its current number the American Educational Review makes a strong plea for the ideal in education, "the practical life that does not ignore the ideal, a recognition of the value of the spirit, a full acceptance of the fact that it takes a soul to move a body—even to a cleaner sty." It emphasizes the maxim that "The masses need education, not as a means of livelihood, but as a means of life." Which is, after all, the fundamental principle on which the idea of education was erected, a principle enunciated long years ago before the rampant notion that all preparation was to fit men and women to acquire wealth.

The Review takes the position, and justly so, that "No effort to make the school training dovetail into the trade or business which the boy or girl is to pursue must blind us to the all-important fact that the man or woman is not a machine for grinding out dollars." This thought needs larger room for play in most of our minds. The world could easily afford to give more time and space to the ideal that measures life from the standard of serious service to mankind and not from the intrinsic value of the dollar. We need a break now and then in our hurly-burly race to get rich. It tends to freshen us, to infuse purer blood into the veins of our concrete lives and make them more fruitful of actual good, for it is a process of lifting our minds and aspirations to higher levels. It is not well to seek to crowd out of our education all the ideal, therefore, or even the visions, for the dull duties of earning a livelihood, which will soon come, can do all that. As the Review puts it:

The precious school years are to many the only time when the grind of getting a living is abated, so that they catch a glimpse of what it really is to live. These precious visions are the illuminating power, the uplifting influence of a life of toil.

Sordidness will creep into the best of lives, so that it needs no inviting. Until we are ready to admit that money and the ability to acquire it is the test of education we can have no quarrel with that system of culture that upholds the ideal, while inculcating the principles of practical service. Such a system affords its own middle ground of sane, rational usefulness. Our general schools are not supposed to make carpenters, or

lawyers, or artists of our children—we have technical institutions for that.

But if our general schools and colleges make real men and women of them it will have done all that should be required. For men and women are needed more today, and will be needed more tomorrow, than all the others. We can easily make carpenters, or lawyers or artists out of men and women.

Lieutenant Governor Hopewell.

Lieutenant Governor Hopewell is before the people of Nebraska for reelection. Judge Hopewell has occupied the office of lieutenant governor for four years, during that time serving frequently as acting governor during the absence of the governor, and not a word has come from any source finding fault with his official conduct. If anything should befall the governor, that would make Judge Hopewell succeed to first place as chief executive of the state, no Nebraskan would ever have cause to be ashamed or to apologize for his actions.

Help for the Miners.

The law that created the federal bureau of mines is one that looks to the conservation of human life, as well as of property, and if it proves successful in practice it will become one of the most vital forces of sound, sane government that has been set in motion. Its fundamental principle is to instruct miners how to save life, as well as to avoid accident and the loss of property, on the same theory as the law requiring safety appliances on railroads.

Loss of life in mines of this country has become appalling, in spite of efforts to prevent it. It has been proved that the problem arising from this situation cannot be left to the mine owners' voluntary action for solution. It would seem that such marvelous business acumen as it represents might be turned to equal advantage in protecting life if sufficient effort were made, but the government has not stopped to parley about the why or wherefore of the question; it has simply determined that our rate of fatal mine accidents, three to five men out of every 1,000 employed, is needlessly high, and it has gone to work to stop this slaughter. It has proceeded on the assumption that the slaughter is excessive, due to criminal carelessness. And this seems fair, since in European countries the rate of men killed in mines is less than half ours.

The first of six portable stations for demonstrating this rescue work has been sent out, traversing the Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois countries first. Other stations will be established in the south and west, one at Rock Springs, Wyo. The work will be thorough and scientific and Uncle Sam hopes to accomplish immediate results. If this system does not prove all that the government expects, it will certainly lead to something that will, so we may well conclude that the mine horrors are soon to become a rare exception rather than a common occurrence.

What Was He Afraid Of?

Edgar Howard calls attention to one feature of the Hitchcock partnership with Bartley which should not be overlooked. After repudiating his note with excuse that it had outlawed while Bartley was in the penitentiary, Hitchcock later compromised the claim which he said he was under no obligation to pay. But before Hitchcock would pay a dollar of the debt he owed "he made it a condition that Bartley should return to him every scrap of a letter or telegram which he had ever sent to the state treasurer."

Why did Hitchcock buy back the letters if he did not know them to be incriminating?

If his relations with Bartley were perfectly straight and honorable, what was he afraid of?

The death of Captain Mostyn takes away from our police force, with the exception of Chief of Police Donahue, the most experienced officer in the police department. Captain Mostyn enjoyed deserved popularity. He was a police officer with a high sense of the responsibility of his position and always ready to answer the call of duty. The police department and the community generally will be real losers by his death.

Mr. Hitchcock's World-Herald seems to be distressed because The Bee's reproduction of the endorsement on the back of that Bartley money check does not show the shape of the check right. The photograph shows the shape, all right, and if Mr. Hitchcock wants to see the photograph we will be pleased to let him look at it and make sure that it is an exact likeness of the original which he signed.

Of course, Bartley always said he was looking his own money. He wanted to pocket the interest, and if he had said it was state money he would have been confessing himself an embezzler, then and there. But every one who got money from Bartley while he was state treasurer knew it was state money he was loaning and not his own.

Still, if ever a man had a right to kick it is Judge Alton B. Parker. He was pulled out of a lifetime job on the bench at a snug salary and sacrificed as the democratic candidate for president and now he has not even a chance to get his judgeship back.

The Crook and Jackson club has been duly incorporated, according to the Springfield Republican and the

Washington Post says it may be consolidated with the Ananias club.

A certain silk-stocking democratic politician in Nebraska ought to be admitted as a charter member of the concatenated order with the highest mark of distinction.

No one disputes that Mr. Hitchcock tried to cover up his loan of stolen state money from Bartley with a worthless second mortgage to a third party on a piece of property on Farnam street. Nobody disputes, either, that while the property was in Mr. Hitchcock's possession he continuously collected rent for it from a tenant who ran a saloon on the first floor and rented rooms to questionable characters on the upper floors.

Adam Bede says the only thing a standpat republican in Minnesota can do this year is to "attack the Mormons and advocate improvement of the Mississippi river." Some such argument is about all that is left to the democrats in Nebraska.

The total registered vote in Omaha and South Omaha is about 28,000, and the vote of the county outside of these two cities should be approximately 2,500. These figures suggest that some people will do well to revise their estimates.

When the charge was first made by Edgar Howard Mr. Hitchcock thought it was sufficient simply to answer, "You're a liar." Now he takes two pages of his paper without getting any nearer to clearing himself.

The Chicago Tribune says David B. Hill remained a democrat to the end. Then the answer to the question, "What is a democrat?" may be supplied by going back to Mr. Hill's standard.

Similarity of Conditions. Sioux City Journal.

In reading the Omaha World-Herald's politics one is tempted to believe it is as hard up as it was eighteen years ago.

All Others Are Imitations. Chicago News.

We might suppose from the remarks of the esteemed railroad man that the railroads are the only true eleemosynary institutions, all others being unworthy imitations.

Baconian Aviation. Philadelphia Record.

Omaha reports prime sides of bacon sold at 40 cents, an advance of 10 cents in a week. A German comic paper has a cartoon representing a woman calling at a perfectly empty butcher's shop and the proprietor tells her: "We keep no meat any longer; you must go to the apothecary for it."

American Cars Going Abroad. Philadelphia Ledger.

Propose invasion of the foreign market by American manufacturers of automobiles is an indication of the growth of an important industry, as well as of the fact that the American automobile is as good as any in the world. American machinery is to be found wherever machinery is in use. American agricultural implements do at least part of the work in every land where harvest follows seed time. There seems no reason why the automobile should not make its way as readily as the plow and the reaper in their respective fields.

MR. BRYAN UNDER BAN. Humiliation of Hiring a Hall at Home. Washington Star.

"Oh, go and hire a hall!" For years this has been the impatient reply to a bore. Usually he is a long-winded fellow with a grievance, or a wind-scheme of doubtful character. He buttonholes you on the street, and gesticulates with energy. Or he invades your office in business hours, or corners you at lunch, and insists on attention. You weary of him in a minute, and think of whatever machinery is in use. American agricultural implements do at least part of the work in every land where harvest follows seed time. There seems no reason why the automobile should not make its way as readily as the plow and the reaper in their respective fields.

The question of the disposal of a soldier of his uniform clothing is always a troublesome one. The title of the soldier to clothing drawn in a current enlistment is difficult, but becomes complete at the date of his separation from the service in the operation of an honorable discharge. A soldier who had re-enlisted recently sold a pair of shoes obtained during his previous enlistment and claimed the right to the property and the privilege of its disposal. As the public at large cannot readily distinguish between two articles of clothing offered for sale, one of which being his property the soldier may legally dispose of and the other being a part of his current allowance he may not so dispose of, it is difficult to suggest a rule that would apply in all cases. It is evident that the sale at a military post of articles of regulation clothing which a soldier has drawn in a previous enlistment, and to which his title is fully accrued, may be subject to supervision by the post commander, which may extend to the prohibition of sales within the limits of the military reservation. Outside the reservation, where the authority and jurisdiction of the post commander ceases, such sales may lawfully be made. It has been decided as a partial remedy that sales of clothing of the class above described shall only be made at a military post with the consent of the post commander and under such conditions as to identification, etc., as would be included to secure the government against loss and to insure the execution of existing laws and regulations forbidding the sale of clothing drawn by enlisted men in their current enlistment as to which their titles are not yet complete.

Steen Rolinger Deficits. Springfield Republican.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's success in reducing the postal deficit from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000 within a single fiscal year entitles him to the most widespread and cordial congratulations, especially if this achievement has been accompanied, as he maintains, by no impairment of the permanent postal deficit as not merely a temporary postmaster, but as a permanent one, that if he remains in office, the postmaster general will be able to wipe out the deficit entirely and thus make ridiculous Postmaster General Cortelyou's argument, some years ago, in favor of a permanent postal deficit as not merely a necessary evil, but as a positive good. Mr. Hitchcock, as a deficit killer, has apparently become indispensable. At least, he should now be kept in the cabinet long enough to demonstrate his fullest possibilities.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The War department withholds its approval of the draft of state of Wyoming legislation submitted by Chaplain George C. Stull, Eleventh Infantry, by which means it was proposed to charge the state with the duty of maintaining a public school on the military reservation at Fort D. A. Russell, but to vest the entire control of such school in the school authorities of the state, all matters connected with the selection and appointment of teachers, the regulation of the course of study, and the control of pupils being reserved to the state authorities and the parents of the children. It appears that children residing on the reservation can now attend the schools in the city of Cheyenne. The objections to such attendance are regarded by the military authorities as trivial and as applying with equal force to the attendance of children in the public schools of Washington, D. C., for instance. It is held by the War department that it is in the highest degree inexpedient to permit officers and enlisted men at a military post to pass into the jurisdiction of the county school board, conflicts of jurisdiction and policy are sure to arise, which it would be beyond the power of the War department to settle. The plan is, therefore, not approved.

The tentative proposition, prepared by the general staff of the War department for the transfer of regiments from this country to the Philippines and Hawaii has been completed and will be laid aside until the return to Washington of the secretary of war. The general plan is an important one, involving ultimately a possible increase of the military force in the Hawaiian islands. It is evident that the army cannot be reduced in the Philippines, especially in view of the prevalence of more or less trouble in the Moro country. It does not look, from present indications, as if it would be possible to diminish, to any extent, the period allotted to regiments in their tours of duty in the United States. The need of maintaining at least the present military strength in the Philippines, and the prospect of a large force in the Hawaiian islands, in anticipation of the completion of the Panama canal, combine to furnish the best of reasons for an increase in the army. The question of the transfer of troops in 1911 is, therefore, involved with a policy which takes it out of the class of the merely routine. The situation will be among the first subjects to be taken up by Mr. Dickinson on his return to Washington. In the meantime, orders have been issued for the departure of the Eighth cavalry from San Francisco on the transport of December 5, with the exception of two troops, which will remain at Fort Robinson on the plains. The other two troops at Fort Apache, where chieftains and one troop at Fort Huachuca and one troop at Fort Huachuca will remain until the arrival of the Twelfth cavalry, which leaves Manila on January 15. This should make it possible for the troops to sail from San Francisco on the transport of March 5.

There are indications that the flying machine will come up in congress for serious discussion. Hitherto the sentiment in the house and senate has had to be invoked by some of the extraordinary measures to get anything in the form of an allotment in the appropriation bills which would permit the acquisition of machinery for the military navy tests in aviation. Now Representative Hobson, member of the house naval committee, has made known his intention to assist Mr. Hill, chairman of the house military committee, in a general provision, which shall give the army and navy an opportunity for something like adequate experimentation in mechanical flying, with a view to ascertaining to what extent and in what direction the aeroplanes will be of military value. It is now considered that the flying machine has reached a stage in its development justifying this provision. And while naval officers are by no means in agreement as to the necessity of considering the subject in the light of a menace to the fleet, there is a realization also that the sooner or later provision must be made against the possibility of effective aerial attack. It is not without the bounds of the entirely possible that the accurate direction of fire of one or another form of the military navy tests in aviation. Now Representative Hobson, member of the house naval committee, has made known his intention to assist Mr. Hill, chairman of the house military committee, in a general provision, which shall give the army and navy an opportunity for something like adequate experimentation in mechanical flying, with a view to ascertaining to what extent and in what direction the aeroplanes will be of military value. It is now considered that the flying machine has reached a stage in its development justifying this provision. And while naval officers are by no means in agreement as to the necessity of considering the subject in the light of a menace to the fleet, there is a realization also that the sooner or later provision must be made against the possibility of effective aerial attack. It is not without the bounds of the entirely possible that the accurate direction of fire of one or another form of the military navy tests in aviation.

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PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Man's fattest man, Charles L. Carey of Windsor, although he weighs the scales at 362 pounds, works like a beaver every day on his farm.

Another important step has been taken toward preserving the international peace. King George V of England has become a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Massachusetts.

Known throughout the Goldridge section of Maine as the "Praying Woman of Aroostook," Mrs. Rufina M. Osgood has composed 6,000 prayers and can repeat every one of them from memory. She has composed over 200 sacred poems.

The Boston woman who made a will bequeathing three-quarters of a million which existed solely on the strength of her expectations as the possible legate of a New York woman not yet dead, counted her chickens before they were hatched.

Satisfaction given Governor Harmon by Henry Wiedenbach, an artist, in restoring the Ohio state house oil paintings to their original coloring, resulted in the pardoning of Wiedenbach from the Ohio penitentiary, where he was sent in 1909 to serve four years for grand larceny.

Hamilton Crisp, for several years the Adonis of the Trenton (N. J.) police department, seems to have a steady job as traveling companion for the Misses James, wealthy Trenton women with whom he has just completed a tour of Europe. They are expected home in a few days and then, it is now reported, they are to sail for a year of travel in Egypt and the Holy Land.

The late David B. Hill was a total abstainer, as his acquaintances well remember. At a public dinner up the state a few years ago, says the New York Tribune, Mr. Hill was the guest of honor. As the ex-senator sat down he turned his wife glass upside down and, smiling across the table at his secretary, Peter J. Manweiler, one of the most prominent men in the state, said: "What does the senator mean, Peter?" asked a newspaper man. "You know he doesn't drink, smoke or cuss," replied Manweiler, "and he expects me to do all three for him."

Where did you go on your honeymoon? "Broke."—Boston Transcript.

"Who is that man talking so loudly out on the fire-escape?" asked the belated citizen.

"Hush!" said the policeman. "He is a great statesman who walks in his sleep. He thinks he is on the rear platform of a railroad train."—Washington Star.

"Skinner announces that he's selling everything below cost." I wonder what he means by that? "I think he means below what they ought to cost his customers if his customers were to pay as much as he pretends they're worth."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"The doctor asked me if I ate much meat. I understated the question." "You should have told him the truth about your diet." "Aw, he was just trying to find out if I'm wealthy."—Courier-Journal.

George—it's funny how Aunt Jane insists that pigs made from pumpkin grown in her garden are better than all others. "Linda, lots of Vassar—No, George, it isn't at all funny. If you had ever cared to



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go deep enough into the matter you would find that even pumpkins are temperamental."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I have some investments to make, and I want to find a man who is posted on corners. Do you know one?" "Sure, there's one now." "Who is he?" "This letter-box collector."—Baltimore American.

They were sitting on the hotel piazza comparing notes. "Well my son-in-law hasn't spoken an unkind word to me for 100 years," said one old lady.

"How perfectly lovely!" said the other. "No," replied the first, smiling at her friend's pleasantry. "No, we haven't been on speaking terms since 1887."—Harper's Weekly.

NOVEMBER

Now the turkey, truly bright, Tries to curb his appetite, For he knows Thanksgiving day Is on the way.

When his brother that is fat, Will be found a-lying flat, With his neck all nicely ruffed, And his bulging stomach stuffed Full of chicken and of bread, That the thankful may be fed, On the hard and muddy field, Foot ball players are revealed, Smashing heads and smashing legs, Like a lot of scrambled eggs, While the blue-eyed maiden cheers Every time they lose their ears, Or with dull and sickening thud, With their noses play the mud. Now the candidate who wins Sports an endless stock of grins, And has scarce sufficient wits For to cover up his cheat While that other little group That he landed in the soup, Speak of modern politics As a mass of shabby tricks And improbity, wherein Honest men can never win— All of which is but the sign That we've reached the month divine, Full of health and cheer and love, That's abbreviated Nov.



Ladies' Watch Prices Cut Beyond All Precedent. This Week Only:

\$12.50 FOR LADIES' \$18 WATCHES

\$13.50 FOR LADIES' \$18 WATCHES

Free Ladies' Handsome Gold-filled Chain with each watch sold this week.

Mandelberg 1522 FARNAM STREET.



Oldest National Bank in Nebraska.

This Bank is now IN ITS 54th YEAR

During this time its stockholders have frequently increased the Capital Stock in order that the growing requirements of its customers might be properly cared for. It now has

Capital \$500,000.00 Surplus and Undivided Profits \$900,000.00

First National Bank of Omaha

