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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 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.

Georgia is happy once more. It has had a good 'possum rain.

Those English suffragettes have made even rioting an effeminate pastime.

Whenever we can count the days to Christmas it is time to begin our early holiday shopping.

Thus again do we see the old adage verified in Mr. Battling Nelson's failure to come back.

Dr. Wiley says an egg will give the strength of a pound of meat. Yes, some eggs are even stronger than that.

The Ohio river is a contrary stream. Here it begins to rise just as the general tendency of things is downward.

Presumably he is not for the belated battling averages folks would not know that we had a base ball season last year.

"Uncle Joe" has just one chance left to make a hit with the people—let him shave off those funny whiskers.

You need not break your neck getting out of the way of those falling prices. A falling aeroplane is more dangerous.

Lincoln is the only city on record where a furnace was ever stolen out of a man's basement. Lincoln, just think of it!

If that anti-buckwheat war in Maryland had been precipitated a little earlier nothing could have prevented it from becoming an issue in the campaign.

"No Tammany senator is fit to represent New York at Washington," says the New York World. Come to think of it, just what is a Tammany senator fit for.

Interviewed in Paris the other day, General Reyes denied that he was at that time in Mexico, despite rumors of his return. Why not take the general at his word?

It is rumored that "Gas" Addicks threatens to "come back" in Delaware. If it is for office he will not have a great way to come, according to past achievements.

Laura Jean Libbey says it is all right for girls to marry men with one leg. It is nice to have Laura's approval, but in the ages that have fled a number of girls have failed to wait for it.

Mayor "Jim" is for a charter amendment that will give bigger money for the street fund. He evidently hesitates to place reliance on the efficacy of Street Commissioner Flynn's prayers.

A Kansas City man writes to a paper there that pinning tags on home folks is all right, but "visitors" to the city should be omitted. The most obvious inquiry arising is, How can a larger tell a "visitor" from a native?

California's delegation going to Washington to convince congress that San Francisco ought to have the Panama exposition is taking along several cases of very persuasive "argument," which might even mollify some of those New Orleans fellows.

Have They Seen a Light?

Why have the democrats changed their description of that national gathering to be held in Baltimore, first announced as a conference of the conservatives to lay plans for reorganizing the party and adopting new policies. Have they seen a light that points to danger in this excluding the Bryan faction this early in the proceedings. They now declare that it is not to be a conference at all, that it is not even to be political in character, but simply a jubilee meeting for celebrating the recent victories the party achieved and that it is to include every section and faction of the party; just an old-fashioned love-feast, in fact.

Why this change? Have the eastern democrats waked to the fact that they were taking the first step toward making a very tactless blunder in gratuitously defying Mr. Bryan and his radical friends, or have they gone on with their original program and decided to make it merely a change in name?

Nearly every comment on the recent democratic victories has conceded their significance in relation to the 1912 election with the one proviso, that the party did not live up to General Grant's prediction, that "it can always be depended on to do the wrong thing at the wrong time."

Evidently with a little retrospect, the democrats who arranged this conference have seen it in that light. It is a little early to challenge the Bryan wing of the party to a finish fight to do its worst. True, the Nebraskan and his side seem to be down and out, but nevertheless they will have a few votes to cast hereafter and each vote will count for one. Evidently the old guard has let its better counsel prevail. Rubbing it into Mr. Bryan would be a nice pastime, but, everything considered, it is one part of the program of rehabilitation that can easily be deferred. Call it a love feast, then, it will have a much more soothing effect, and go ahead with your reorganizing, just as if it went by some more significant name.

Alaska Coal.

Governor Clark of Alaska is doubtless correct when he says that the problem of territorial progress depends largely for its solution in the opening of the vast Alaskan coal mines, and right again in urging upon congress the necessity of enacting laws that will make this possible. It is not necessary for the government to relinquish its possession of this valuable property, nor to give unlimited rights of exploitation to outside capital, but it is important to offer some inducements for capital to go in there and help open up this great industry. Between the extremes of our conservation policies there is a medium somewhere through which this could be done.

According to geological surveys we have 1,200 square miles of coal in Alaska. Scientists say the supply will equal the demand for 5,000 or 6,000 years at the present rate of consumption. If this be true, or anywhere near the truth, it is far-fetched for us to talk of conserving these resources for future generations when the need of more and cheaper fuel is so urgent, not alone in Alaska, but in the states as well. Governor Clark declares that the lack of cheap fuel is the strongest adverse factor in the problem of the territory's advancement.

From a political, economical and industrial standpoint a do-nothing policy is ineffective. In the last year Alaska imported 500,000 tons of coal, part from the United States and part from other countries, in spite of its own limitless natural resources. No private enterprise would countenance such methods of doing business, or, if it did, it would soon have to go into bankruptcy. There is no danger, of course, of this government going into bankruptcy, but there is a very live danger of its neglecting Alaska's development too long.

President Taft, awake to the Alaskan situation, insists that steps must be taken toward forming a government for the territory at the coming session of congress, and this, of course, contemplates its industrial development. It was for this specific reason that the president sent two of his cabinet officers to Alaska during the summer to study the territory and its resources. It is to be hoped that he will have the necessary co-operation in his attempt to work out this problem in the interest of national good.

Whisky and Tobacco.

Paradoxical as it may seem in view of the apparent progress of restrictive legislation, the government statistics disclose a steady increase in the manufacture and consumption of intoxicating liquors in this country. The nation consumed last year—that is the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910—163,000,000 gallons of distilled liquor, an increase of 30,000,000 gallons over the preceding year, and 69,455,111 barrels of fermented liquor, a gain of 3,000,000 barrels. Even more discouraging to the success of the restrictive measures is the revenue department's statement that illicit distilling and manufacture of other moonshine goods is on the increase, "especially where there are statewide prohibition laws." The greatest increases of this kind have been made in North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia.

It is not gratifying to any law-abiding citizen to discover that any statute is being violated, for that tends to bring all law into a certain disrepute and contempt. But the fact remains, as established by official test

of an impartial government, that prohibition is not succeeding in keeping down the aggregate amount of beer and whisky consumed either in states that have enacted prohibitory laws or those that have not. The internal revenue officers during the year confiscated 1,911 illicit plants. 200 more than the year before. We have not, apparently, solved this great problem yet. Many good people believe we will never solve it with prohibition, while, of course, many others contend we will. These perhaps have some way of accounting for this present situation which is not plain to everybody. The government's reports ought to have a very heavy bearing and a very careful hearing. Possibly this may lead to a better way of handling the liquor business.

The same reports disclose a consumption in one year of 6,830,000,000 cigarettes, a gain over the previous year of 1,000,000,000. This is distressing, particularly since it involves so many boys of immature age. Evidently the anti-cigarette laws, in various states, are even more ineffectual than the anti-liquor laws. As a matter of fact they are. They are not enforced in Nebraska, and it is doubtful if in any other state where they exist. We are an indulgent people, for we smoke more cigars, cigarettes, chew more tobacco and drink more liquor than ever we did and are increasing our indulgence enormously year by year, expending vast fortunes on each article.

The House of Cudahy.

Although the late Michael Cudahy never made his home here, his death removes a man who has done much for Omaha and to whom our people owe a debt of gratitude. The Cudahys as much, and more, than any others, helped to develop the meat-packing industry at South Omaha and make this one of the great live stock markets of the world. While he and his associates naturally profited through their enterprise, Omaha and the farmers and stock raisers using this market have also been beneficiaries. The Cudahy interests will, of course, continue to be looked after by shrewd and able men, and we may hope that Omaha will continue to be the mainstay of these Cudahy enterprises.

Still More High Finance.

The mayor and city council has just been served with a formal demand upon them to levy a special tax in an amount sufficient to pay some \$225,000 of judgments secured by the Omaha Water company against the city. If this special levy is made, as it doubtless will have to be, it will mean an extra tax burden of several mills on top of the city and school levies, which by themselves are as heavy as they should be. This, however, is merely another example of the game of high finance as played by our wonderful Water board. To embarrass the water company and bear the market for its securities the Water board refused payment on hydrant rental and failed to raise the money from year to year for the water fund to meet this outlay, with the consequence that the bills have gone to judgment with interest at 7 per cent. What is equally to the point is that while part of the \$225,000 is for water supplied previous to the appraisers' award, from which the city's title is to date in the purchase proceedings, another part of it is for water supplied after that date, so that the city will be levying a special tax to provide earnings to offset against the judgment in the specific performance case. Our Water board financiers could hardly have managed it to give the city and taxpayers the short end of it in a more artistic manner.

Mr. Bryan's Commemorator declares that "even those democrats, who, like Mr. Bryan, were unable to endorse his (Mayor 'Jim's') position, regretted that they were compelled to withhold their support." In other words, we are to understand that had "Jim" run simply on the democratic platform without going it one better with his promise to veto a county option bill Mr. Bryan would probably have lined up behind him notwithstanding his demonstrated unfitness for the office to which he was aspiring.

Chairman Mack of the democratic national committee has named a sub-committee to attend the funeral of "Mose" Wetmore, chairman of the democratic national finance committee, on which he has appointed both J. M. Guffy of Pennsylvania and P. L. Hall of Nebraska. It is to be hoped that the seriousness of the occasion will prevent any revival of that little democratic controversy between Pennsylvania and Nebraska.

If any defeated candidate on the state ticket wanted to verify his vote in Douglas county he could easily have done so while the voting machines were being inspected on demand of the local candidates. If all whose names appeared on the ticket has the right one at a time to open up and go over the machines again the performance can be prolonged almost indefinitely and the work of the canvassing board made interminable.

Our old friend, Edgar Howard, scents danger in the recent democratic victory from the millionaires and monopolists who have come to the top on the democratic tidal wave. Edgar is afraid that the enforced virtue of poverty may not hold out with the democratic party through an era of political prosperity. Without trying

to be prejudiced, we venture the opinion that Edgar's fears are well grounded.

Congressman Hitchcock's World-Herald says it will be all right if the proposed democratic conference at Baltimore is called a Jackson day celebration. What's in a name, anyway? It's just as easy to celebrate for "Saffi Jackson" and confer on the side as it is to make the conference the main issue and celebrate for "Old Hickory" after closing hours.

In his farewell message to the legislature two years ago Governor Shellenbarger struck several high spots with recommendations for scientific punishment for criminals and civil service examinations for applicants for marriage licenses. Governor Shellenbarger will have to go some, and then some, if he hopes to make a new record in this line.

The school book men who were so mercilessly routed at the Nebraska Teachers' association are not saying a word. Evidently they confidently believe they can "come back."

The hookworm is doomed now. The club women have declared war on it. They will show up Mr. Rockefeller's puny million.

Huge Deterred. Chicago Tribune estimates that if Mr. Diaz was being waiting for an opportunity to demonstrate that he is a great war president the indications are abundant that he will not have to wait any longer.

New Man's Impulse.

Many a citizen friendly to the cause of equal rights for women will grit his teeth over the savage antics of the suffragettes in London and register a quiet vow "Never for me!" It is at any rate a pitiable spectacle.

Another Revolution.

Postmaster General Hitchcock estimates that the people of this country have been swindled out of \$100,000,000 in get-rich-quick ventures during the last five years. This may account in part for the high cost of living.

Room for Improvement.

Nevertheless, the discipline of the American navy is not demonstrated in the most favorable light when sailors of the fleet, stone restaurants that have offended them and fight the police who attempt to preserve order.

Rivers as Open Sewers.

The practice of transforming even big rivers into open sewers is doomed, and those cities will be wisest which most promptly and most readily seek to adapt themselves to the new conditions which economy, cleanliness and public health demand.

Problem for Figure Sharps.

Senator Aldrich said that the United States government could save \$300,000,000 a year by business methods. And now experts say that the railroads which use business methods could save \$300,000,000 by "scientific" management. What could the government save by "scientific" management?

A "Holler" for Effect.

While it may be true, as the Railway Business association says, that the big railroad supply industries will perish if an advance in freight rates is not allowed, it must be remembered that this catastrophe would probably affect the railroad men who hold stock in such organizations more than it would any one else. As long as there is a demand for railway supplies, railway supplies will be forthcoming, and perhaps, under a little different organization than at present exists, they might be forthcoming at lower prices.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Al Re of Everett, Mass., claims to have the shortest name of any man in the country.

Some ado is being made because \$5 bills were taken from Georgia apples plucked in the vicinity of the polls. Nevertheless, the statement that there is money in apples may be found in the prospectus of any fruit belt.

Madame Judith Gautier, daughter of the novelist and poet, Theophile Gautier, at one time wife of the late Caille Mendes, has been elected to the Goncourt Academy of Letters. She is the first woman to be thus honored.

Otto A. Fenn of Damascus, Pa., employed in the engineers' department of the New York Hippodrome, has invented a new airship which he calls the "Bi-Step-Plane," and when he completes a twelve-foot model, will fly from the roof of the Hippodrome building within the next month. He is building his airship himself in the basement of his home.

The district court of appeals in California has confirmed the sentence of "Abie" Ruef to fourteen years' imprisonment. Ruef will be remembered as the head of the grafting regime in San Francisco. The case may be interesting, but it leaves Ruef still far from the door of the penitentiary. An appeal to the state supreme court will follow, and then, if necessary, one to the federal supreme court. Meanwhile, the seasons will be passing.

Our Birthday Book.

November 25, 1910. Wendell Phillips, the noted anti-slavery orator and reformer, was born November 25, 1811. He gave up the practice of law because unwilling to take oath under the constitution so long as it stood as a compact between freedom and slavery.

Lambert Tree, lawyer and diplomatist, was born November 25, 1832, in Washington and died during the current year. He was American minister to Belgium and later to Russia during President Cleveland's administration.

Cecil A. Lyon, member of the republican national committee for Texas, is 41 years old today. He was born in Boston, Ga., and is interested in the Kirby Lumber company, which has offices here in Omaha. In Texas he is known as the republican boss.

S. N. D. North, former director of the census, was born November 25, 1849, at Clinton, N. Y. He is the author of a large number of statistical works and is an expert on wool manufactures here in Omaha.

Charles C. Deering, manager for the Omaha district of the New State Telephone company, was born November 25, 1871, at Moline, Ia. He was manager of the Mutual Telephone company of Des Moines before coming to Omaha.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Beatrice Express: One beautiful thought occurs to the common man when he thinks of the narrow margin between the parties in the Nebraska legislature this winter. There can be no extreme partisan legislation, but through it as a result the state may benefit by the passage of laws enacted strictly for the good of the people.

Falls City Journal: In Kansas the prohibitionists oppose the referendum because it gives the reprobationists a chance to worry the people by frequent votes on the liquor question. In Nebraska the liquor interests oppose it for a like reason. The initiative and referendum are first-class nuisances irrespective of whose toes are trampled thereby.

Stanton News Item: The lesson of the 1910 election is that the liquor corporations must keep out of Nebraska politics. A democratic year, when the liquor interests have been elected by 30,000, the butting in of the booze element caused the democrats to lose the governor, but will profit by their work, for democracy will not fall into such a trap again. The real patriots of the state are the democrats who refused to vote for Dahlman.

Kearney Item: William Colfax of Bassett, Neb., declares that "Nebraska needs settlers more than it needs money," and the basis for his conclusion is that he has more than 4,000 acres of hay land under his control that was not cut this year because he could not find the labor to do it. Somewhere, somewhere, needed the hay, and Nebraska needed the return from the waste production. The case of Mr. Colfax is one among many. He is right in declaring that Nebraska needs settlers more than money, for of the latter there is plenty to handle all the crops and promote ordinary development.

Shelton Clipper: One of the things that the coming Nebraska legislature is expected to do with advantage to the state is to take the pardoning power out of the hands of the governor and vest it in a board of pardons consisting of several state officers. With the power to pardon criminals in the hands of a board of political beneficiaries, a mistake to be made than through several men had the authority. It takes the united verdict of twelve men to send a man charged with a felony to the penitentiary and it ought to take more than one man to send a man to an already long suffering prison.

Albion News: Governor-elect Aldrich was to a great extent elected on a non-partisan basis. He had the opposition of a large element of his own party, and the support of a large number of democrats and populists. He will be justified in inaugurating a non-partisan regime in his appointments. The management of the state's business, especially the great penal and philanthropic institutions, should be conducted with an eye solely to efficiency and economy, and not be made to serve as a snare for political beneficiaries. We believe Governor Aldrich will serve his party best by serving the public best.

Wisner Chronicle: That the present primary law will be repealed by the next legislature seems to be conceded. It has few friends. Some favor a return to the closed primary as it was passed four years ago, others would charge me so much and revert to the old convention system. The Chronicle favors a closed primary for the nomination of county candidates, and delegates to state and congressional conventions. Let the men who wish to be chosen as delegates to these conventions place themselves and file applications to be placed on the ballot, and the required number receiving the highest number of votes at the primary be declared delegates. These delegates will nominate a better class of men for state candidates than are selected by the present hodge-podge, state-wide primary system, in which the voters are called upon to make their choice from an array of names as unfamiliar to them as the dynasties of Egypt.

Central City Nonpartisan: The initiative and referendum should be restricted in application only to those important measures that are state-wide in their influence and this can be accomplished by fixing the number of signatures to the petitions at a point where it would be impracticable to attempt invoking the plan for an unimportant bill. Frequent submissions of the same question should be prohibited, thus preventing constant turmoil and dissension. These two defects in the system are the principle points of criticism in the Oregon and South Dakota laws, and Nebraska can profit by their experience. The law admits that the plan has worked with success in Switzerland, but claims that that is due to the smallness of the country, the operation of the system being but an extension of the town meeting. As Switzerland has about the same population of Nebraska we are wondering what would prevent an even greater success of the system here. Legislatures are supposed to be elected for the purpose of giving the people the kind of laws they want. Too often, however, they have used their power to prevent the people from getting what they want. In the initiative and referendum the people will have an instrument by which they can express their ideas and an authority to make them effective.

Columbus Telegram (dem.): Out of the abundance of the cursing requiems which were sung against the open primary law during the late state campaign, it is fair to gather the belief that the law will be taken off the books by the present legislature. Such being the case, what shall be substituted for the present cursed thing? Shall we go back to the old convention system? Shall we utterly forsake the principle of the initiative and referendum? Should be asked to suggest a substitute for the present primary law we would run quickly back to the convention system, as far as the making of state and congressional nominations is concerned, but would provide that the principle of primary be retained in herding delegates and paying their railroad fare and expenses. We do not like the present primary law for an instant, but we do desire that the principle of the primary plan be retained in some manner in Nebraska. We consider the present open primary law as good as dead and buried, and should urge the legislature to substitute for the present monstrosity something along the lines we have suggested.

Better Not Force the Proof.

Philadelphia Record. Railroad presidents and directors who are railing at Attorney Brandeis because of his insistence upon rational methods of management should have a care. They may challenge him to the proof that by ingrained favoritism and other abuses some of them are wasting far more money than is required by the same amount of work they allege as the ground for their freight rates. By abolishing the inside express company rings, in which some railroad presidents and directors hold gilded shares, vast amounts would be saved by railroad companies and their stockholders, as well as by shippers and the public.

Secondary Boycotts

Legal and Moral Nature of an Act Determined by the Motive Which Inspired It.

The Outlook, New York.

A correspondent calls our attention to a position taken in the brief of the counsel of the American Anti-Boycott association filed in the United States supreme court in the Bucks stove case. "The sole argument for the right to boycott rests upon the proposition," says the brief, "adopted as true in the opinion of Chief Justice Shepard, that what one man may lawfully do any number of men may lawfully agree or combine to do. But the right of an individual to withhold his custom from persons who deal with 'A' is unquestionable as his right to withhold his custom from 'A' himself. Within reasonable limits, any person may express disapprobation of an actor in a theater, but a combination of persons to hiss him and to have others do so would be unlawful."

Our correspondent adds: "I have never been able to find any satisfactory answer to Mr. Gompers' contention that if they have a right, as is conceded by the courts generally, to refuse to purchase goods individually or collectively from 'A,' for any reason or for no reason, then they certainly have a right to refuse to purchase from a third party because he deals with 'A,' or because he does with him, or because he does anything else with him. Certainly those instances come under the head of for any reason or for no reason."

The error of our correspondent and of the counsel whom he quotes appears to us to be that both regard the external deed as an act, but in the slight both of the law and good morals the nature of the act is determined not by the external deed merely or mainly, but by the motive which inspires it. If a burglar enters a house, and the householder and the burglar shoot at each other, the external deed is the same, but if the burglar kills the householder, it is murder. If the householder kills the burglar, it is not murder. The moral quality determines the nature of the act. If one man stands on the sidewalk, his act is legal; if a thousand men gather on the same sidewalk, their act is illegal because the act is not the same. If one man does not block the way, the thousand men do block the way, and are presumed to intend to do so. If a thousand men leave their employment in order to obtain higher wages, their act is not illegal. It incidentally may injure the employer, but the object is not to injure the employer but to benefit the strikers. If they further agree not to purchase goods of the employer until he takes them back into his employment, this act is also probably not illegal, though we believe that the decisions on this question are not absolutely uniform. It is not illegal because it is regarded as a legitimate act in collective bargaining. It is as legitimate as it would be for an individual to say to his grocer, if you are going to charge me so much for eggs, I will not in the future deal with you; I will go somewhere else. This is a legitimate argument in conducting a bargain. But it is not legitimate to say to him, if you charge me so much for eggs I will go to all my neighbors and persuade them not to deal with you, by threatening to withdraw my custom from them if they give their custom to you.

Such an act would be immoral, if it would not be illegal, and a combination of men to perform such an act is both immoral and illegal, because it is clear that the object of this so-called secondary boycott is purely and simply to produce an injury to the former employer, and further to produce an injury to others with whom the combining workmen have no quarrel and against whom they have no cause of complaint. The act in the case of the secondary boycott is not the same as the act in the case of the primary boycott, because the object or motive is primarily to injure the one case, and in the other case. We believe this to be the ground on which the courts have generally drawn the distinction between a primary and a secondary boycott, and it appears to us that this is a rational ground on which to base such a distinction.

Pass the Bakery, Please.

Houston Post. The last democratic victory was glorious and thrilling, but we feel sure that a merciful Lord will give us the beautiful things that were not within reach this year. Not that we are greedy in the least degree, but we really need the whole works.

WHAT HAPPINESS DOES.

Baltimore Sun. This is what happiness does—it takes a face where the wrinkles are and makes a velvet roseleaf out of the cheek. That had grown so pale and so sad—and into the eyes where the crowd's frowns meet an inland smile, with a sunbeam sweet. This is what happiness does, it brings to an outward heart the imperial wings of hope and beauty, till o'er its head Those wings to the blue, sweet sky are spread. And the soul so gloomy and dark with care Is a songbird skimming the golden air. This is what happiness does—one hour in a woman's heart will create a flower of love so tender and sweet and true It would seem like a whole world flooding you. With light and laughter and joy reborn Like an April flower in a fair morn. This is what happiness does—it shows A tollown hand that there lives a rose And darks for it in the life here. That hope and beauty, both cheer in left And dark through the way may often seem It is not dark, but a golden gleam. This is what happiness does—just try To fill home life with it by and by That has given its heart and its soul for you And watch how the lips that were pale turn dew. With sparkling glory of youth again, And it costs so little, just try it, men!

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