

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Still, it must be admitted that Chicago put up a great show for the money.

The steering committees did their best, but could not deliver the goods.

Follow the flag on Flag day. Whither it leads there safety and honor lies.

Colonel Bryan regrets that Colonel Roosevelt deserted a band of loyal followers. Colonel Bryan always led his to defeat.

Events justified the prophecy that the delegates could not be stamped. They knew what they wanted and how to get it.

Critics of the flag and what it stands for doubtless derive courage from the fact that accommodations at asylums are limited.

A lot of democrats get small consolation out of the way the Chicago convention wound up. They'll have even less as the days go on.

Match Justice Hughes' expressions against those of any responsible man in public life, and see if they lack in warmth or definiteness.

After all, the custom of burning church mortgages is peculiarly appropriate. A thing which keeps a house warm deserves a hot finish.

Kicking on Chicago's convention prices is a waste of energy. A spirit of thankfulness in being permitted to take home their clothes more befits delegates and visitors.

Peace and neutrality are impressive figures of speech, but they stand a slim chance of commanding respect during a presidential campaign. Now for St. Louis and the ratification.

No good reason now exists why all the progressives should not come back into the republican party, when even the colonel finds the way open and the prospects pleasing. It's a good season for getting together.

The exalted righteousness of the progressive convention fell short of the expectations of the dry belt. This was unavoidable, however. Even a super-man could not land a dry plank in a Chicago deluge.

The president is using his own trusty typewriter in preparing the St. Louis platform, not even taking chances on his cabinet, let alone a former member. His experience with the Baltimore platform has well taught him what to leave out.

Considering the invaluable favors bestowed by the administration on the Carranza government, its inaction in the presence of anti-American demonstration smacks of base ingratitude. With the stage all set for renomination, and thrills of party approval ready to be touched off, the rising ill-temper of the Mexicans is not only annoying, but peculiarly reprehensible.

After a painful stretch of lean months, express companies are marching with old-time vigor to the favorite melon patch. During the tight months ending with February, net profits of \$6,691,000 poured into the companies' treasuries. In the light of these figures the application for a raise of rates in Nebraska must be classed as a contribution to the gaiety of the season.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

The marriage of Richard Downey and Miss McNamara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNamara, occurred at the church of the Holy Family at the corner of Eighteenth and Izard streets, Rev. R. A. Shaffel officiating. The full choir of the church was present, consisting of Messdames McShane, Bethge, Creighton, Burkhard and Messrs. Frand, Harry Burkley and John Hamner.

The groom was attended by Jeremiah McElhenny and the bride by Miss Ella Kennedy.

Dr. G. M. Crowell, one of the most promising of our young physicians, was married to Miss Lillian Elvins of Hammerton, N. J.

Inspectors Spangler and Brown of the postal department have gone to Blair to investigate the circumstances of the postoffice robbery.

Samuel R. Johnson has sold Block A in Reservoir addition to Omaha for \$24,000. The transfer has been made to Norman Kuhn as trustee. The following gentlemen are also interested in the deal: John H. Harbut, James A. Beverly, John H. Dumont, Allan Whitney, Charles D. Woodworth, Isaac Groschell, C. B. Sherman and W. O. Bridges.

The Hotel and Real Estate Record is now under the management of Frank Sweeney and John Oliver.

Hughes Breaks His Silence.

Justice Hughes' telegram to the Chicago republican convention, accepting the nomination for president, is sufficient answer to those who have called into question his position on the most vital of the questions today before the people, that of Americanism. His words are temperate, but of such earnestness as will carry conviction that here is an American whose purpose will not be misunderstood. His criticism of the course of the administration in its foreign policy is not that of a partisan, but of a citizen who keenly feels the humiliation that has come to Americans by reason of the weakness of the president and his cabinet. The charge that politics was put before patriotism, that party interest had the first call over public interest, and that meddling has ended in muddling will sum up democratic accomplishment in the State department. In this Mr. Bryan must share with Mr. Wilson, his resignation not serving to fully exculpate him as a principal.

To the re-establishment of American prestige at home and abroad, peace with honor, and the dignity of a great nation upheld, the republican party is devoted, and its nominee for the presidency has declared himself so unreservedly and unequivocally in harmony with this purpose of the party that his stand is not again likely to be brought into question. Mr. Hughes will doubtless discuss other issues as the campaign progresses, but the world knows now where he stands as an American.

Price Maintenance Bills.

The merry war raging between manufacturing interests and leagued retailers on the question of price maintenance legislation by congress enters a new and interesting stage. Two years of aggressive agitation and national-wide propaganda under the auspices of the American Fair Trade league served to center attention on the proposed legislation known as the Stephens bill. Under its provisions manufacturers of trademarked or special brand articles may dictate the price at which such goods shall be sold at retail. In trade circles, where price maintenance holds favor, the principle of the bill secured endorsement and support. Some retailers regarded the bill as a jughandic affair. It gave manufacturers great power over retailers, obligating them to obey price orders regardless of local conditions or needs. Active opposition manifested itself through the National Retail Dry Goods association, which vigorously assailed the open and concealed objects of the measure.

At this stage of the vocal battle Senator Borah presented a measure designed to protect manufacturer and retailer and give the forgotten consumer a fighting chance for his money. It legalizes price maintenance under specified conditions, provides for federal license and introduces federal price regulation in these words:

The Federal Trade commission may, on its own initiative, or shall upon a petition in writing by a citizen filed with such commission, fix and establish a fair and reasonable price at which any article coming under the terms of this act shall be sold, and shall for that purpose have access to all records, books, papers, accounts, secret processes and formulas of the proprietor, manufacturer or producer of such article which said commission shall deem necessary in order to enable it to fix and establish such price: that a price once fixed and established shall not be raised or increased so to do that anyone increasing the price over that fixed by the commission shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not less than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

The sweeping character of the powers proposed to be vested in the trade commission must seriously embarrass manufacturers and chill enthusiasm for the original Stephens bill. Objecting retailers, on the other hand, appear more than satisfied with the outcome of their strategy and the insinuating come-back of the Borah "joker."

Ending the Coroner.

Judge Day of the Douglas county district court has held that the law abolishing the office of coroner with the end of the term of the present incumbent is a good one, constitutional and valid. This decision will be approved by all save the coroner himself, who brought the suit in hope of overturning the law and perpetuating himself in an office that has been found to be useless. In ancient times the coroner, perhaps, was a necessary adjunct of government and necessary to the proper administration of the law. Development of the machinery of government, and especially of the law, has reached a point where the office is no longer of service, and may even become a hindrance in the solving of questions that come within its scope. The county attorney and the sheriff are the officers who properly should perform the functions now allotted to the coroner, and after the first of January next they will. This is one more step, in the direction of more efficient government.

Carranza Blustering Again.

Mexican matters have been slightly neglected by the public for several days, because of more important business elsewhere, but the trouble across the Rio Grande is likely to be given some serious attention almost any time now. The Carranzistas are supporting their demand for the withdrawal of American troops in true bandit fashion. While guilty of no overt act, and friendly enough on the surface, the de facto government is at least cognizant of if not actually an accessory to anti-American agitation that if left unchecked may prove serious. President Wilson is understood to have tentatively suggested mediation, although this has not officially been promulgated. Carranza has met the suggestion with his customary bluster, and with no sign of willingness to assist in bringing the affairs of Mexico to a settlement. Mr. Wilson should advise his friend that he would better not push his people too far in their renewed offenses against Americans. Mediation would be a great deal better for all hands than intervention.

Telephone wire tapping by the police of New York appears to have been more extended than the public suspected. The Allied Printing Trades' council formally charge the police, with listening in on its headquarters wire and giving the information so obtained to unfriendly employers. While a local court sustained the practice as a proper exercise of police power for the "prevention and detection of crime," it is already apparent that the power must be rigidly restricted lest it grow into a gross invasion of public and private rights.

The southern delegate will continue a factor in republican conventions, but the day of his power is gone. Henceforth the states which provide republican strength will dominate party councils.

The Bullmoosers in Action

Here are the observations of a Nebraska boy after a visit to the progressive national convention: The progressives opened their session with a series of roars and adjourned because George W. Perkins wanted them to and the delegates were beginning to get hungry. During most of the session there were several speakers trying to lead the party at the same time, and Chairman Robins had a hard time to maintain any semblance of order. Massachusetts delegates started the party with "It won't stop raining till we nominate Teddy," which struck a popular chord with the rain-soaked crowd. New York struck the keynote of the sentiment with a banner proclaimed, "New York Wants Roosevelt and Wants Him Right Away." This proved to be the sentiment which Chairman Robins, Perkins, Garfield, and the more conservative leaders had trouble in holding in check all the afternoon.

"We Won't Take Hughes" was the burden of the shout set up by the Illinois delegation and echoed by most of the rest of the house. The paid performers in the gallery had poor luck with their songs even when aided by good sized megaphones and the band for the convention had plenty of music of its own. The Georgia delegation got a hearing on a song in which "his mother's home" rhymed with "him alone" (probably they wrote the song with "his" and "him" capitalized).

The certification of committee reports on credentials, and permanent organization went through without a hitch, but when James R. Garfield introduced the conference resolution the trouble began, and continued in increasing volume until McLaughlin of Michigan advised the convention to let the republican party to "go to hell and do it now," and thereby earned a rebuke from the chair for unparliamentary language.

Contrasting with the banner proclaiming "We Don't Want Any More Judges or Professors," Albert Bushnell Hart, the noted historian, doubted that there could be any harmony and stated that he and the Massachusetts delegation were from Missouri as well as from Massachusetts.

When the resolution finally passed after about two hours of frantic debate the committee on resolutions was ready to report. The platform as drafted received general approval, but a fight on the suffrage plank developed under the leadership of Henry J. Allen. It was ruled out as out of order, but forecasted trouble for the final adoption on the morrow.

Mr. Perkins was greeted with a sea of waving flags, but his speech aroused little enthusiasm and not until Chairman Robins advocated adjournment was there an enthusiastic response.

Then came the amusing part of the performance. Although the convention had adjourned, it reconsidered the motion, and passed the resolution empowering the chair to appoint a conference committee, when the news came of favorable action by the republican convention on a conference resolution.

The night session was noisy but good natured, and the hope was generally expressed that the conference would result in harmony, though many of the delegates still expect to nominate Roosevelt.

Raymond Robins was the dominant factor of the second session of the progressive convention. His personality dominated the turbulent passions of the delegates. He dominated both George W. Perkins and Victor Murdock, who led opposing factions. He was able to turn the tide toward possible compromise and away from the headlong nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, not by his ability as an orator and keynoter, nor by his power as a parliamentarian, but because he refused to cut off debate, and because he said "I want to do what is right."

The Auditorium held a crowd very different from that in the Coliseum. It had a bigger proportion of red heads. There were more men with sandy whiskers and with hoarse throats. It was a volatile crowd, prone to follow the leader, whoever he might be. The same hands waved flags; the same voices that shouted approval when Garfield and Pinchot presented the conference resolution also applauded. Murdock when he opposed the resolution and cheered McLaughlin when he advised the convention to "let the republicans to go to hell and do it now." Oratory and epigrams were at a premium. The delegates wanted to believe what they heard, and opinion swayed back and forth. Raymond Robins put his motions at the psychological moments and carried the convention with him because they believed he was doing what was right.

An old-time political observer remarked, "They are like the 'pops' only more so." There are more so. The progressive convention is more like a camp meeting than a deliberative body. They are worshippers of their "Teddy," and they follow him with blind devotion. It required the leadership of Raymond Robins to even temporarily divert them from their headlong rush to a nomination irrespective of platform, procedure, or policy. The question is can and will Robins continue to hold down the lid and give the conference report a chance.

Twice Told Tales

His American Name. A somewhat unattractive little son of Italy, 12 years old, came to his teacher in the public school and asked if he could not have his name changed. "Why do you want to change your name?" the teacher asked. "I want to be an American. I live in America now." "What American name would you like to have?" "I have it here," he said, handing the teacher a dirty scrap of paper on which was written "Patrick Dennis McCarty."—Chicago News.

No Precaution Neglected. The little son of a clergyman recently appeared at breakfast with distinct evidences of a hastily made toilet. "Why, Edmund," his mother remonstrated, "I believe you forgot to brush your hair!" "I was in such a hurry to get to school," he explained. "I hope you didn't forget to say your prayers," she asked anxiously. "No, siree!" he said, the emphatic assurance; "that's one thing I never forget. Safety first!"—Harper's Magazine.

People and Events

The auto killing record of Philadelphia, nearing 400 in five months, caused the issuance of orders to the police to arrest all violators of speed and traffic regulations. Officers are forbidden to accept excuses and are required to march offenders to the nearest station. Thirty-one years ago Julia R. Sneden of New York inherited \$300,000. The pile was too much for her mind and she retired involuntarily to an asylum. A faithful trustee managed the fortune so well that it now amounts to \$800,000. The trustee drew a salary of \$4,000 a year and earned it. The New York woman who is suing a five times millionaire for breach of promise, fixing her damages at \$1,000,000, claims she lost out on another wealthy man because she thought the first one the better catch and stayed by him until shaken. Evidently the fair plaintiff neglected to give philosophical thought to Mrs. Beck's celebrated list of "dons."



Justice Baldwin Enters Disclaimer.

Omaha, June 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: My attention has been called to the article in The Bee of June 9, in which Attorney McGuire for the Welfare Board is quoted as saying: "The justice courts of this city are a disgrace to our city." As I am one of the justices of the peace of this city, I beg the space in your esteemed paper to make a brief reply to his charge, insofar as it may be construed as applying to my court. I have too much respect for myself to be accused of being "a blot upon our civilization." If Mr. McGuire is a gentleman worthy of the position which he holds, I shall expect him to qualify his statements or show wherein I have ever conducted my court so as to be "a blot upon our civilization."

Mr. McGuire has never been in my court but one time, and at that time he expressed himself as well pleased with my judgment. He is a man who knows nothing of the business transactions in my court, neither does he know my method of conducting business. Those who come before me recognize the fact that they are in a court room, and that the judge is there to administer justice. It is a well known fact that I am opposed to the accumulation of costs for either rich or poor to pay. In fact, I have often returned their best efforts when the date of purchase up to the 31st of January, 1916, covering a period of about eight months, endeavoring to collect the balance.

Kelley's Side of the Case.

Omaha, June 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice in your paper an article captioned "Justice Courts Blot Upon City," and statement made by Mr. McGuire. As the Kelley Mercantile Agency was brought into this case, I feel in justice to ourselves in connection with this matter to make reply. First it might be well to give a little history of this case.

On the 24th day of April, 1915, Mary Ross purchased merchandise to the extent of \$14.50 and paid \$7 on account, as stated, leaving a balance of \$7.50. The creditors used their best efforts from the date of purchase up to the 31st of January, 1916, covering a period of about eight months, endeavoring to collect the balance.

On the 3d day of January, 1916, this case was placed with us for collection. On the 13th day of January Mr. and Mrs. Ross were duly notified by letter of the claim, with request to make settlement. Time from the 3d to the 13th of January was spent in locating the debtors and in the preparation of a letter, and a second demand was made on the 16th of January, with no response. On the 26th day of January further notice was given these people. On the 24th of February a fourth and final demand was made on the 11th day of May there was a garnishment issued. After this garnishment had been lodged with the employer, and the judgment debtor's money stopped, was the first time they were made aware of our office, which was on the third day of June, 1916.

Now we wish to ask in the name of reason and in the name of law and justice if these people should be treated absolutely fair treatment. If they would have responded to any of our communications arrangements could have been made to have settled this account at whatever small payment per week or per month these people could have afforded to pay.

Relative to the expense attached to the collection in the form of court costs, if this bill had been \$75 instead of \$7.50 the costs would have been the same, and nothing thought about it.

We believe we are correctly informed when we state that the costs would have been more in the same case if the papers had been issued from the municipal court or the county court.

Lastly, we wish to call attention to the citizens of this community that their good money is paying the Welfare board big salaries, and the community at large should be benefited by their acts, and we wish to take this particular case from another angle, and cite another record to prove that these people could have paid for clothing and necessities for their family if their funds had been applied in the proper manner. It is absolutely fair that the Welfare board is justified in condemning anybody and protecting people who, according to a ruling of the juvenile court of this county on the 24th day of February, 1916, found that the family of Mrs. Mary Ross, his wife, were consumers of too much liquor and not fit custodians of their children, who were committed to the Detention Home.

It would seem that the Welfare board should represent the real interests of the community and lay the blame of some of the misery and sorrow where it belongs instead of condemning innocent third parties, who have merely done their duty in any way a way as could be under the circumstances.

Good Roads Bonds.

Florence, Neb., June 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is with deep regret that I note by the daily press that the real estate men of Omaha have appointed a committee to start injunction proceedings against our good roads bonds proposition. With to state very frankly that in my opinion this is absolutely uncalculated for. I would suggest, however, that a committee be appointed to keep in close touch with the doings of our county board, and if they make a blunder in not furnishing good material for sale to the public, to enter into a grant campaign with brick manufacturers or contractors, then, in that case, let your Real Estate exchange act along a line of serving an injunction. In other words, let a club over their heads be raised, which will be sufficient and we will have our good roads. There seems to be many a nigger in the woodpile in regard to this good roads proposition. First, the automobile club thought it had a finger in the pie and started the proposition to rolling, after which the commissioners would not meet their requirements; then the Real Estate exchange objects to the whole business, but in any event let's have our good roads. Let the bonds to the way they are. The people have voted for them and are entitled to the good roads. However, on the other hand, as above stated, all this is necessary is to threaten injunction when our commissioners do not do the right thing and any civic organization is entitled to representation to investigate what is going on in the matter.

About Voting.

Omaha, June 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: In order to settle a dispute and for the information of myself and other voters, I wish you would tell us whether it is necessary to vote for the full number of candidates where several are to be elected, as, for instance, for members of the legislature, district judges, etc. First, the primary ballot said "vote for seven." The primary ballot said "vote for seven." The primary ballot said "vote for seven." Please answer through the columns of your paper, and oblige.

TIPS ON HOME TOPICS.

Indianapolis News: The number of accidents reported every week suggests that many people cannot be brought to take the "safety first" movement seriously.

Detroit Free Press: Every American boy may be president of the United States some day, but when convention time rolls around there are mighty few eligible candidates.

Springfield Republican: General Goethals' prediction that the Panama canal will never be closed again on account of slides may seem like a defiance of nature, but the general should know what he is talking about.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: An eastern man died as the result of the bite of a woodtick. Just as effective as a 42-centimeter gun, and a lot more lingering and painful. And yet some people think we ought to go to war.

Chicago Tribune: One of the letters fell out of a "Welcome" arch in Omaha, and relates the disappointed reporter of The Bee, "The letter struck the pavement, as there was no automobile passing at that time."

Baltimore American: The woman's party organized in Chicago one flag, no candidate and one plank. This gives the women the big advantage over their masculine brothers of the opportunity for concentrating their resources and their forces, especially as the one plank is a fact with them and not a mere platform fiction.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Cornelius Roach, secretary of state in Missouri, has fourteen children and is running for the office of governor. If he does not get into the governor's mansion how about letting the Roach family occupy the building which will be made vacant by the adjournment of the democratic national convention?

New York World: This session of congress must raise from new taxes at least \$150,000,000 for the increased expenditures on the army and navy, even with a practice of economy in other directions. But it is showing no disposition to economize anywhere. Its \$42,200,000 river and harbor bill is a wretched combination in local jobbery. This is now to be followed by a twin-brother public buildings bill carrying \$20,000,000.

SMILING LINES.

Hibbs—You certainly have a fine library. Can I borrow a book of you occasionally? Dittus—My dear chap, I make it a rule never to lend books, because people never return them. You see, all these are borrowed books.—Boston Transcript.

"I heard you have gone into business, old fellow." "Yes, the restaurant business." "And how is the restaurant business, as you find it?" "Quite a grind. I eat in my own place as an advertisement, but it is beginning to tell on me."—New York Times.

"I never have a chance to show what I can do," complained the young doctor to his father. "I have a patient for you. You'll have a swell chance now." "Well?" "Yep: case of mumps."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An elderly married couple, each of weighty proportions, were about to enter an automobile. As the husband made no attempt to assist his wife into the car, she turned to him and said: "You are not nearly so gallant as you were when you were a boy." "And you, my dear," he returned, "are not nearly so buoyant as when you were a girl."—Chicago Post.

"Smith is a lucky guy, isn't he?" remarked Brown. "He sure is," agreed Jones. "Why, if he tumbled out of an airplane he would fall right through a hospital skylight and on to an operating table."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Two men were cycling past a prison wall. "I wonder where you would be if the prison had its due?" remarked one. "Hiding alone," replied the other.—New York Herald.

Postmaster—No, not much done in town! Did you hear about Lem Huggins getting a night letter? Burgess—Not Lem? Postmaster—Yes, Lem. Burgess—By cricky! It beats all the way the young fellers are forgin' to their work.—Chicago News.

The Sunday school teacher was not satisfied with Ellen's unsupported assertion that she had been christened in orthodox manner. "How do you know you have?" she asked. "Because I've got the marks on my arm," said Ellen.—Philadelphia Ledger.

She (during the spat)—It's a story for you to say I grabbed you up quick. You know very well that when you proposed I didn't say yes till the next day. He—That's right! I proposed at 11:59 p. m. and you accepted me at 12:01 the next morning.—Boston Transcript.

LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE.

Louis W. Watson, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Showers are lengthening and sun glinting westward. Little red schoolhouse on memory's road, Closes where the old trees cast shade in the summer. Or bent 'neath the weight of the snow's heavy load. Long years you welcomed the young generations, Swinging their dinner pails, book bags and life. Oft in life's twilight I stand there to greet them again. Or bid them good night at the old sagging door.

Cylinder stove holding away in the center. Listens to tales bubbling over with glee; Benches brought close while the luncheon were eaten. Tidbits from which proudly shared they with me. Then sat to the grounds with gay laughter of childhood— Skipping of rope, duck-on-Dave, or ball. "Mumbly-pep," marbles and kicking of "twitkey." Little red school house, you witnessed them all.

Teacher? Yes, mother, old Judge and the jury. First aid to the injured; next helping to bear. Their punishment discipline felt was a duty. But lightened when teacher was willing to share. Ah, little red schoolhouse, 'tho' time interchanges, Since yesterday's children reached out into years, You're still standing true there on memory's highway. I'm seeing you now through a misting of tears.

STANDARD OIL CO. (Nebraska) OMAHA. NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES. "Just Six Cents, My Dear" "I've kept track, and my kerosene bill averages six cents a day." "And you cook three meals a day on your oil stove?" "Three meals a day for a family of six. My New Perfection Oil Cook Stove is as quick and handy as gas. Never smokes, smells or gets out of order." Perfection Oil gives best results. New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves are sold in many styles and sizes at hardware, furniture and department stores everywhere. Ask to see the new heat retaining oven.

--Summer Excursions-- Round Trips From Omaha, Going and Returning Same Route. Atlantic City \$57.30 Bar Harbor, Me. \$58.60 to \$61.30 Boston, Mass. \$54.60 to \$62.10 Buffalo, N. Y. \$42.45 to \$44.45 Detroit, Mich. \$35.10 to \$37.10 Montreal, Que. \$45.20 New York City \$55.80 to \$59.10 Circle Trips From Omaha, Tickets on Sale Daily, Beginning May 15th. New York City, one way, via Washington, Norfolk and steamer, other way via Niagara Falls \$60.50 to \$62.10 New York City, one way, via Niagara Falls and Montreal, other way via Washington, D. C. \$61.80 to \$65.55 New York City, one way, via Niagara Falls, other way via Washington \$58.50 to \$62.10 Boston, one way, via Montreal, other way via New York and Washington \$70.25 to \$73.10 Boston, one way, via Montreal, other way via Niagara Falls \$57.80 to \$60.20 Boston, one way, via Norfolk and steamer, other way via Montreal \$63.30 Reduced rates on many other attractive tours. Liberal stopover privileges. Three splendid daily trains to Chicago make good connections with fast through trains for the East. For further information, folders, etc., call on or address, W. E. BOCK, City Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway 1317 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.