

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of July, 1911, was 47,931.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1911. (Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER.

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

Boost for Omaha and Omaha will boost for all of us.

Now it's up to "Mike" to show that he can come back.

Remember that old song, "The Sun Will Ever Shine?"

Run along, Mr. Perkins, you need not answer those embarrassing questions.

"Wisconsin Probation Law Called a Serious Blunder."—Headline. What, Wisconsin?

Former President Simon of Hayti, it appears, has gone to Jamaica, doubtless to ginger up.

The more they reveal of that benzozate case the worse it looks for the man who mixed the labels.

Another honorary degree has been conferred on Dr. Elliott. They will soon fill his five-foot bookshelf.

A St. Louis man killed himself because his wife loved him too ardently. A case of being loved to death?

It seems that those sheriffs have no rule against a third term presidency, nor any prejudice against it, either.

"Madero Uses Iron Hand," says a correspondent. Perhaps Mexico will learn not to miss Diaz so much, after all.

Never mind, Up Sinclair got revenge on the state of Delaware for imprisoning him by writing some verses while in jail.

Perhaps our Congressman Lobeck might get into it if the lower house of congress would only choose sides for a game of croquet.

Deplorable as is the burning to death of an American actor in a London hotel, it will not become a cause bell between Great Britain and the United States.

If "Mike" Harrington really wants a libel suit as earnestly as he professes he can accommodate himself now by appearing as plaintiff instead of defendant.

The Kansas City Times wants the people of Missouri to have the first chance at the Missouri state capital bonds. Like to have a whack at some water bonds, also?

Now that he has been called a liar and an ingrate, Governor Wilson will scarcely feel like denying that he is a presidential candidate.

If it comes to the railroads trying to limit the size of trunks, why not engage in trunk manufacture and be done with it? They already have much to do with grips.

None of these conventions or tournaments should adjourn without passing a resolution of thanks to the weather man for courtesies received during the stay in Omaha.

When a democrat begins to talk "bipartisanship" to you, ask him if he is willing to apply it to Nebraska's representatives in the United States senate when another senator is to be chosen next year.

The lieutenant governor of New York is the typical backwoodsman of the day. He recently introduced Nebraska's distinguished citizen as William F. Bryan. That reminds us of Webster Davis nominating him in the Kansas City convention as William J. Brennings.

The last issue of the National Monthly, published by Chairman Norman E. Mack of the democratic national committee as a mouthpiece for the national democracy, does not mention Mr. Bryan by name from cover to cover. Chairman Mack is taking chances on being charged with complicity in the conspiracy to make a Bryanless democratic party.

After Dissolution, What?

Now that a beginning is being made to carry out the decrees of the supreme court ordering dissolution of the several trusts whose cases have been adjudicated preparatory to reorganizing along lines of legality as laid down in the judicial opinions, the question is naturally raised as to what, if any, changes will be brought about perceptible to individual consumers.

The consensus of opinion is that those who expect immediately lower prices for tobacco, oil, sugar, etc., are likely to be disappointed, and that the effect of dissolution on prices will be slow to work out. Whether the Standard Oil company is quoted on the stock market as one corporation or as thirty-three different varieties is hardly apt to be reflected on the price of axle grease or kerosene. The constituent parts into which Standard Oil is broken up are not calculated to be competitors, for these sub-corporations either manufacture or deal in different classes of oil products or are organized for business within different territorial limits.

But that must not be taken to mean that dissolution will produce no changes except of bookkeeping. In none of these trust cases, so far as we recall, was the exaction of excessive or extortionate prices alleged and proved. It was more the result of high-handed, arbitrary methods of stifling competitive projects, and of parceling out the business, the general disregard of the rights of the public and the deliberately planned attempts to evade prohibitions of the law that brought them within the judicial definition of combinations in unreasonable restraint of trade. Whatever the effect may be on prices, proximate or remote, it is safe to say that baneful methods of doing business, corrupt interference with public officials and freeze-out games with the railroads will be discontinued by the present.

It is fair to conclude, too, that special efforts will be exerted to comply with the law in its spirit as well as in its letter, and to evade incurring the penalty of contempt, which disobedience of the court order would entail. The consuming public and the independent competitor should be able to look forward to more decent and considerate treatment after dissolution, even though pocketbook benefits may be deferred.

Gas in Omaha, Des Moines, Chicago.

Over in Chicago, where a big gas fight has been waging for many years in an effort to force gas down to 70 cents, the court has intervened with an order of suspension pending judicial determination, and an experimental rate of 80 cents to stand in the interval.

In Des Moines, where another movement is on foot to force reduction of charges for gas, the courts are taking testimony as to the value of the plant and experts called as witnesses have placed the valuation ranging from \$3,100,000 to \$3,500,000.

Omaha is presumably to go through the same performance. The gas plant and franchise here is assessed for, in round figures, \$3,500,000, and presumably the same experts will figure Omaha considerably higher than Des Moines. The Omaha controversy furthermore has another point involved, namely, the authority of the city under the terms of the franchise contract to regulate rates at all, the right to regulate being undisputed in both Des Moines and Chicago.

In view of our own gas situation, the outcome of the litigation and appraisements in Chicago and Des Moines must have special interest for us.

Crops and the Times.

The Chicago bankers and business men who issued the optimistic commercial prospectus a few days ago had access to the crop statistics which, published a little later by the government, show a relative shortage in most lines of farm products this year. The point is, having this information before them, the keen-sensed business men were able to discern conditions promising a fairly prosperous season ahead despite reduced crop output.

So far as the crops are concerned, they have improved during the last ten days since the date when the government statistics were collected. The yield per acre may be smaller than usual, but the acreage, especially in corn, is so much above normal as to make up for most of the acre loss. The wheat already harvested in this section has exceeded expectation.

Nothing in the conditions should tend to lessen business confidence. What prudence always suggests is careful management and reasonable economy. The labor market is sound enough, industry runs along at a fair gait, banks report a stable balance between loans and deposits and money is not tight. These are essentials in the commercial situation and they all seem to be sound enough.

The State Railway Commission.

Governor Aldrich has taken occasion to emphasize in public the importance of careful selection of candidates for the State Railway commission at the coming primary because of the importance of the duties devolving on the commission and the necessity of keeping it free from corporation control.

The commission consists of three members, each chosen for terms of six years, but retiring one every second year so as to make it a continuing body. What the governor has said about keeping the personnel of the commission responsive to public rather than private interests should, however, be supplemented by some additional

considerations. The board as originally constituted, and as still constituted, is made up of one member chosen from Lincoln, one from Omaha and one from outside of these two commercial centers that are directly concerned in most of its business, and sometimes on opposite sides. Manifestly, any attempt to give either Lincoln or Omaha two out of the three members of the board would be expected to arouse the antagonism of the other.

The politics and the geography, and the common sense of the situation, would call upon all the political parties to make their nominations for the railway commissioners to be filled this year from outside of the two big market towns.

Truth Will Out—At Times.

The axiom, "Man a truth is spoken in jest," might be preserved by saying that many a truth is also spoken in the heat of anger, or the sudden burst of passion.

Democratic Leader Underwood and his old-time friend and co-laborer, Congressman and Senator-to-be Ollie James, engage in a sharp wordy encounter on the floor of the house, whereupon, in retort, Mr. Underwood exclaims: "My friend from Kentucky has just come out of a successful campaign for senator, where a play to the gallery has purchased votes, etc., etc."

Then when the two old friends had finished calling each other polite names and uncovering a lot of facts in the process, they cooled off and withdrew their words, thus having them expunged from the record, all in behalf of militant democracy.

But expunging words from the Congressional Record does not obliterate them. They have become a matter of record to a much wider constituency than the esteemed Congressional Record enjoys. And this extensive circulation of the newspapers of the country adds weight and effectiveness to Mr. Underwood's pungent retort. There is no need to wipe it out. It is doubtless the truth. Other men have felt what the democratic leader expressed about the large, good-natured Kentuckian. As a gallery actor Mr. James has long been a top-liner, and it is interesting to find the fact so clearly and handsomely enunciated by one who knows Mr. James so well and is in such a good position to do the exposing.

Perhaps it is a good thing for floor leaders to get mad now and then.

Killing Flies by the Millions. People all over the country have been exerting more or less vigilance to exterminate flies, but in the city of Washington school children have engaged systematically in a fly-killing contest, striving for prizes offered for the largest number of victims. Up to the last official count, 6,000,000 flies had been slain and their carcasses turned in as evidence. The reports do not state how many millions there are left. But, no matter, this is a good exhibit and it is especially desirable for such an example in this line of sanitary reform to come from the national capital. As showing that it is inspiring, we may turn to reports from Washington's next door neighbor, Baltimore, where another test of that kind was held and where in two weeks 1,000 quarts, or thirty-two bushels, of flies were put to death. The mortality was running along at the rate of sixty-five to seventy quarts a day. They measure them in Baltimore instead of count them.

The Bee is unable to say just how many million or bushels of flies have been killed as a result of the campaign of education it has been aiding in, but we have reason to believe that here, as well as in most parts of the country, the people have been aroused to the serious importance of doing away with these dangerous harbingers of disease and that in another year even greater results will be accomplished.

It must be said for most of the press of the south that old animosities and race prejudices are decaying, but the San Antonio Express is a notable exception. It preaches race hatred with a loud hurrah in a recent vicious attack on Booker T. Washington, an attack which, if the general tone of the southern newspapers reflects popular feeling, does not represent any degree of southern sentiment. Such an outbreak can do vast harm, though, for the words of Dr. Washington to his race speak for themselves.

The ordinance regulating public dance halls has been again put to sleep in the city council. This will be another case like the matter of pool hall regulation—it will sleep until the community is startled by some dance hall mishap that could have been prevented.

Those commission plan petitions would have been signed by 95 per cent of our Omaha voters had they been presented for signatures to everybody. The only outspoken opposition yet developed is from the democratic hyperphensated and S. Aron Lewis.

President Taft is to be invited to another session with Ak-Sar-Ben's goat. Inasmuch as the president has more experience in rough and tumble politics since the last time he was in our midst, the goat may as well practice up.

It is not quite safe to write editorials upon "The Fall of Bryan," as some of the democratic brethren are doing. Mr. Bryan has got up after much harder blows than the one Mr. Underwood dealt him.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha COMPILED FROM BEE FILES AUGUST 11.

Thirty Years Ago—

The members of Company C held a competitive drill at the army last night. There were only two contestants, Sergeant F. B. Lowe and Corporal F. Boyesen. After a victory contest the prize was awarded to Sergeant Lowe. The company intends going to Lincoln for the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in September. The resignation of Lieutenant E. D. McLaughlin has been received and accepted.

A party of twenty-one Chinese students, accompanied by an instructor, arrived at the depot this morning from Harvard. This party is the first delegation of Chinese students in America, which has been recalled by their government. There are two more delegations to follow. The members of the party have attended the different schools of education and will sail from San Francisco August 19 on the steamer Belgic.

The Baptist Sunday school enjoyed a picnic at Hanscom park. The arrangements were looked after by W. T. Seaman, superintendent of the school, and nothing was left undone to insure the success of the pleasure of the participants.

The western-bound passenger train on the Union Pacific today was the heaviest that has yet gone through. It was utterly impossible for many to get seats in the cars at all.

Mr. William A. Paxton started for a picnic trip to Colorado. Judge E. Wakeler, E. A. Groff and E. F. Smyth arrived home from Lincoln.

Senator Alvin W. Saunders, accompanied by Miss Mamie and Master Charles, left for a pleasure trip to Colorado. John A. Creighton and wife have gone west and will visit the better element of the city and other resorts before returning.

Councilman McGavock and family returned from their eastern trip this morning. Alexander Pollack and wife left for the east today. While east Mr. Pollack will purchase an immense stock of clothing for his elegant new store.

Mr. C. J. Westerhahl received a telegram from St. Joseph to the effect that five of the six sprinkling wagons had been shipped to arrive either today or tomorrow. Mr. Westerhahl has charge of the matter for Fairchild, the gentleman who owns the wagons, and will see that they are at once put upon the streets.

Twenty Years Ago—

The Young Men's institute gave the third social of its summer series. Misses Pauline and Maggie DeWitt rendered a piano duet. "Where Life is Brightest." Miss Ritter sang "Among the Lilacs" and the Omaha Banjo quartet gave several selections.

An ice cream and flower social was given at the Creche, Nineteenth and Harney streets, to raise money to aid the work. Mrs. Thomas Kilpatrick, Mrs. T. L. Kimball and the matron, Mrs. Smith, labored zealously for the cause.

These comprised a bathing party in the evening at Lake Manawa. Misses Minnie Collett, Gustie McAuland, Florence Bettebender, Hallie Osborne, Carrie McLain, Georgia and Nettie Rich, the Misses Allen, Messrs. Fred Pickens, Harley Pales, Rice, George Day, George Kimmel, James McDonald, Rockwell and William Nelson.

"There Was No Blood Shed." "City Council's Session Last Night Was Wholly Devoid of Trouble." This headline in The Bee seems to have indicated the unusual.

The Epworth league of the Newman Methodist church gave a musicale in the evening, over which Rev. Mr. Ware presided with this program: Piano duet, the Palmes sisters; recitation, Alonzo Hilton Davis; violinello, John Brown; recitation, Zoe Ware; cornet, G. A. Rohrbough; song with chorus, Mrs. Wickersham singing the solo part, Mrs. Rohrbough, Mrs. J. M. Gillian, Miss Zoe Ware, Messrs. Shank, Gray, straight; pianist, Miss Sylvia E. Ware.

Mrs. Mary Duffy, wife of James Duffy, 140 South Thirtieth street, died at the age of 45.

Ten Years Ago—

The second annual picnic of the Clan-nael was held at Jeffrey's Grove, Ia. S. J. Donley of Denver made the principal address. It was introduced by Tom Lee, chairman of the day.

Herman Munterfering died at his residence, 120 North Twenty-sixth street, leaving a widow, the noted pianist, and several sons.

Sig L. Kopald left for Chicago to spend two weeks with his brother. Captain Thomas Hayes left for a thirty days' vacation in New York city.

Rev. W. S. Stine of Lincoln preached at First Methodist church. E. L. Lomax, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, back from a conference at Chicago, announced that a peace agreement had been reached whereby the Vanderbilt-Harriman interests would not interfere with the railroad projects of Senator W. A. Clark.

People Talked About

Governor Folk has answered Colonel Bryan's questions, but he hopes not to be informed that he may go way back and sit down.

William Rockefeller remarks that continued agitation is hurting business. Well, if it hadn't been for the Rockefeller kind there would be no agitation.

General Powell Clayton, diplomat, statesman and traveler, is 75 today, but the unanimous opinion of his friends is that he doesn't look it. He is the same alert, cheerful man who served in the senate in the 70s.

Vice President Sherman is as persistent as he is sunny. Being denied the privilege of looking at George Washington's will on a Sunday, he has gone off and bought a photographic copy of his own, and can now study it at the days of the week.

McGill university in Montreal has recently been given by Sir William C. McDonald a tract of thirty acres of what is described as perhaps the most valuable land in the city. This tract, which is now valued at well over \$1,000,000, is intended to be used as a campus for the university to be eventually built along its side.

Having completed sixty-two years of service as nurse in one family, Miss Barbara Spangnell and three generations of the Bowers family, for whom she cared in their youth, last week celebrated her eighty-first birthday, which was also the sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of her present employer, Mr. John Bowers of Flatbush.

Mr. Fred Sutton, who founded the organization of pioneer women of Oklahoma, known as the Women of Eighty-nine, is called the "first woman of Oklahoma," as the governor's wife being willing to grant her the title. She has her idea also to erect a monument to the memory of the first mayor of Oklahoma City. She was a Kansas school teacher before she "made the run" for Oklahoma.

DES MOINES STRIKE CASE.

Court's Order a Happy Intervention in a Critical Situation.

The mandate issued by Judge DeLoeff restoring street car service in Des Moines is a matter of great interest to all municipalities, street car companies and labor unions. Under it, the company takes back all strikers, including the man whose dismissal was resisted by the men, and the strikers themselves are required to return to their places pending arbitration which shall decide whether Conductor Hyatt was dismissed in violation of the union contract, or was unjustly discriminated against. We do not presume at this time to discuss the legality of such intervention by the courts. The individual striker undoubtedly could refuse to return, for the court can impose labor on no one. This principle was fully established in New Zealand, where it was thrashed out through months of litigation. There is also a question whether or not the court mandate would be upheld by the higher courts. The organization of the union might enter into determining the question. But there is no doubt that Judge DeLoeff's order was a happy intervention in a critical situation. The men and company will have time to cool off and the public will be informed of the rights of Conductor Hyatt and whether the company acted with reason in his case.

The only way in which labor and capital can ever be brought into proper respect and consideration of each other is by the adoption of a joint agreement, or contract. Mr. John McNeil has been the greatest champion of this policy among the laboring men, and it has worked well in the greater of our industries. But he foresaw that the labor union must be responsible, and in season and out of season he has preached the good, old doctrine that when a labor union enters into an agreement or understanding with employers it must abide by that contract, even though temporarily it seems to be operating unfavorably. We believe that this sound view is gaining hold on the better element of the labor unions. On the other hand, employers must be brought face to face with the fact that they must fulfill their contract terms and deal with their men justly. Labor has advocated arbitration. It is the right thing. The court in this critical case demands it.

We are not ready to go to the New Zealand extreme of outlawing the strike and lockout, and providing courts to set wages and settle disputes. There is a higher method than this—voluntary conciliation. Certainly the courts should have some voice in emergencies where the public traffic is paralyzed and murder is in the air. Under such stress the court has interjected itself in this instance. We may hope that the act will more clearly define the obligations of capital and labor.

PASSING OF THE BILLBOARD.

Missouri Court Upholds the Right of Cities to Abolish Signs.

There should be rejoicing in these parts over the sweeping decision of the supreme court of Missouri to the effect that cities may not only regulate the size and conditions of billboards, but may even legislate them out of existence altogether. This form of advertising, says the court specifically, "may not only be regulated and controlled, but may be entirely suppressed for the public good under the police power of the state."

"Obviously the chief importance of this decision is that it brings the subject of billboards well within the police power of the municipality. It establishes the constitutionality of the regulatory ordinance which St. Louis passed some six years ago. Since the court has indicated so clearly its willingness to consider total abolition of billboards, it is probable that we shall hear further from Missouri on that matter. There are four more decisions of that sort will have the billboards on the run.

Another matter of interest in this connection is the signing of the Ormond bill by Governor Dix of New York. This authorizes anyone to remove or destroy advertisements on public highways. Anyone who places an advertisement "on any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, milestone, milestone, danger sign, danger signal, guide sign, guide post, billboard, building or other structure within the limits of a public highway is guilty of a misdemeanor."

In Massachusetts there is a similar law in force, the motorists have taken a lively interest in clearing the highways of the illegal signs. Of course the law does not touch a billboard, which is placed ten feet back on private property. The Missouri method is the only way by which that one can be reached.

Cruelty and the Jingo.

The London (Ont.) flag incident has been gratifying in one respect. It has shown that we can have a similar law in the Canadian who have adopted the United States as their home to show all necessary restraint over such an affair without troubling ourselves much about it.

HAVE YOU?

Oh, say, have you At well cafe, Where waiters spy Hold high the iraq; Have you at the Grand hotel, Where the price And the service is high; Or have you found When you were looking Where they proclaim "Strictly home cooking;" Have you discerned In travels On a first-class rail-dining car; Or on a steam-boat diner large Where the service is fish-scales free of charge; At supper par- The when you've been That made your purse Look pale and thin; Oh, say, have you Been able to wrench From menu card, Spelled out in French, Anything that tasted As good as those lumps Of brown sugar did Which you sneaked from the pantry When you were a kid —Bayoll Ne Trais.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WENTWORTH MILITARY ACADEMY

Wentworth Military Academy, located in Omaha's beautiful suburb, is celebrating its thirtieth year. The academy is a well-equipped institution, offering a comprehensive military and academic education. It is currently accepting applications for the fall term, which begins in September. For more information, contact the academy's office.

TABOR COLLEGE

Tabor College, located in Tabor, Iowa, is a well-established institution of higher learning. It offers a variety of undergraduate and graduate programs, including agriculture, education, and business. The college is known for its strong academic programs and its commitment to providing a high-quality education. For more information, contact the college's admissions office.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY

The American Conservatory, located in Chicago, Illinois, is a premier institution for the study of music. It offers a wide range of musical programs, including piano, violin, and voice. The conservatory is known for its exceptional faculty and its commitment to providing a world-class musical education. For more information, contact the conservatory's office.

HASTINGS COLLEGE

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ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE

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FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 12, 1911

The fall term of school opens on September 12, 1911. This is a great time to start your education, and many schools are offering special programs and courses. For more information, contact the schools' admissions offices.

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FRIVOLITIES FOR FRIDAY.

"Madam, have you any old clothes to give away?" "I have a suit belonging to my husband, but I fear it is too big for you." "Oh, that will be all right. You just see me out a square meal and watch me eat enough so that I can fill it."—Washington Times.

"Yes," said Miss Knox. "I saw her in that new spring suit of hers—she really behaved as if she were happy." "Well," quoth Miss Ascutt, "I think she can be no matter how happy some people can be no matter how they look."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Mrs. Max—Can't afford to let me go to the seashore. Why not? My board there wouldn't cost much more than it does here." "Mr. Max—I admit that, my love; but think of all the money I'd have to spend entertaining myself in your absence."—Boston Transcript.

"Isn't that Diogenes bustling round the corner with a lantern and a big club?" "Yes." "Still looking for the honest man?" "No, he's looking for that college professor who said the sun was losing its heat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rev. Mr. Hollers—Mistah Johnson, what for you call dat son of yob's Isaac Walton, when he was baptized George Washington?" "Mr. Johnson—Because, sah, dat racial's reputation for veracity made dat change imperative."—Christian Register.

"Prices in this country are disproportionately high for the man who has all kinds of trouble." "What is your especial grievance?" "You may send a letter for a 2-cent stamp and it may cost you \$25.00 or \$20.00 to get it back."—Washington Star.

Schools AND Colleges MORE THAN AN ORDINARY BUSINESS COLLEGE TO THE AMBITIOUS STUDENT—THE STUDENT WHO WISHES TO MAKE HIS MARK IN THE WORLD. The Mosher-Lampman College offers special inducements. We bid for young people of that character and we provide for them by giving a regular course in HIGHER ACCOUNTING to advanced bookkeeping students and a special course in COURT REPORTING to advanced shorthand students. If you've been a bookkeeper for ten or twelve years, but would like to add 40 per cent to your salary, take our HIGHER ACCOUNTING—that's the way to do it. If you are a stenographer, we care not how good an office position you have, our COURT REPORTING course will enable you to almost double your present income. If you are entering a business college for the first time, choose the MOSHER-LAMPMAN COLLEGE, where you will have a chance to get this advanced work that will mean the difference between a mediocre position, with an ordinary salary, and a high-grade position, with a "top-notch" salary. IT WILL PAY YOU Brand New College Quarters—Finest in the West. CATALOGUE FREE Mosher & Lampman 1778 AND FARNAM STS., OMAHA, NEB.

Nebraska Military Academy LINCOLN A Military Boarding School for Boys of All Ages Splendid fireproof buildings; fifty acres in campus; prepares for college or business; one teacher for every ten boys. Special instruction given to boys who don't fit in public school classes. Back work easily made up. Number of cadets limited to 100. If interested in such a school, send for catalogue telling its plan and purpose. Address