#### OBLIGATIONS OF A. P. A.'S

Candidates for Initiation Sworn to Sectarian Proscription.

A SICRET ORDER FOR POLITICS ONLY

Each Member Takes Oath to Ald by His Vote in the Exclusion of Catholics from Public and Private Employment.

For more than four years the cabalistic letters "A. P. A." have had a great deal of alleged significance in Omaha. The letters are the abbreviated sign of an order the influence of which has been felt in political.

To all of which I most solemnly swear, in gight of just heaven and the call of my conscience, so help me, Most High, Maker of all, are the abbreviated sign of an area.

Influence of which has been felt in political, business and social circles in this city and state. The numerical strength, plans and soul may God punish me as I deserve.

Amen. Amen. Amen. OATH. cloaked in mystery. Secrecy is one of the

the smooth workers of the order and the ploye, or as a counsel, or as a judge, or as offices of the city and county have been a juryman, or in the capacity of an arbitumed over almost bodily to the members trator, in any and all of these I will be faithful and do and perform to the utmost of of this secret political society. To such my ability, so help me, Most Merciful God, and may the measure out to me as I do to organization to establish their citizenship, and the men in favor of free discussion and open contests on matters concerning the public welfare, have begun to ask "What is the A. P. A". This question has been asked many times and more frequently during the last few weeks, in view of the work of the members of the order in planning the coming political campaign and slating the officers to be named at the coming political conventions, without considering the wishes or interests of the rank and file of the dominant parties or of the business men of the city, the men who pay the taxes and furnish the means for the conduct of the municipal and county affairs.

Few people, except the active workers in the political field, seem to realize the extent to which the A. P. A. have secured control of the political machinery of the city and county. The court house, the city hall, the Board of Education, and all positions created by political preference are in the hands of the order almost to a man, and the leaders are already busy at work laying plans to make the capture of public places more complete at the coming elections. Immediately upon the adjournment of the recent legislature the pins were set for the fight in the city and county elections this fall and every office to be voted upon now has sev-eral selected candidates. It is not a question of fitness at all, but simply a matter of which candidate for an office can pull the largest influence with the star chamber branches of the order which selects the candidates for the people without respecting the people's wishes or rights in the prem-

In investigating the work of the order in Omaha and this county a marked discrep-ancy is discovered between the claims of the association, as outlined in its platform of principles, and the practical results of the carrying out of the plans of the oathbound

'We have nothing to do," said Rev. E. J Oldknow of New Jersey, one of the chief organizers of the order, "with the religious side of the question, but only with the political. Our desire is to minimize the power of the Roman Cathede historichy in politics, to counteract it at every possible turn. We work through the ordinary political methods. We are affiliated with no political party and have no political ambition. As individuals we are not opposed to voting for Cathelics. We propose to work solely through the ballot box, but we are not boycoiters and do not seek to estracize any one socially or in business. Our aim is political and our

Either Rev. Oldknow is mistaken or the of the order. "We are affiliated with no political party and have no political ambibranches of the A. P. A. have centered their entire energies in politics and members of that order are stated for every position in but will do all in my power to break down branches of the A. P. A. have centered their

Rev. Oldknow's statement that as individuals the members of the order are not opposed to voting for Catnolics is given an every member of the order and published herewith, in which the member most solemnly swears "that I will not vote for, nor Catholic, but will vote only for a Protestant: that I will endeavor at all times to place political positions of the government in the hands of Protestants."

Members of the order in Omaha have been loud in their denunciations of men who have refused to vote for candidates nominated by A. P. A. star chamber decrees. The very oath of the order makes a bolter of every member of the order in case the party to which he belongs should nominate

a Roman Catholic for any office.

The technical name of the A. P. A. organization is "The Amoreans." According to the official ritual, the candidate for admission to membership must go through several stages of initiation, in the course of which he must make a declaration of prin-ciples and subscribe in succession to several fron-clad oaths. These oaths are here re-printed, word for word. DECLARATION AND PLEDGE OF CAN-DIDATES.

I hereby declare that I am of sound mind, of good moral character, and a firm believer In a Diety, and not a member of any society opposed to good government; I am competent to pursue some useful and lawful occupation; I am not a member of the Roman Catholic church, nor have I any sympathy with Roman Catholicism; that in my opinion no Roman Catholic should be allowed any nart or pursue in the control or occupy any part or parcel in the control, or occupy any position in our public schools, or hold civil political or military offices in this country. On the contrary I realize that the institutions of our country are in danger from the ma-chinations of the Churck of Rome. I believe that only by the removal of Roman Catho-lies from offices of public trust can justice right and true American sentiment be fully aubserved, and by the concerted and con-tinuous efforts by the lovers of American liberty only can such results be consummated

and continued; therefore,

I hereby piedge myself to defend the government of the United States, and of the in which I reside, against invasion, der, treason, rebellion, either by eccle-

FIRST OATH.

The candidate is led by ritualistic mummery up to the oaths, which are recited by the officers of the order and repeated by the prospective member. The first oath reads: I, —, do most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, without any mental reservation or evasion, that I will not reveal anything that I have seen or conjectured to any person in the world not entitled to know, and then only in such manner as I may be of him or them to receive it, and even then not to reveal even unto them more than I am allowed by the instructions of the order so to impart; further, that I will not reveal, impart, or convey, by word, deed, act, sign, mark, figure, or letter, either indicated or pritten upon anything solid or plastic or written upon anything solid or plastic or traceable in any manner or nature whatsoever enything which I may see, hear, or discover in connection with this order, to any per-son in the world who is not personally known, or has been vouched for to me as a member in good standing in this order by some friend whom I know to be such. I furthermore awear that I will not reveal, disclose or in any manner make known the name, person, or individuality of any member of this order, either by word, sign or otherwise, whereby the membership of this order may become known by any person not

a member of the same. I further swear, upon my sacred honor as a man, breathing, living and having a belief in the existence of a Delty and an Immortality, that I come not hore as a spy, for my own ends, or in not here as a spy, for my own ends, or in the interests of any person or persons as their spy, neither de I come here out of idle curiosity, but with an honest desire to associate myself with those who are striving to save this commonwealth from the perils that threaten to destroy it. I furthermore swear that I do not come to gain admission here for the purpose of divulging to any society, organized or to be organized, of any natura whatever, or to any theological institution, college, or class whatever, nor to any church organization, more especially the Roman Catholic church, of this or any other country, nor to any priest, bishop, cardinal, archblishop, or to the pope of Rome, or to his agents or conferces, any of the secrets, doings, works, discussions, orders, obligations, business, words or signs of this order,

SECOND OATH.

cloaked in mystery. Secrecy is one of the eardinal principles of the order, and from that fact have come many of the rumors and faise notions of the character of the organization and the number of its followers.

Political parties have been controlled by the amount workers of the order and the place of the order and an extent has this become true that the and may He measure out to me as I do to business men of the city, the citizens who others with his keenest vengeance should I do not feel it necessary to belong to a secret knowingly or wattingly violate this my solemn obligation. Amen. Amen. Amen.

THIRD OATH. The third oath required is as follows: I, —, do most solemnly promise and vow that I will not make known to any one in the broad world, upon the land or upon the sea, anything I may hear, see or discover in this department at this time, or at any future period, in the least jot or tittle, unless directed by the proper authority to confer this degree or communicate this work to a egularly organized and recognized body of Amoreans, and neither to any of them uness duly advised of the genuineness of the

body to be so instructed.
I furthermore promise and swear I will to the best of my ability, preserve the purity of the ballot at any and all elections, that I will discountenance frauds and impositions

by arts and tricks upon the people.

I furthermore promise and swear that will maintain a rigid enforcement of the principles of honor and honesty against po-litical usurpation and oppression; that I will maintain and defend the government of the United States and the government of the state in which I live against foreign inasion, against a foreign foe, national or occlesiastical, against rebellion, treason, or ecclesiastical, against rebellion, treason, or the foes of good government, and in order to do so I promise my lands, money and even my life; that I will forever renounce and abjure any foreign power, king, prince, po-tentate or ecclesiastical power whereby the same may in any way conflict with my rights as a citizen or my rights of conscience, and, if need be, I will take up arms and by opposing end them. I furthermore promise and swear I will ever make it the aim of my life to keep the church separate and distinct from the state to the end that the state may not be made subservient to promote the interest of some strong ecclesiastical power and by its influence oppress and crush the people. To all of which I do most solemnly promise and swear, so help me God. Amen. Amen. Amen. FOURTH OATH.

The final oath in its most binding terms completes the obligations which the candidate undertakes. It is:

I do most solemnly promise and swear that I will always, to the utmost of my ability, labor, plead, and wage a continuous warfare against ignorance and fanaticism; that I will use my utmost power to strike the shackles and chains of blind obedience to the Roman Catholic church from the hampered and bounden consciences of a priest-ridden and church-oppressed people; that I will never allow any member of the Roman Catholic church to become a member of this order, I knowing him to be such; that I will use my influence to promote the interests A. P. A.'s of Omaha have not been follow-ing in the paths laid out by the founders Catholic in any capacity if I can procure the services of a Protestant.

county and city governments at the coming the power of the pope in this country, or any other; that I will not enter into any controversy with a Roman Catholic on the sub-ject of this order, nor will I enter into any agreement with a Roman Catholic to strike or create any disturbance whereby the Roman Catholic employes may undermine and substitute them as workers; that and counsel with them to the exclusion of all Roman Catholics and will not make anything matured at such conferences. furthermore promise and swear that I will not countenance the nomination, in any caucus or convention, of a Roman Catholic for any office in the gift of the American people, and that I will not vote for nor counsel others to vote for any Roman Catholic, but will vote only for a Protestant so far as may be in my power. Should there be two Roman Catholics on opposite tickets I will erase the name off the ticket I vote, that I will endeavor at all times to place the political positions of this government in the hands of Protestants to the entire exclusion of the Roman Catholic church or the members thereof, and the mandate of the pope. To all of which I do most solemnly promise and swear, so help me God. Amen. Amen.

MINE SYSTEMATICALLY ROBBED. Thousands of Dollars Worth of Rich Ore

Taken. DENVER, June 15 .- A special to the News from Lake City, Colo., says: A scheme of gigantic proportions has been unearthed by which the Golden Pleece Mining company has been systematically robbed for a number of months and yesterday it was announced the mine will shut down at once for an indefinite period. The thieving has been confined to high grade ores and will reach enormous proportions, as the amount stolen has exceeded one-halfof the monthly output, which has averaged at least \$40,000 per month. These figures seem possible only when the extraordinary richness of the high grade ore is taken into consideration. Rumors implicating many of the employes and various citizens of the camp have been current all day, but nothing positive has been made public. The company has offered a re-ward of \$1,000 for information leading to the state. The Golden Fleece is the richest mine in Colorado and probably in America. The company has placed armed sentinels at all

Railroad Situation is Improving. NEW YORK, June 15 .- Sir William Van Horne of Montreal, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, is at the Brunswick with a party of Canadians. The party has been on a tour of the Canadian Pacific lines justified, after satisfying myself of the right and is visiting several of the northwestern

the workings to prevent further thefts.

American Oil Superior to Bussian. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- Consul General Kirk at Copenhagen has sent to the State department a report upon the consumption

#### THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Lively Competition in the Telephone Business at Various Points.

HELLO RATES SLASHED IN THE MIDDLE

the Beil Monopoly - The Projected Pacific Cable-Electrical

Developments.

Competition in the telephone business

teadily growing throughout the country, and

in every instance a reduction of the Bell company rates follows. The common belief that the Bell company is too firmly entrenched in the business to be seriously disturbed is not borne out by the facts. While in a few instances opposition partakes of a

speculative character there is abundant evidence that the leading competitors of the Bell are in the business to stay. A comprehensive review of the growth of ampetition in the business is presented in he current issue of Electricity, a New York publication, largely devoted to the interests of

independent electrical companies. According England. In some places, "where the local companies lacked the backbone to stand up for their rights, the hostile policy of the Beil company worked, and the so-called independent companies have died in a spasm of fright In other towns the local companies were or ganized with courageous men at the head. They were on the ground to do business, not to sell stock or epeculate in franchises. to sell stock or speculate in franchises. Neither were they afraid to fight America's strongest menopoly. They went ahead regardless of threats and insinuations, built particular and today are giving a service exchanges, and today are giving a service more satisfactory than that of the Bell company and at about half the cost to subjeribers. Through the determined stand taken by these local companies, organized on a legitimate basis and for legitimate purposes, a form of opposition has arisen that promises, sooner or later, to very seriously curtail the business of the New England company, which for sev-enteen years has enjoyed the fruits of patent nonopoly to the full. It means more than that even. The organization of these local conf-panies in scores of prosperous towns and cities begets the hope that the telephone business will at no distant day be conducted on a broad, honest and liberal basis." MORE REDUCTIONS.

erve to show the radical reductions in rates made by the Bell company, often in the vain hope that it would be able to hold its local subscribers. Supplementary to what has al-ready been published, and serving better in some respects to illustrate the efforts of the Bell company to head off the independent exchange companies, a review of the situaon in the state of Michigan is apropos.

When the Harrison company began making contracts at Port Huron at \$30 and \$24 per year, the Bell company dropped to \$24 and

\$18, and offered to give a rebate of a month and a half to all who would continue as sub-scribers for three months from April 1. At Escanaba George W. French, with a capital of a few dollars and plenty of Michigan grit and get-there, drove the Bell company, with a 100 drop exchange, out of the place, and today is giving a satisfactory service for \$24 and \$18 per year to more subscribers than the Bell company had.

Bell company had.

The Gilliland company has secured a franchise at Benton Harbor, agreeing to give service at \$2 and \$1 per month. This has brought the Bell company down to \$3 and \$2.50, a reduction of \$1 per month. The Gilliland plant will be built. The Marquette Telcphone company has proposed to give service in Ishpeming at \$30 and \$15 per gear. To get down to these rates the Bell company had to cut theirs in two in the middle. Mere rumor of an opposition company at Ironwood sent Bell rates from \$60 down to \$36 per year. The Harrison company has a franchise in Grand Rapids, and expects to open its exchange with 1,200 subscribers. The Bell company has already reduced rates from \$48 and \$70 to \$36 and \$50 duced rates from \$48 and \$70 to \$36 and \$50 for private subscribers, but with still greater reductions to municipal officials whose influence it hopes to retain in its fight. The business men of Manistee have organized a com-I furthermore promise and swear that I pany and are prepared to install a Gilliland plant with rates at \$24 and \$18 per year. The cut of the Bell company from \$50 and \$25 to will not aid in building, maintaining, by my \$36 and \$20 hasn't scared the local company

has sixty-two subscribers and the Bell thirty. The Bell rates, before the local company en-

tered the field, were \$48 and \$36.
The establishment of a Strowger Automatic Exchange plant at Ypsilanti brought Bell rates from \$58 to \$30. At Cadillac the Bell company was routed, horse, foot and dragoons. Henry W. Sill installed an exchange of the Chase system, selling the instruments outright to subscribers and chargens in the control of the chase system. ing \$18 a year for exchange service. There is not a Bell instrument left in the town, and the new exchange has four times as many

subscribers as the old one. In Jackson, Three Rivers, Calumet, Kalamazoo, Ithaca, Charlotte, Ionia, Petoskey, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Marshall, Saginaw, Grand Haven, Vassar, St. Clair, Menominee, St. Johns, Sault Ste. Marie, Mt. Clemens, Owasso, Ludington, Adrian, Hilisdale, Lans-ing, Flint and all other towns in the state where competing companies have been organ-ized, or even proposed, the Bell companies have cut rates from 25 to 50 per cent. In the city of Detroit, where no organized com-petition has yet arizen, the same old rates hold good.

Instances of reduced rates could be multi-plied without end, but those above given serve admirably to show how much alarmed the Bell company has become over the initial progress of the independent exchange move

RIVALS SPRINGING UP.

The greatest activity in the organization of independent telephone exchange companies has thus far been in the central and south-ern states. Almost every town of 3,000 or more inhabitants now has its local telepho company. Franchises have been secured and active preparations are making to install an exchange service. In the large cities progress has been necessarily slow. The Bell company has become so strongly entrenched and has such a strong pull with the municipal authorities that in many cases it is difficult for an opposition company to obtain a foothold. But even this has not deterred the onward march of the indepe deterred the onward march of the independent movement, and there are but few cities today in which local anti-Beli companies, with money and brains behind them, have not been organized and active steps taken to secure the necessary rights and fran-

stalling the plant will begin.

In Philadelphia a similarly organized company has already secured franchies. In Buffalo the local company is making five-year contracts. In Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Dotroit and a host of other large cities independent companies with anyth and contracts. dependent companies with ample capital are already in the field. The Home Telephone company, organized in

Baltimore, has already secured a large num-ber of subscribers on three-year contracts in that city. The new company will operate the Drawbaugh patents and will give a service at much lower rates than the local Bell company. Franklin Noble of New York is president and organizer of the new company.
"In spite of the threats, reduction in

rates, manipulations of municipal govern-ments and other practices common to a cer-tain species of New England electrical financiers, "eays Electricity, "the work of organizing local companies and installing competing
exchanges has gone on apace. The net result
of this contest between a buildozing method
of preventing business and an honest effort
to promote it is that the independent exchange industry has attained proportions largely exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine promoters.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. The distances to be traversed by the projected cable from Victoria, B. C., to Fanning island, and thence to Auckland, are e

Between the past two points the distance as the crow flies is 3,360 miles. Fanning island is 1,200 miles south of Honolulu. From Fanning island to Pfff it is 1,967 miles, and from the latter point to Auckland is 1,348 miles. From Auckland to Sydney, in New South Wales, a cable is already laid. This is the route contemplated, the total distance to be covered being about 7,200 statute miles. Careful estimates recently made by the hydrographic office at Washington show that the cost of laying a trairspacific cable would be just about \$1,000 per mile, including everycoat of laying a transpacine cable would be just about \$1,000 per mile, including everything. This would bring the total expense of putting down the line from Victoria to Auckland, exclusive of preliminary surveys, up to \$7,200,000. The cost is somewhat increased by the fact that the cable itself has to be carried all the way from England. No submarine cables has manufactured on this continent.

Victoria, which is at the south end of Va-couver Island, is already connected by cab with Vancouver town, across the straits on the mainland. Vancouver town is the ter-minus of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Thus the proposed line will convey messages dire-from Europe to Australia, and the Londo merchant will be able to send telegrams be merchant will be able to send telegrams be-neath two oceans to Sydney. From Sydney the same telegrams could be forwarded back to London by way of India and the continent of Europe. Thus it will be practicable actually, when the project is accomplished, to transmit an electric spark entirely around the world. By throwing open all circuits along the wires the spark could be made to girdle the earth completely in a fraction of a second. Already there is continuous telegraphic communication overland and under seas all the way from Victoria, B. C., t Auckland. The connection of Auckland with Victoria will make the circuit of the glo

NEW TREATMENT FOR SUNSTROKE

continent.

An interesting electrical plant has been in-stalled in the sunstroke ward of a New York hospital. The old treatment for sunstroke included warming drinks and hot applications to the body, with a view of drawing the heat from the head. Now the patient is Immersed in very cold water and kept there until the abnormal temperature abates. The new apparatus for transferring the patient to the bath is worked entirely by electricity. A hammock, suspended by chains, is lowered and receives the patient, who is gently slid in from the stretcher. A turn of the motor wheel lifts him, and he is carried smoothly along to a bath filled with iced water. Into this he is lowered by the machinery until only his face remains above he is left until his temperature has lowered to the desired point. The machinery then quietly lifts him and transfers him to a pallet at the side of the room. This method of handling not only causes less jarring to the patient than any other, but it saves the doctors and nurses much exhaustive work particularly in the case of heavy patients. It is interesting to note, as showing that the medical profession is alive to the mechanical as well as the therapeutic advantages of electricity, that this apparatus was designed by Dr. Lewis A. Stinson, the attending surgeon of the hospital. AN ELECTRIC GOLD DREDGE PLANT

An interesting account has been received of the application of water power in pro-ducing electricity for use in gold dredging in Shotover river, New Zealand. The water is obtained at a creek one and a half miles distant from the dredging ground and brought by a race cut in the side of a hill, or, in places where the ground is not suitable, in a timber flume, to a pressure tank at a level of 524 feet above the pipes at the generator house. From this tank the water is carried in rolled steel pipes to a Pelton water wheel, which drives the dynamos by which the dredge is actuated. The dredge is constructed for the most part of steel, and is capable, when operating at a depth of twenty feet, of an output of ninety cubic yards per hour. It is worked at night by the light of arc lamps. The dredgings are de-ifvered through a revolving screen for separating the stones and coarser material, upon baize tables set at an inclination of one in twelve. The cost of the installation was \$35,000, and the weekly working expenses are

SMELTING IRON BY ELECTRICITY. Important developments are imminent in the iron-smelting industry. The days pecially in districts where the cost of fuel is high. An Oregon from manufacturer says that while iron is manufactured in Ger-many at \$8 per ton, it costs here \$10 per ton for fuel to smelt the metal. In Alabama, where coal and iron mines are close together and negro labor is cheap, the iron on it to Portland is \$10 per ton. Pig iron used to bring \$30 to \$35 per ton in Oregon rate of \$12 per year to all subscribers in the bope of freezing out the local company. The outcome has been that the local company. The with Alabama iron impossible tricity as the only hope for the iron indus-try in his state. By utilizing water power to generate the electricity it will be possible to smelt iron as cheaply there as else-

TOLD ABOUT THE PREACHER.

The church of an orthodox Pittsburg ninister is located near the blast furnaces which frequently serve him in illustrating a burning question. Not long ago he discoursed on hell, and graphically described the lofty temperature of that section of the hereafter. "Look!" he suddenly exclaimed, sointing toward the illumination produced by the flow of the molten metal in furnace, "hear it gurgle and roar and ex-plode," he continued. "You know what it is; you know it is hot. But, my friends, if sider it ice cream!"

History teems with examples of the power of eloquence. A good story of an incident which occurred the other day in a Cardiganshire chapel, where the congregation was made up principally of sea faring men, is told by a London paper. 'A figure used by the preacher related to a captain at his wit's end when navigating his ship through a narrow, shallow, winding channel, abound ing with rocks and strong currents. The faces of some of the listeners were perfect pictures as the preacher eloquently de-scribed the details and difficulties of the voyage. The ship ran against a bank, and in thrilling burst the preacher shouted, What shall we do?' 'God knows,' cried an old sailor, "for you are going stern foremost!

Arizona Pete had been called upon, in the absence of all the descons and other qualified church officers, to pass the contribution basket, says the Chicago Tribune. In a seat half way down the middle aisle sat the wealthiest man in the congregation, fast asleep.

Arizona Pete stopped when near him, held the basket under his pose and waited.

A soft snore was the only contribution. A soft snore was the only con He touched him on the shoulder.

He touched him on the shoulder.

Another snore.

Then he shock him.
"Fuddleston," he said, "you can't make a sneak out of this game. Pungle up or I'll throw you out of the window!"

It is recorded that Mr. Fuddleston at once plunged up to the extent of \$5 for the first and only time in his religious career. and only time in his religious career.

A wealthy religious man of Glasgow, Scotland, recently requested of the street car com-panies the privilege, of printing scripture texts on the back of the tickets used by the workingmen in the commission hours. But no sooner was the privilege extended to him than the car companies got into hot water. They were charked with discriminating against the workingmen by asuming that they needed texts more than the people who used the cars at other hours of the day. They tried to explain the matter, but it was of no use. And to settle the difficulty they were obliged to print the scripture texts as though they were paid advertisements. So now the texts are printed like this: "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden. Tf." "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from

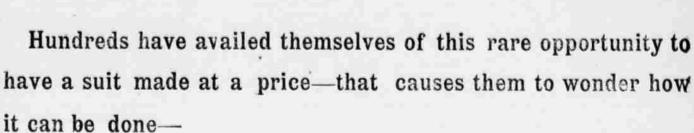
Down in the black belt of Georgia a Presbyterian minister received a visit from a col-ored pastor who wanted counsel and advice. "Well, sir, it's jest this way," said he,
"I'se plumb preached myself out. I'se
worked on election, sanctification, predestination, hell inside and out, till I couldn't say
another word to save my life." His white

# DID WE GET YOUR ORDER?

A few days more and

## **NICOLL'S S15 SUIT SALE**

Will be a matter of history.



# Suits \$15

Worth \$25 and \$30.

Pants

Worth \$7 and \$8.

### PLACE YOUR ORDER TOMORROW

While the assortment is still large. A delay of one day—means the loss of many choice designs-

You will find no "Shoddy" among these goods.

207 South

### Orchard & Wilhelm

CARPET CO.. 1414-1416-1418 DOUGLAS STREET.

Folding Beds-

We shall place on sale this week as the SPECIAL BARCAIN our entire line of this space-saving invention. We have marked every bed at a reduction of at. least 331-3 per cent and the line ranges from \$11.00 to \$100.00.

Our purpose in this sale is to demonstrate that WE have the BEST BED in the market at the LOWEST PRICE. Besides we have a full assortment of popular styles and a variety of patterns.

—FOR THIS WEEK.

Baby Cabs—

We called attention to our superior assortment of Baby Carriage. on April 30th last. The respone was a liberal patronage, showing we're right on STYLES and PRICES. We have duplicated the best selling numbers and have as fine an assortment as at any time this season, and offer the FULL LINE at prices as attractive as the goods themselves. -- FOR THIS WEEK.

Bargain Basement—

All short ends of Carpets, Mattings, LINOLEUMS and OIL CLOTHS can be bought in our Basement Department at MOST REASONABLE

Made-up Rugs, Tapestry, Body Brussels and Moquette Rugs at less than yard price of the goods. Odd pairs Lace Curtains, Portiers, Em-broidered Muslin, etc. Odd pieces of Furniture. --- VISIT THE BASEMENT.

brother suggested that he should preach a sermon by way of a change on "Thou Shalt Not Steal," for a text. "Well, boss, dat cer-tainly is a good text; but I'm mons'ous 'fraid it will produce a coolness in the congregation."

AN UNREALIZED DREAM.

New York Evening Sun. New York Evening Sun.

He went fishing in the wildwood.
In the dancing mountain brook,
Where he used to fish in childhood
With a bent pin for a hook;
He bethought him of the catches
That he used to show with prilo.
And the sunburn and the scratches
That adorned his youthful hide. Now, he has a fancy tackle,
And a rod of split bamboo.
Files of every style of hackle,
Clicking reel and silk line, too;
With a twelve-pound basket laden,
Harnessed up with straps and bands,
He had patent boots to wade in,
And kid gloves upon his hands. Gayly then he started fishing
In a shady nook and cool
Where the willows, gently swishing,
Overhung a well known pool;
That was where he used to catch them
When he was an urchin small,
Surely now he ought to match them
With his fancy rig and all. But alas! he could not do it.
Though he fished the pool all day;
Not a trout that ambied through it.
Took the pains to come his way;
But his cuss words made the air blue.
And he whipped the creek to foam—
Then he smashed his fancy bumboo,
Paid his bill and came back home!

Traveling Man Died by Poison. SAN ANTONIO, June 15 .- The body of J. J. Keating, a traveling salesman for a Kansas City cigar firm, was found dead in bed in a boarding house in this city today. He died by poison, but whether taken with suicidal intent is not known.

Lieutenant Backus Dies at Dallas. DALLAS, Tex., June 15 .- Lieutenant George C. Backus of the United States cavalry died last night at the city hospital of pner with which he was seized about a week agwhile on a visit here.

Murderer Blows Out His Brains. PORT WORTH, Tex., June 15 .- Mont Mcfullough in a fit of jealousy shot and killed his wife at Jacksonville, Tex., and afterward MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT.

Bill Wright was a justice of the peace, and also an absent-minded man, whose wife was as able an orator as Xantippe, relates the University Courier.

Bill used to serve all his processes himself, and to save time would sign the marriage certificates in blank and deliver a number to the parson.

One day Bill had a process to serve away up in the mountains on a semi-barbarous recluse, who was sued for damages for some misdeeds, and Bill thought he would deliver a few of the certificates to the parson. So sticking both packages of papers in the

same pocket he mounted his horse and rode Reaching the minister's he stopped and chatted awhile, and, after delivering his papers, he started off again and took the road to the mountains.

The parson had a wedding that day, one of the parties being a notorious horse thief from an adjoining county. When the cere-mony was over the parson selected a certificate from the bundle and unrolled it suf-ficiently to sign his name. On handing it to the man the latter opened it, and his eye grew wild as he read instead of a marriage ertificate a warrant of arrest, signed by both the justice of the peace and by the parson. He feared some trap, so surrendered himself to custody.

When the judge reached the mountain side he took out the paper to read it and immediately saw its nature, but maintaining his self-possession, he recited the form of summons, which he fortunately remembered. He then returned and found the horse thief in fail, and went and saw the parson, remarking, with his own matrimonial felicity in mind, that both papers had unintentionally served the ends of justice.

secure a safer and more civilized condition of affairs in the court room, says the New York Sun, asked the twelve jurymen and the ten attorneys present to place their pistols in a pile in the corner of the room, but there seemed to be some hesitancy in complying with the request, and the judge insisted.
"If your honor will put his down first,"

suggested the foreman of the jury, "I guess the balance of us will foller suit "Certainly, gents," replied his honor, and laid his gun down in the corner.

In a few minutes all the others had done the same excepting the sheriff and his depty, who were not included, and twenty-three pistols were reposing peacefully on the floor. "Now, gents," said his honor, suddenly whipping out a gun, "the first man that goes near that pile gits it in the neck." In an instant every man's hand went to his other hip pocket, and as his honor dived behind the deak twenty-two builets went through the window back of where he had been sitting, and twenty-two men were waiting for him to stick his head up, but he did

"Put up them guns," he yelled; "put up them guns, or I'll fine every d- one of you for contempt of court." Indians Duncing for Rain.

nothing so rash.

GUTHRIE, Okl., June 15 .- The Sac and Fox Indians have a new method to get rain. They appealed one day last week for all tribes to assemble at one place to dance for rain and at the same time they invited several neighboring tribes to join in the festivities for showers. Large numbers of Indians met and danced until Sunday's flood came and this so buoyed them up that they are still dancing that more rain may come. Before they commenced their festivities they moved their wigwams from the bottoms to the highlands, saying the rains would flood the lowlands.

Supposed to Belong to Dalton's Gan r-VICTORIA, Tex., June 15 .- Excitement prevails over three counties-Victoria, Dewitt and Jackson-on account of the presence of supposed members of the Dalton gang who have been committing depredations on the borders of these counties for several weeks. Three sheriffs with possess are now hunting them down. One of Sheriff Steele's The judge of a western court, in order to posse from Dewitt county has been shot down by the outlaws.

> Bierels Cracks Going to Denver. DENVER, June 15 .- The Denver Wheel club has received a telegram from A. A. Zimmerman saying that he and John S. Johnson will race in Denver the latter part of July.