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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.  
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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee, published daily, during the month of September, 1900, was as follows:

1.....	27,210	15.....	27,185
2.....	26,525	16.....	27,190
3.....	27,180	17.....	27,149
4.....	27,190	18.....	26,970
5.....	27,300	19.....	27,015
6.....	27,400	20.....	27,050
7.....	27,200	21.....	27,500
8.....	27,170	22.....	26,740
9.....	26,755	23.....	27,230
10.....	27,110	24.....	27,470
11.....	27,150	25.....	27,290
12.....	27,150	26.....	27,225
13.....	27,350	27.....	27,240
14.....	26,980	28.....	27,190
15.....	27,170	29.....	26,945
Total.....	815,930		
Less unsold and returned copies.....	11,322		
Net daily sales.....	804,608		
Net daily average.....	26,280		

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1900.  
GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Roosevelt day in Omaha today.  
Massachusetts democrats have a Payne before election which will be a span in later in November.

When it comes to levying forced tribute on officeholders the Douglas county fusion machine is entitled to the prize.  
With reference to that auditorium fund nest egg, every one hereabouts will subscribe to the doctrine of expansion.

Even popocrats admit that Governor Roosevelt's tour of Nebraska is a great success. It must come hard for them to do so, however.

The message of Emperor William to the emperor of China is not couched in the usual diplomatic phrases, but it is to the point, just the same.

Roosevelt will carry the news back to the Empire state that the Nebraska prairies are alive with republicans and that patriotism here overshadows politics every time.

Bryan has started out to prove to the Wisconsin dairymen that they are not doing so well as they were four years ago. The market quotations are sadly at variance with his assertions.

The heaviest frost of the season is recorded at Indianapolis. The expected great gathering of democratic clans from all over the country fizzled out so that on opening day barely 1,000 were present.

Omaha never undertook any great project or public enterprise that involved an addition to the bonded debt or an increase of taxation which did not encounter protests from the heavy property owners.

Just to show that they have no apprehension about the mid-road movement the fusion populists are still trying to keep the mid-roads off the ticket. This is another case where actions speak louder than words.

Count von Waldensee announces that he will occupy one of the palaces in the Forbidden City on his arrival at Peking. What has become of the knockdown house which was taken along when the count left Germany?

Prince Tuan has an equity in a large collection of peacock feathers and yellow shirts which he will doubtless sell cheap. The goods are slightly damaged, but will probably be serviceable again as soon as the allies are out of China.

**THE STRIKE SITUATION.**  
There is some coal being mined in the anthracite region, but nearly all the miners are now involved in the strike and the leaders have not abated their efforts to induce others to join. In this they may not be successful, though perhaps a good deal depends on the future action of the operators. The offer made by some of them of a 10 per cent increase in wages would doubtless be accepted by the men if accompanied by other concessions, particularly the recognition of the union, but this none of the operators appear disposed to do and if they adhere to this position the contest may be a prolonged one.

The most promising fact in the situation is the movement for holding a convention of the miners to consider the wage proposition of the operators and other matters connected with the strike. It cannot be confidently predicted that anything practical will result from this, but the fact that action has been taken by local lodges in this direction indicates that a part of the miners are disposed to adopt a conciliatory course and while these are doubtless a minority their influence may be important. Meanwhile the miners are showing commendable judgment in conducting themselves in a quiet and orderly way and giving the authorities no trouble. There is no question that public sympathy generally is with them, that the almost universal feeling is that they have just grievances which ought to be remedied and they will retain this sympathy so long as they urge their demands peaceably. There has been more or less misrepresentation as to their condition, manifestly made for a partisan purpose, but it is nevertheless true that their complaints are in the main just and that they are fully warranted in asking for a removal of the causes.

**AS TO PORTO RICO.**  
That the pretentious foers for the future of the people of Porto Rico displayed by Bryanite orators are entirely without foothold among the people of that island is the gist of every reliable report that comes from that direction. Speaking of the Porto Rican tariff, Dr. J. H. Hollander, formerly one of the professors of political economy at Johns Hopkins university and now on a visit home after nearly a year in our new possession, where he is serving as treasurer for the government and has special facilities for observation, is quoted as saying:

"I can imagine nothing more unfeeling than the wave of emotionism that sweeps the United States over the Porto Rican tariff measure. The measure was a godsend to the people of the island and the cry against it in the United States is a rebuke to the people of Porto Rico. It has been the means of helping the natives to get upon their feet, so to speak, and has done all that those who advocated it in congress claimed it would do. Had it not passed, one of two things would have been the inevitable result: either a burdensome internal tax on the people or a subsidy from the United States. The first would have been too heavy to carry; the other alternative would have made the islanders wards of charity and would have further encouraged them in idleness. From practical demonstration of the operations of the act, I am more than convinced of the wisdom of the measure. As to the finances of the island, I would say that in the place of a deficiency we have now a surplus of about \$550,000, a most encouraging omen. My budget this year will net about \$1,000,000, realized as follows: Customs in Porto Rico, \$1,000,000; Porto Rican customs in the United States, \$500,000; and from the internal revenue of the island, \$500,000.

The facts about Porto Rico all point to a wonderful improvement of conditions in the island since the transfer from Spain to the United States, and the people of Porto Rico, far from complaining of their treatment, would not go back voluntarily to old conditions any more than the people of the United States would exchange their present prosperity again for the hard times that preceded the election of McKinley.

**NOT ALARMED BY IMPERIALISM.**  
The Democratic Honest Money league of Maryland is not alarmed by the cry of imperialism. It regards the danger of a panic, in the event of the success of the free silver party, as a vastly more serious matter to the American people than the question of Philippine policy. A late publication of the league says: "It would take years to make a material change in our government, but a panic, with all its horrors, may be brought on in a day. We refuse to treat a panic as a cheap price to pay for stopping the false cry of imperialism until we are assured that our form of government is in serious danger. We will not make that bargain in haste. We must have stronger evidence than has yet been furnished that the cry of imperialism has some better basis than the partisan object to be obtained by raising it. Any form of government it may be desired to establish in the new possessions, by either the Bryanites or by the so-called imperialists, cannot be completed in one presidential term, nor even advanced beyond recall. But Mr. Bryan, in one day of his term, can destroy our present financial system, bring on a panic, ruin our credit and stop the march of industrial progress, now halted, merely awaiting notice of his defeat."

This is the view of substantial business and professional men and it is well founded. Bryan's election would be immediately followed by a general and severe contraction of credits and business and if he should direct the payment of coin obligations of the government in silver panic would certainly ensue. Already, in anticipation of the possible success of the Bryanite party, there is caution in financial and business circles. While on the one hand the success of the republican party means that the present commercial development of the country will continue along clear and stable lines, it is recognized that the triumph of Bryanism means commercial and financial disaster, the extent of which would be incalculable. All of the upbuilding, the progress and the financial and commercial rehabilitation of the past four years would be undermined to an extent that

would threaten a collapse from which it would take the country years to emerge. Leading manufacturers throughout the country express the opinion that a republican victory in November will be followed by industrial and commercial activity greater than the country has ever known, whereas if the report on the morning after election tells will come for a time something like paralysis, certainly stagnation, and there will be no attempt made greatly to utilize capital in important enterprises until it shall be discovered what the permanent effect of a change of administration is to be.

These are considerations which should command the thoughtful attention of every citizen. Imperialism is a false and empty cry, made to divert attention from the real purposes of the Bryanite party, chief among which is the overthrow of the gold standard. No man who has confidence in the intelligence and the patriotism of the American people can seriously believe there is any danger of imperialism. But all men of practical experience and judgment can understand the peril involved in the success of a party which proposes to destroy our present financial system and revolutionize established institutions.

**MR. BRYAN'S COUNSELLORS.**  
Senator Hoar says that if Mr. Bryan should be elected the one most powerful force in his counsel at the south will be Tillman, as in New York it will be Richard Croker, "the political despot of the empire state." There is no doubt about this, that Mr. Tillman and Croker, not to mention other exponents of repudiation and socialism, would be in his counsel. For as president Bryan would have to have counsellors and where would he get them unless among men of this kind? In order to carry out his policies he must have as advisers men who are in full accord with those policies and he cannot find them among the old-line democrats. Such of these as are supporting him do not agree with all the principles he stands for.

Our nation is that one among all the nations of the earth which holds in its hands the fate of the coming years. We enjoy exceptional advantages, are emancipated by exceptional dangers, and all signs indicate that we shall either fail greatly or succeed greatly. I firmly believe that we shall succeed, but we must not foolishly blink at the dangers by which we are threatened, for that is the way to ruin. On the other hand, the country attests to work to find out all we can about the existence and extent of every evil, must acknowledge it to be such, and must then attack it with unyielding resolution. There are many such evils, and each must be met as it arises. We must not, however, be content with a mere list of evils, but we must have a plan of action, and we must have the courage to carry it out. We must have the courage to carry it out. We must have the courage to carry it out.

**THE STATUS OF SOUTH OMAHA.**  
The increase in the census population of South Omaha raising it above the 25,000 mark will without doubt eventually lift the city into another classification for purposes of municipal government. Under the present law there is a division and a distinction in the charter applying to cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants from that applying to those having less than 25,000 inhabitants. The charter enacted, however, to govern cities of the first class, with more than 25,000 inhabitants, was made practically with reference to the city of Lincoln and contains many provisions entirely unfitted to and out of place for South Omaha. Any attempt to force upon South Omaha the expensive and inappropriate government imposed by the Lincoln charter would therefore be not only an unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers, but a decided detriment to the growth and progress of the city.

South Omaha with its peculiar conditions of business and population is entitled to a charter framed with a view to its needs and requirements. With the legislature only a few months off, capable of responding to this demand, it would be unwise, to use a mild term, to attempt to reorganize the city government at the present time.

As a matter of fact there is no necessity for immediate reorganization because the statutes are not self-operative and nothing is to be lost by a few months' delay. On the contrary, the intermeddling of outside parties with South Omaha is prompted purely by political motives with the evident purpose of making political capital for the pending campaign by precipitating confusion among the people of South Omaha as to the status of their city.

The supreme court of Michigan has handed down an opinion declaring unconstitutional the sugar bounty law passed by the legislature three years ago offering inducements by which several beet sugar factories were secured for the state. Michigan has secured the factories, which cannot be taken away, but much on the same plan that Nebraska secured two of its sugar factories, by enacting legislation which was soon repealed. These experiments, however, fully prove that beet sugar can be successfully manufactured in the agricultural belt of the United States. While the industry needs protection while in the experimental stage, it has been brought to a self-sustaining basis in Nebraska and can also be made self-sustaining in Michigan.

Another negro burned at the stake just to show that the black man has no rights which the white man needs to respect in the southern states, where democracy has not only disfranchised the negroes, but deprived them of civil and legal rights as well. The guarantees of the constitution could not be overridden any further by the sultan of Sulu.

The complaint entered by popocrats against Governor Roosevelt's speeches is that they "appeal to the baser passions." This is decidedly rich coming from the friends of Bryan, who has been doing nothing but appealing to passion and stirring up prejudice since he became a public figure.

Governor Poynter need not get excited because his reference to the soldiers in the Philippines as "\$15-a-month hirelings" has naturally aroused the indignation of all who served in the war or had friends in the service. Any apologies called for should come from Governor Poynter.

Russia agrees with us that China should punish her own offenders. This is the right theory. Some of our police justices have suspended sentence on bad boys when their parents consented to spank them in view of the court. It was a sure thing that they were spanked. The principle of this judgment may apply in China.

**Think of the Tea Parties.**  
The man who plays golf all the afternoon often does more work than if he sawed half a cord of wood in the shed at home, but he does not think so.

**Roosevelt's Personality**

Strenuous is the word that describes Governor Roosevelt better than any other. The energy of the man is nothing less than explosive. The words come from his mouth as with the force of dynamite. In talking he uses his hands, his arms and his shoulders as effectively as his tongue. His gesticulation could not be more active if he were a Frenchman. It is the same, whether he is discussing on politics or speaking of a book or a picture. He has what might be called the habit of pounding what he says into his hearers. He is earnest to a phenomenal degree. His mannerisms are clearly the expressions of a nature that is sharply aggressive. The interruptions and interrogations with which he constantly meets on the stump and which would greatly annoy most speakers he keenly enjoys. It is a manifest pleasure to Roosevelt to beat the Arcturide cavities into submission and to compel their attention. If there were anything morbid in the makeup of Roosevelt his life would be a perpetual tragedy. He is, happily, replete with every virtue, is completely wholesome. He is disposed to look upon life as a proposition in which the good greatly overbalances the evil. He has high ideals, but he is not of the class of transcendentalists who cannot consent to the adaptation of means to ends. He is a believer in the use of such practical agencies as he can command for the achievement of purposes which contemplate right results. He understands that party organizations are not without serious faults and limitations, but he holds them as necessary to the American scheme of government. It is the nature of Governor Roosevelt to keep something going on. His whole character is an illustration of indefatigable industry. He works like a steam engine. He offsets the strain of his ceaseless activity of a right adherence to the most careful habits. He is abstemious and athletic. He knows the value of air exercise and timely rest. This gives him a splendid physical reinforcement for his tireless brain. It is not easy to think of him as a man who would break up or collapse under any normal pressure. He is robust and intense at every point. His strong, white teeth and his rugged features are the outward and visible signs of qualities within the man which explain all that he has achieved, and which give the public a clue to his singular power on the stump. There is no better sample of a fine, strong and symmetrical American in public life today than Theodore Roosevelt.

**Roosevelt Sentiments**

Selections from the writings of Theodore Roosevelt.  
A peaceful and commercial civilization is always in danger of suffering the loss of the virile, fighting qualities without which no nation, however cultured, however refined, however rich and prosperous, can ever amount to anything.

To men of a certain kind trade and property are far more sacred than life or honor, of far more consequence than the great thoughts and lofty emotions, which alone make a nation mighty. They believe, with a faith almost touching in its utter feebleness, that the "Angel of Peace, draped in a garment of untaxed calico," has given her final message to men when she has implored them to devote all their energies to producing oicomargarine at a quarter of a cent less a firkin, or to importing woollens for a fraction less than they can be made at home. These solemn practitioners strive after an ideal in which they can happily unite the imagination of a green grocer with the heart of Beowulf. They are utterly incapable of feeling one thrill of generous emotion or the slightest throeb of that pulse which gives the world its greatness, warriors and poets, and which makes a nation other than a cumber of the world's surface.

Every man who wishes well to his country is in honor bound to take an active part in public life. If he does his duty and takes that active part he will be occasionally to make mistakes and to be guilty of shortcomings. For these mistakes and shortcomings he will receive the unmeasured denunciation of the critics, who commit neither because they never do anything. Nevertheless, whether the result of action or knowledge of China is not known, but the photographers are rejoicing that all the Kaiser's pictures will have to be taken over again.

The Neversend Press of Boone, Ia., announces the publication of an edition de luxe of the Fitzgerald edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. There are to be only 250 copies—a square octavo with wide margins, printed on the heaviest and finest English had-made deckle-edge paper, with uncut edges, and illuminated title page and initials.

Belief prevails that the pathetic appeal of poor old Isabella of Spain that she be now permitted to return to the land from which she has been banished for twenty-two years will be granted. The old lady is now over 70 years old and sadly broken at last, after all her gaities, in health and spirit. She wants to die on her native soil.

The belief, prevalent and persistent, in Ireland that Charles Stewart Parnell is not dead and that he is now in Africa and some other than the poor soldier who has been known to the world as Christian B. Wet is one of the curiosities of modern history. The thing is all explained by those who believe it and the strong resemblance between Parnell and De Wet is pointed out.

The will of the late Dr. Jacob M. De Costa of Philadelphia contains bequests of \$5,000 each to the Pennsylvania hospital, the Children's hospital in Philadelphia, the College of Physicians and the University of Pennsylvania and \$1,000 to the Sunday Breakfast association of that city. Dr. De Costa left his medical museum to the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia and his medical library to the College of Physicians.

**MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.**  
Notable Effect of Prosperity in Financial Division of the Postoffice.  
Baltimore, America.  
The Postoffice department reports that during the last fiscal year over \$3,000,000 postoffice orders were issued in this country. The average amount of these orders was \$7.50, so that the business amounted to over \$24,000,000. The increase over the previous year in the receipts was \$2,306,949, or over 14 per cent. This is the largest increase in receipts and in percentage that has ever been known in the postal service. Postoffice orders are an excellent index of prosperity and they are especially significant to the workman, particularly if he be a foreigner who has come to this country to better his condition. The increase in international postoffice orders has been very marked. Among the first thing a foreigner who has been successful in this country, does is to send money back home in order to bring over his relatives. Democrats have talked considerable nonsense about the German element in this

hearing from Vermont and Maine, but Aguinaldo is determined to wait for the performance in the big tent.  
**The Butler and the Man.**  
New York Tribune.  
Mr. Bryan says that he places the man above the dollar. So he proposes to make the dollar as cheap as it could be had for the cheapest sort of a man to get below it.

**Saving Some Ammunition.**  
Chicago News.  
For the benefit, as he says, of "those republican papers which pitch into me as if they thought this was their last chance," Mr. Bryan begs to inform them that he is a young man and in the course of nature will be here for several years yet. The hint will be opportune. Papers should not say all the bad things they can say about a candidate. He may run again and it is not well to exhaust the ammunition.

**A Challenge to Engineers.**  
Philadelphia Ledger.  
French engineers are challenging their American brethren to match the rapidity with which the underground road from Vincennes to the Bois de Boulogne has been built. It is about ten miles long, and was put in operation sixteen months after ground was broken for it. That was quick work, but perhaps Mr. Yerkes will take up the gauntlet when he starts his underground road in London. Meanwhile the Americans content themselves with calling attention to the way they are taking the bridge-building work of the world away from all competitors.

**Acquire of Public Lands.**  
Philadelphia Ledger.  
According to the general land office figures the new insular possessions of the United States have added 97,000,000 acres to the area of the republic and of this area a considerable proportion may be purchased in due time from the United States or acquired under the federal homestead law. Within the territory proper of the states and the territories there remain less than 570,000,000 acres of non-appropriated land, most of which is unsuitable and worthless for agricultural purposes. The intending homesteader of the next century will be likely to find his pathway blocked everywhere except in the Philippines.

**PERSONAL POINTERS.**  
Sidney Grundy is one of the most productive of dramatic authors. In one year he has been known to produce five plays. He was to write at 24 and is now 22. B. L. Winchell, the new president of the Fort Scott & Memphis railway, entered the employ of that company twenty years ago as a clerk in the passenger department.

The statement of Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, of cooking school fame, that "the average American man is a saint" may be taken with a few grains of salt. The case which she explains that her belief is due to the patient way in which the man accepts badly cooked food.

Emperor William of Germany has dropped that famous curl to his moustache and now wears it brushed straight out. Whether this has any connection with the future of China is not known, but the photographers are rejoicing that all the Kaiser's pictures will have to be taken over again.

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country voting against the republican ticket. The German-Americans are among the most prosperous people in the United States. They send a great deal of money to the mother country to their relatives and induce them to come to the states. It would be impossible for them to do this unless times were good and there was plenty of employment for everybody. The last four years of republican administration have been very profitable years for our newly naturalized citizens and they take care to let their friends in the old country know it. The laboring man owes everything to the republican party and if he is a democrat he is fool enough to vote to rob his pocket they will find out differently in a little over a month.

**BREEZY LINES.**  
Indianapolis Journal: "Rebecca Jones is older than she looks."  
"How do you know?"  
"She says she remembers when soda water used to make your nose tingle."

Chicago Post: "I have here," said the contributor, "a few turning thoughts." "Take 'em away," "Take 'em away," cried the editor excitedly. "The building isn't insured."

Detroit Free Press: "You mustn't lead a very jumpy life," said Timpot to a comrade.  
"Don't you? Why, even your work is jumpy."

Philadelphia Press: Mrs. Browne—He certainly does not look high. It seems to me his whole thought is of his pockets.  
Mrs. Malaprop—That's no. He's what you might call a regular ipecac.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "I have a collection of complimentary high notes that I have made into a book," said Mr. Northside to a "bookbinder."  
"Well," replied the latter; "this is a 'spendthrift'."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They say that Sothorn's rendition of Hamlet is weak in the soliloquy."  
"Can't blame him for that. It always seemed to me as if a man must feel like a fool to come right out in the open and talk to himself with those folks listening down in front."

Brooklyn Life: "And you say," remarked Stan, "that you really like the place? I imagine you look at the smoke and imagine you're in a coal mine."  
"Oh, no," replied the late arrival from Chicago. "I haven't noticed the smoke. It's the population that you have here that inspires me."

Chicago Tribune: "There is a story," the doctor said, "of a man who was fined for not being clean. The case went against him and the court gave judgment for \$20. His lawyer told him he would have to pay it as he was an unmarried man. He burst out and in a few hours came back with a wife and in a few hours came back with a wife and in a few hours came back with a wife. He got off free."  
"I don't believe that was constitutional," said this professor, after a moment's reflection.  
"Why not?"  
"Because it was annex post facto."

**SONGS WE TRY TO SING.**  
Baltimore American.  
The songs we try to sing! The songs that haunt us through the day—The melodies that rise and fall and softly fade away.  
The songs that come a-dreaming in the twilight, when the stars are dim,  
And break to crooning nothingness, like a voice from the past, when the sun is high.  
They'd have the sweetest melody yet, if we could only hear them, the strains we'd thrill and ring.  
In chorus the sweetest harmony—the songs we try to sing.  
The songs we try to sing! The little heart-brought melody.  
That comes to us when we're sitting on a bench, with a word or two, or vanishing with a rhapsody.  
The songs that end in shadowed glints of fancy's mellow hue,  
If we could only hear them, the strains we'd thrill and ring.  
In chorus the sweetest harmony—the songs we try to sing.  
The songs we try to sing! The notes that are sure and softly blend.  
With words that tell the melody before we reach the end.  
The half-sung songs—the songs that come as a haunting memory,  
Which lure us out upon the way with fingers white, this gleam  
And beckon us to follow on, yet fade before they bring.  
The words that give a cheering to the songs we try to sing.  
The songs we try to sing! The sweetest strains ever sung—  
They lift and laugh along the lightest cadence ever.  
If they could but complete themselves, with their dashing form and air,  
What marvel would it seem to ever linger there!  
Are all the dreamy lyrics in the songs we try to sing.

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1. A complete factory, intelligent examination and reasonableness of price, and it is these three essentials we combine most pleasantly and successfully.  
2. If your eyes are giving you any trouble, come in. We'll examine them free of charge, and if you need glasses we'll furnish them at prices you are pleased to pay.  
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Vestwo is a reversible fancy vest, double breasted on one side, single on the reverse, with a different pattern on either side, each in pleasant contrast to the other.

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