

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER... VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR... BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH.

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JULY CIRCULATION... 51,109

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 for the month of July, 1912, was 51,109.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of August, 1912. (Seal) ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Come again, Mr. Banker, as often as you will.

Well, we will try to get along a little while without congress.

Beverly will now resume its proud position in the center of the map.

Senator La Follette's pertinacity is likely to provide the public with a lot of interesting reading before the campaign is over.

While we are cleaning up things, wouldn't it be a good plan for parents to make sure the school houses are all right before school resumes.

The school board tax levy in Omaha is raised 20 per cent higher than it was last year. That's going some even in these high-cost-of-living days.

Nebraska is also to have a visit from Dr. Wilson, which, we are told, will be formal in its nature; merely to inquire after our health and leave a card, so to speak.

Don't worry about Kansas claiming to outdo Nebraska in the corn output. Just wait till the crop is harvested, and then the figures will speak for themselves.

Great Britain's newspapers are not pleased with the Panama canal plans of the United States; no more did they like a lot of other things we have done since April 19, 1775.

Two-card draws to fill flushes were never regarded as poker a fait, and the fatality that followed the experiment up in Washington is not at all to be wondered at.

German poets say they face starvation as a result of inability to compete with the "movies." Why don't they get out and compete with the German workmen who hustle for a living?

That South Dakota girl umpire, who has further distinguished herself by rescuing a drowning man, was a student at the University of Nebraska, which will account largely for her capability.

Let us hope that some real good will come from that half a million appropriated by congress for the furtherance of the good roads movement. Properly applied, it ought to mean millions to the country.

Between the illness of the German emperor and the trouble on the Asiatic frontier, the European correspondents ought to be able to fill a lot of space that congress has hitherto occupied in the public prints.

Governor Aldrich's point-blank refusal to consider "Mike" Harrington's plan for a special session of the legislature would indicate that the governor does not set so much store on "Mike's" support as "Mike" does.

Debs' acceptance of the socialist presidential nomination took the form of a request for leave to print. If Mr. Debs delivers all his campaign speeches that way, he may become more popular with his audiences than ever.

What chance has a Utah boomer to interest a Nebraska farmer whose apple orchard is returning him more than 1,000 bushels to the acre? And why should a Nebraska farmer go anywhere else under the shining sun to raise an apple crop?

One must think awhile before being fully able to appreciate the moral susceptibilities of the man who shot a dancer to compel him to desist from the "bear-cat." Such delicate distinctions between right and wrong are not easily discernible.

A Polite Invitation.

Candidates for presidential electors in Nebraska nominated as republicans, who have subsequently attached themselves to the fortunes of the bull moose candidate, are politely invited to vacate the pew which they are wrongfully occupying. The resolution adopted by the state committee is plain spoken and to the point when it declares:

Whereas, The eight presidential electors nominated at the republican primaries in April are under legal and moral obligations to support the republican standard bearer, William H. Taft for president, and James S. Sherman for vice-president; and

Whereas, Six of these nominees for electors on the republican ticket have publicly announced that they do not intend, if elected, to cast their ballots for Taft and Sherman, but intend to cast their ballots for the nominees for president and vice president of some other party; and

Whereas, These six candidates have thereby ceased to affiliate with the republican party and at the same time have abandoned and forfeited their membership in the republican party and places on the ticket; be it

Resolved, That all such persons nominated for elector in the April primary who no longer recognize their obligation to vote for the nominee of the party, are morally and in honor bound to file their resignations from the ticket with the secretary of state at once, and they are hereby invited and requested to do so.

If the bull moose electors do not voluntarily get off the republican ticket, it will be because they hope by garbing themselves in stolen livery to get votes which do not belong to them, and which they could not get in their true colors.

The Canal and the World.

President Taft's action on the Panama canal matter, with his suggestion to the senate that the bill in no wise transcends the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, will be generally commended, however much the British press may inveigh against it. The measure complained of by the British is that the American coastwise vessels will go through the locks free. Nothing is urged other than this on which to charge discrimination or favoritism. It is not anywhere charged that the shipping of any other nation may not use the canal on equal terms. France, Germany, and all others, stand in exactly the same light.

Just why the United States government should not give preference to its own citizens, engaged in a trade that in effect is interstate, is not clear. The remission of canal tolls on coastwise cargoes, which means cargoes from Atlantic ports to Pacific ports, and the reverse, would be the same as taking a tax off of our transcontinental traffic. Free canal tolls for coastwise trade may mean lower overland freight rates, and just why Great Britain should object is not apparent.

The canal's usefulness to the world will not be impaired by the people of the country which paid for it getting some advantage for themselves out of it.

The Ticket Office Question.

The joint ticket office question is by no means definitely settled among railroad people themselves, although they have apparently decided to try it out experimentally in Kansas City.

From the railroad standpoint the argument in favor of a single city ticket office for all lines is the possibility of saving a lot of money now spent for rent, equipment, agents and office help. One organization in one central location can, if properly manned, sell all the tickets now sold in half a dozen side-by-side or across-the-street offices, but it is admitted that the money saving may be more than offset by lost efficiency. There is no question but that such business, even in railroad traveling, is manufactured by the spur of competition putting enthusiasm into the agent pulling hard for his road rather than let the prospective tourist content himself with a little side trip into some other line's territory.

The living example of the joint ticket office is found in the railroad stations, and it is as a rule not an example to which anyone points with pride. It is bustle, hurry and move on, with small civility and no individual attention. No one buys a ticket at the station unless compelled to do so for lack of time or opportunity to go to the city office. If the object were merely the money saving the railroads could abolish their uptown offices altogether, and do their ticket selling only at the stations. If it is service accommodation for the traveling public, it is doubtful if the proposed joint office will guaranty the desired results.

After visiting the Hastings asylum and the Beatrice school for feeble minded children, the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections reports them in excellent condition. We hope so, but still we would not expect any different report from that source.

That wonderful solution of the trust problem invented by our own democratic United States senator in the form of a graduated internal revenue tax on product seems to have lapsed into innocuous desuetude.

The editor of the Lincoln Journal presents his readers with an article headed, "Why We Gamble." We refuse to believe it.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES AUGUST 28.

Thirty Years Ago—The Leadville Blues got the small end of a score of 9 to 8 in its game with the Council Bluffs club at the Union Pacific base ball park. Mack and Strook were the Council Bluffs batteries and Traffley umpired.

The foundation of the warehouses at the southeast corner of Ninth and Jones is being put in.

Messrs. James T. Wilson, Edward Tuttle, Albert E. Ahlquist, all in the employ of the well known firm of Milton Rogers & Son, completed the work of putting on the corrugated siding of Clark Woodman's new lined oil warehouse, and Mr. Woodman was so pleased with their work that he gave them an order on Frederick, the hatter, for a fine hat each.

Dick Donnelly has returned from Des Moines and in a few days will assume charge of Sam Dally's bar.

Major Wheeler of Plattsmouth is here to take charge of the office of the State Board of Agriculture, to be opened in the new Paxton hotel in a day or two.

Miss Ella M. Brande of Chambersburg, Pa., has been engaged as assistant teacher in the advanced department of St. Barnabas school.

John Bell, the Tenth street druggist, is laid up with an attack of rheumatism.

Miss Emma Whitmore is back from the east after an absence of two months.

John R. Wilson, proprietor of the Chicago Evening Journal, is the guest of Mr. Ed Peck.

Twenty Years Ago—

Len Root returned from a pleasant sojourn at Manitou and other Colorado points.

Mrs. P. C. Himebaugh and Miss Grace Himebaugh returned from an outing at Spirit Lake, Ia.

James G. Casley and Miss Lulu F. Winants, both of Omaha, were married in Oakland, Neb.

Mayor Bemis was urging that the city be subjected to a thorough cleansing and placed in a safe sanitary condition and the Board of Health set a meeting to take action upon the mayor's demand.

Mrs. B. Stillway and daughter, Florence, returned from an extended stay in the east.

General R. M. Nelson of Selma, Ala., president of the American Bankers' association, was in the city enroute to San Francisco to attend the Bankers' National convention. He and his party visited The Bee while here and also the New York Life building.

Ten Years Ago—

The Board of Park Commissioners instructed Commissioner Evans to go to Galena, Ill., and look over two cow buffaloes offered for sale at \$350 each. Omaha wanted them for Riverview park.

Emil Brandels tells of becoming acquainted on board ship with Dr. and Mrs. Charles Fair, the Americans who were killed in an auto accident near Paris.

The Jetter Brewing company has placed orders with Architect J. P. Guth for plans for the construction of a number of new buildings made necessary by expanding business.

J. L. Brandels & Sons were busy perfecting arrangements for the opening of a savings and commercial bank in their store on September 6. They had incorporated in the sum of \$100,000 for that purpose.

James Martin sitting beside M. Robinson, the driver, was dumped upon the ground when a mail wagon capsized at Sixteenth and Webster streets and severely injured.

The musical festival at the Auditorium drew another audience of 2,000. Arthur M. Burton, the soloist, was the chief feature of the evening.

People Talked About

Down Pittsburgh way, where the regenerated William Flinn boasts the moral uplift, great curiosity prevails as to why the Standard Oil "posy did not shoot friskness."

A Philadelphia policeman, particularly expert with a gun, fell down ignominiously in attempting to shoot a fly on the back of his neck. The cop went to the hospital, but the fly escaped.

Fashion oracles have decided that women must wear long skirts again. This will bring much joy to storekeepers whose sidewalk cleaning departments have been overworked for a year or two.

A real live elephant breaking away from its keeper in Chicago, forced several citizens to climb telegraph poles and in other ways created as much consternation as a picture of an elephant in a bull moose walkery concert.

Peter G. Walker, 64 years old, of Harrison, N. J., died there recently. He was the father of twenty-five children, sixteen of whom are living, and resided in Harrison since arriving in this country from Scotland twenty-five years ago.

The value of the estate of the noted promoter and sport, John W. Gates, has been placed at \$18,000,000 by court appraisers in New York. The shrinkage in popular estimates is fully one-half, but what remains gives the inheritance tax a reasonable boost.

Miss Bertha S. Keith of Lakeville, Mass., in a recent examination for a clerkship in the Lowell postoffice, ranked first of 119 applicants. In June she took the examination to teach in the city of Lowell, and again her name is first on the list of 100 competitors.

There are no permanent checkmates in the game of matrimony for William W. Joseph, 73 years old, of Indianapolis, and neither is he afraid of that old "December and May" headline in the newspapers, for he has just taken as his sixth wife Mrs. Julia McGlow, aged 24, a little less than one-third his age.

Sammy Scheps, the latest addition to the jail aristocracy of New York, is the Beau Brummel of the bunch. Besides giving strict attention to those social amenities which distinguish his profession, Mr. Scheps has requisitioned essential toilet accessories, such as silk sock, lavender water, talcum powder, a nifty slumber robe and an Inlaid poker table. Mr. Scheps expects to make a long visit.

The Paris Temps laughs merrily in French print in describing for uninitiated readers the official bull moose salute designed for use in public and private meetings in bullmoose. These are the motions: Stretch out the neck. Roll the eyes. Open your hands. Put your thumbs in your mouth and, that done, waggle your hands up and down, while with the left foot you paw the ground furiously. Perfection in giving the salute insures a seat among the elect.

A RISING AMERICAN CITY

The Growth of Omaha Detailed in the London Times.

A copy of the London Times of August 12, forwarded by W. J. Burgess of The Bee, contains a singularly clear and concise review of the growth of Omaha, written by the New York correspondent of the great British newspaper. The various factors in the city's growth—geographical location, industries, stock and grain markets, agricultural resources, jobbing trade, transportation and banking—are simply and forcefully set out in statistics and effectively grouped in a moving picture of "A Rising American City."

The article follows: A great deal has been written about the rapid growth within the last few years of trade and industry in the United States, as a whole or as regards particular lines. Coincident with that expansion there has been, of course, an equally noteworthy growth of municipalities themselves where such activity has centered. And yet, with the exception of periodical census returns and literature which various civic organizations occasionally publish, the remarkable development of our leading cities, especially some of those in the west, has received relatively less attention. To foreign interests, therefore, which are perhaps more familiar with the general progress of America than with the upbuilding of particular localities, some details as to the latter may be of interest and value. This article deals with the city of Omaha, Neb., which, though comparatively young, has already attained high rank in the commercial world.

Geographical Location.

The city's geographical position, if nothing else, explains in a large measure why it has reached its present commanding position, and would also seem to insure for it a permanent future.

Situated in the very heart of the corn and wheat belts of the United States and surrounded by millions of acres of most fertile lands, with railroads affording facilities for easy ingress and egress, with an exceptionally healthful climate, in short, with all those things which go to make a good business and residential city, this great town of Nebraska and of the Missouri valley has enjoyed a very rapid development and promises to become one of the greatest cities in the United States.

Omaha is situated near the geographical center of this country and not very far from the center of population, some 200 miles away. With the latter center slowly but surely making its way westward, it will be but comparatively few years, doubtless, until the city will be in the heart of the population of the United States. It is today a city of intense commercial activity and beautiful homes, with all the conveniences that go to make life there comfortable. The city is situated on the Missouri river, midway between the Kansas and South Dakota lines. It has an area of 24.5 square miles and a population, according to the 1910 census, of 124,066, which makes it rank thirty-ninth among the cities of the United States.

Resources and Population.

Omaha is the natural financial and commercial center of a large territory, including the states of Nebraska and Iowa, which alone have 34,722 farms, with a total acreage of 84,732,160, which, according to the United States census of 1910, were valued at \$5,235,679,191, the total of all the farm lands in the United States being valued, according to the same census, at \$49,901,449,990.

Conservative estimates place the city's population in 1912 at 151,312. Though not large in this sense, Omaha is the third largest live stock and packing center, the fifth primary grain market, the largest range market for feeder sheep and the largest creamery butter producing center in the world. It has also the largest bank clearance per capita of any city in the United States, with the exception of Chicago and New York. It can boast the largest refinery of fine ores in the world, its annual output being \$30,000,000, while as a manufacturing center it takes rank with the leaders, being sixteenth in this respect.

Banking Business.

Nothing more accurately reflects a city's business activity and prosperity than its bank clearance. Though thirty-ninth in population, Omaha is fifteenth in total bank clearance in the United States. The total of its ten banks in 1911 was \$75,107,853, or an amount per capita of \$6.02. The large bank clearances can be traced directly to its industries, notably its live stock, packing and grain interests, and its manufacturing and jobbing trades. The annual deposits of Omaha's banks vary from \$20,000,000 to \$70,000,000, of which practically two-fifths are sent there for safe keeping. On virtually \$40,000,000 of deposits the city does an annual business of nearly \$1,000,000,000. This business is handled, of course, by banks which are all members of the Clearing House association. The city's bank clearances have increased 108 per cent in the last ten years, with a high-water mark of \$332,971,007 for the year 1910. Credit is reflected upon the methods of Nebraska bankers by the fact that of the 127 bank failures reported in the United States in 1911 not one was charged to Nebraska.

Omaha is a reserve city under the national banking law, which requires that national banks in reserve cities must keep a cash reserve equal to 25 per cent of their deposits; one-half of this, however, may be kept on deposit in the banks of the three central reserve cities, New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Taxable Property.

It may be of interest to note the following valuation of taxable property in Omaha for city and school purposes during recent years:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Real Estate, Personal, Total. Data for years 1910, 1911, 1912.

Omaha is situated in an agricultural state and its greatest activity centers in those things which come direct from the soil. In the dairying and butter business the annual output of its creameries reaches 30,000,000 pounds, which worked out on a basis of 30 cents per pound, gives a total value of \$9,000,000.

Packing Industries.

In its live stock and packing industries Omaha during 1911 was third, ranking only behind Chicago and Kansas City; for the first six months of the current year it has outstripped Kansas City. In 1911, \$538,377 head of stock of various kinds were shipped into the Omaha market, and of this 427,333 were converted into meats and shipped to all parts of the United

States. Last year the packing houses of Omaha turned out products to the value of \$125,350,000; practically two-thirds of this enormous amount was paid in cash to the shippers in Omaha's territory, and less than 5 per cent was sold back as meat of the globe. As a live stock market, the city draws from twenty states and territories, but shipments from Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and South Dakota dominate, and Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and even Pennsylvania contribute their consignments. To handle the business of the packing industry more than 10,000 people are employed, the annual pay roll being \$7,000,000. No less than 40,000 residents of Omaha and South Omaha are directly dependent on this great industry. The investment represented in the combined live stock and packing industry is given as \$25,000,000. Realizing the vantage that Omaha offers in this industry, the Cudahys, Armours, Swifts, and the Omaha company have established immense plants there, and are constantly feeding their smaller plants from the Omaha market.

South Omaha is the largest range horse market in the world and occupies the same position with respect to range sheep. The packing houses demand does not of itself make a market, as many thousands of cattle and sheep are shipped to market which are wholly unfit for slaughter, and must be kept until they are ready for use as meat. Surrounded by rich agricultural territory, Omaha affords ready fields for the further conditioning of this stock, and it is because of this fact that the city has grown to be the largest feeder market in the world.

Railroad Facilities.

It has ten trunk lines of railroads centered in the city; three on the west and seven on the east. Eight thousand miles of railroad are operated in Nebraska and 12,000 in Iowa, with Omaha as the focus. Practically all the freight, passenger, mail and express service of these 20,000 miles is organized with respect to the interchange movement that passes through Omaha. It necessarily follows that as population in this region increases and as facilities for the transportation of products of the soil and output of the factories extend, the city must grow and develop greater opportunities, greater population and greater wealth.

Growth as a Grain Market.

Owing to the large outputs of corn and wheat which are cleared through that center, the city, as mentioned, ranks as the fifth primary grain market in the world. In 1911 45,250,000 bushels of corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley were shipped into Omaha. Its record for the various kinds of grain was third in corn, fifth in oats, fifth in barley and sixth in wheat. Corn receipts were more than 15,000,000 bushels; wheat, 12,124,500 bushels; oats, 9,053,000; and barley, 4,223,000 bushels.

Public and Private Institutions.

But Omaha is not merely a business city. It can boast of its public and parochial schools, its churches, its parks and boulevards, its public and private institutions of all kinds, its civic improvements and its good citizenship in general. It is a city of beautiful homes. There are no blots in the shape of slums. The homes of the workmen, clerks, artisans and small tradesmen are neat and modern. The city has no so-called tenements. It has a small proportion of flats, and the large area of the town makes possible spacious lawns for the greater majority of houses. This is one of the reasons why Omaha is third lowest among the cities of the United States in mortality. The city has a commission form of government, being one of the four cities of the United States with a population of more than 100,000 with this form of government. Its public utilities—all privately owned, save its extensive waterworks system, the value of which is conservatively estimated at \$7,000,000—gas plant, electric light plant, street railway plant and telegraph and telephone companies are modern in every respect.

NEW NAME FOR THE EGO.

Amazing Spectacle of a Victim of Ostrichloids. Washington Herald.

Mr. Roosevelt, at one fell swoop of his terrible jaw, has effaced President Taft from the political map. He does not regard Mr. Taft as being in the race.

It is said of the ostrich that he buries his head in the sand in the vain belief that because he cannot see anything, nobody can see him. Mr. Roosevelt is afflicted with ostrichloids. He seems to think that by closing his eyes when looking in the president's direction he has rendered Mr. Taft invisible to all the rest of the world.

Mr. Roosevelt is welcome to all the comfort which he can obtain from eyes blinded by jealousy, prejudice, and disappointed ambition.

There Were Others.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There were republican bolts in 1872 and 1880. By a coincidence, the republicans won in 1872 by an electoral vote of 228 to 95, and in 1880 by 271 to 187.

Political Fama.

St. Louis Republic. The colonial surety has introduced some remarkable fauna into American politics. This year he himself is the bull moose and Penrose the cuttlefish. And eight years ago Archbold was the piker.

Statesmanably and Stunty.

Chicago Record-Herald. Several representatives kept the lower house of congress in god humor by songs and "vaudeville stunts" during the closing hours. Our national sense of humor causes European critics to wonder and men capable of buffoon to be elected to high offices.

Relatged Activity.

Burlington Dispatch. The rush of the railroads to provide for a car shortage already in sight by placing car orders that cannot be filled till next year, again evokes reflections on the deplorable conditions that might prevail if railroad men would look ahead far enough to provide repairs and new material when other business is slack.

EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS.

New York World: "Hello!" said the Department of Justice. "Is this the telephone truet?"

Baltimore American: British justice has often been praised for its promptness and tenacity, but the latter quality is sometimes overdone as in the case of Kid McCoy, kept in an English prison on a flimsy charge which would hardly have been entertained overnight in an American court. But British procedure seems at times unable to get away from its own clumsiness.

Houston Post: Seriously it is a time for the average politician to take a tumble to himself. We can contemplate with satisfaction the cautious activity of real statesmen because that is necessary for the cause of human progress, but the little-brained, big-mouthed bawlers who shout calamity from the beginning of the year to the end constitute a downright nuisance.

Springfield Republican: Why does fruit growing in the United States so conspicuously fall to keep pace with the demand? In ten years the crop of orchard fruits has increased but 2 per cent, while apples have actually fallen from 175,000,000 to 150,000,000 barrels a year. Small fruit declined between 1890 and 1900 by 40,000,000, while the value of the crop increased by \$5,000,000. Meanwhile the hygienic importance of eating plenty of acid fruit is being impressed upon the public and here is a by no means insignificant item in the increased cost of living. Are we in time to depend mainly on the tropics for our fruit supply?

Short Run of Prosperity. Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Treasury department sends out the warning that a gang of desperate criminals is flooding the market with counterfeit pennies. Here's a good way to catch them. Let 'em alone till they file a petition in bankruptcy; it won't be long.

An Irritating Doubter. Indianapolis News. The secretary of agriculture may be correct in his theory that this year's bumper corn crop will lower the price of beef, but even so it is extremely doubtful if the reduced rates will ever get as far along as the ultimate consumer.

GRINS AND GROANS.

"How did it happen that Jopps did not keep the good position he had?" "On one important occasion he lost his head." "How did that happen?" "It was cut off."—Baltimore American.

"This is the third time you have been here for food," said the woman at the kitchen door, to the tramp. "Are you always out of work?" "Yes'm," replied the itinerant. "I guess I was born under a lucky star."—Yonkers statesman.

"May I claim your attention a moment, sir? I am representing a 'Back to the Land' movement, and—" "Nothing doing; I'm already a convert. I always keep my back to the land. Good morning."—Chicago Tribune.

"Most of our real sorrows are our own fault," said the man of severe ideals. "On one important occasion he lost his head." "How did that happen?" "It was cut off."—Baltimore American.

DOWNWARD SLOPE OF YEAR.

Augustus Treadwell. Treading the downward slope of the year, With the waning days of August here, Watching the gleam of the ripening wheat, Like glistening gold in the summer heat, The waving corn and the laden trees Of orchards, swaying in playful breeze.

The melons are ripening on the vine, The pumpkins in yellow beauty shine, The peach and the plum, the luscious pear, Maturing fast in the sun-kissed air, Skirting the wildwood the wild grapes grow, The berries a wealth of sweetness show.

Meadows are fragrant with new-mown hay, The cricket heard at close of the day, The katydid's voice a seeming sigh, That end of the summertime is nigh; But clouds still float in billows of gold, Give birth to shadows o'er grain fields rolled.

Treading the downward slope of the year, Days of the autumn will soon be here, Forests will change their mantles of green, For brown and purple and golden sheen, The voice of November shrill and clear, A warning give of the dying year.

What have the months of the passing year Brought to our hearts, have they brought Or having lacked in effort have we Yielded to gloom and despondency? Treading the downward slope of the year We'll win out yet if we'll cast our fear.

Nebraska State Fair LINCOLN September 2-6, 1912 The Irwin Brothers' World Renowned Cheyenne Wild West Show Before the Grand Stand Afternoon and Evening Daily WITH ALL THE COWBOYS, GIRLS FROM THE PLAINS, TRIBE OF SIOUX INDIANS, OUTLAW HORSES, WILD CATTLE, ETC. Just the Same as at Cheyenne. Three harness races, two running and two miles of the 10-mile Relay race each day. Four concerts by Liberati's Concert Band and Grand Opera Company daily. Two monoplane flights daily, Wortham & Allen Shows, etc., etc.

Burlington Route STATE FAIR TRAIN SERVICE SEPTEMBER 2-7, 1912 REGULAR TRAINS—From Omaha daily at 8:20 A. M.—9:15 A. M.—1:20 P. M.—4:10 P. M. 7:25 P. M.—11:35 P. M. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL TRAINS TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY—From Omaha at 7:45 A. M. This train will stop only at Ashland and arrive Fair Grounds at 9:10 A. M., Lincoln, 9:20 A. M. "OMAHA DAY" SPECIAL, WEDNESDAY—From Omaha, 9:45 A. M.; this train will stop only at Ashland and arrive Fair Grounds at 11:10 A. M., Lincoln, 11:20 A. M. "SOUTH OMAHA DAY" SPECIAL, FRIDAY—From Omaha at 8:00 A. M., from South Omaha, 8:15 A. M.; will arrive at Fair Grounds at 9:25 A. M., Lincoln, 9:35 A. M., making no intermediate stops. REGULAR TRAINS—From Lincoln daily at 5:30 A. M.—7:15 A. M.—10:45 A. M.—2:10 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—6:00 P. M. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL TRAIN TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY—From Lincoln at 7:00 P. M. for Omaha. WEDNESDAY, "OMAHA DAY" RETURN SPECIAL—From Lincoln at 5:00 P. M. This train will make no intermediate stops. FRIDAY, "SOUTH OMAHA DAY" RETURN SPECIAL—From Lincoln at 9:45 P. M. This train will stop only at South Omaha and Omaha. Round Trip Tickets at City Ticket Office and Burlington Station.

DRS. MACH & MACH THE DENTISTS Successors to Bailey & Mach