Telephones 618 and 694. Bee, July 14, 1901.

Special Sale of Wash Goods Remnants 5c and 7c Yard

Remnants of—
10c Lawns .....
15c Dimities .....
25c Dimities .....
18c Dimities .....
15c Batistes.....
18c Batistes .....
15c Sateens .....

At 5 Cents Per Yard

Remnants of—
25c Tissues.....
25c Embroidered Tissues.
25c Irish Dimities.....
30 Batistes.....
35c Foulards .....
50c Batistes, etc. .....

At 7 Cents Per Yard

Sale commences Monday morning, July 15, at 8 o'clock.
All that is left of our 50c Batistes at 15c yard.
All of our 25c Madras, 25c yard.
All of our 90c, 75c, 60c, 50c, 40c Imported Zephyrs, 25c yard.
All of our 50c Linens, now 25c yard.

We close Saturdays at 1 p. m. during July and August.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

HANNA'S GRANDCHILDREN OFF

Their Mother Sails with Them Before Their Father Can Serve His Papers.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Mrs. Mary Harrington Hanna, who obtained a divorce from Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland three years ago, sailed for Europe today on Campania with her three children. Mr. Hanna is a son of M. A. Hanna.

The young woman succeeded in boarding Campania and in remaining hidden until it was too late to serve a writ of habeas corpus requiring her to produce the children in court on Monday next. This writ was obtained after service of a similar one had been avoided in Ohio. Both writs were issued on the application of Mr. Hanna, who did not wish his children taken to Europe.

Mr. Hanna arrived in New York this morning and after a consultation with attorneys he applied for and obtained from Justice McAdam a writ of habeas corpus commanding Mrs. Hanna to produce the children in court on Monday. As soon as the writ was obtained Mr. Hanna and a detective went to the Savoy hotel, where Mrs. Hanna and several friends had been stopping, to serve it. There it was learned that the entire party had left the hotel early in the morning and it was reported that they had sailed on the Menominee. On hearing this Mr. Hanna went direct to the Atlantic Transport dock, where he was told that his wife had not sailed on the Menominee. Then he went direct to the Cunard dock, where the Campania was being made ready to sail.

On the Campania Mr. Hanna met the Baroness de Pallandt and they had a long conversation. Then Mr. Hanna and several detectives searched the ship and found that rooms 4, 5 and 6 had been engaged by Mrs. Hanna, but also that her name had been stricken from the passenger list. Her maid was aboard, however, and all her baggage was on the steamer's deck. Upon arrival at room 6 the detectives found that it was locked and guarded by a member of the ship's crew. As no criminal offense was charged the detectives did not dare to break in the cabin.

About half an hour before the Campania sailed Mr. Hanna left the ship and the dock in a cab, accompanied by a Cleveland attorney.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.
It makes life miserable.
Its sufferers eat not because they *want to*, —but because they *must*.
They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.
They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.
The effectual remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

RUN ON PERU, INDIANA, BANK

Deposits Withdrawn So Rapidly Assistance is Needed from Chicago.

PERU, Ind., July 13.—There was a run on the Miami County Loan and Savings association here today. Depositors' lines have been formed since 7 this morning, and there is a constantly increasing rush to withdraw funds. From the best information there is no ground for alarm. The June semi-annual statement shows assets of over $325,000 in gilt-edged mortgages.

Ed L. Miller, secretary and treasurer, has just wired to Chicago for $20,000. The concern began banking about six months ago. The secretary of the American Trust company, to whom the Peru institution wired for funds, stated that the request for assistance had been complied with, although he declined to say how much money was sent. The trust company's advices were that there was a little "local trouble," but they did not seem to think the outcome would be serious.

Excitement has somewhat abated in the runs on the loan and savings institution. Twenty thousand dollars were paid out up to 2 o'clock and the institution realized upon collateral to the amount of $50,000, which gave assurance of meeting all demands. The crush was so great that many women in the line fainted.

Increased Receipts of Railroads.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Returns of gross earnings for the six months to June 30 last from 176 roads, including Mexican and Canadian lines, operating 174,914 miles, published by the Chronicle today, show receipts of $658,411,800 for the half year, an increase of $61,580,000 over 1900 figures, or slightly over 10 per cent. About a fourth of the roads report for only five months and the Chronicle estimates that complete returns will show a gain in gross earnings for the period of $70,000,000. This is on top of gains of $72,300,000 in the first six months of 1900, of $30,240,000 in 1899 and $57,440,000 in 1898. The mileage for the past half year shows a gain of 3 per cent over 1900.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Omaha Bee, Single Coupon.

A Summer Vacation

For the most popular young lady.

One vote for Miss _____ Name.
Address _____ Town. State.
Works for _____
CUT THIS OUT.—Deposit at Bee office or mail to "Vacation Contest Department," Omaha, Nebraska.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Omaha Bee Subscription Coupon

A Summer Vacation

For the most popular young lady.

This coupon, if accompanied by a cash payment on a new or old subscription to THE BEE, counts 15 votes for each 15c paid, 100 votes for each dollar paid, etc.

No. _____ Votes for Miss _____ Name.
Address _____ Town. State.
Works for _____
Send Bee to (name) _____
Address _____
N. B.—This coupon must be countersigned by The Bee Circulation Department, or the town agent to whom the subscription money is paid. Deposit or mail to "Vacation Contest Dept." Bee, Omaha, Neb.
Countersigned by _____ Agent

BRITONS DEMAND WARNEWS

British Public Forces Government to Be More Communicative.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN HARD STRAITS

Conservatives Are in Bad Favor and New Organization is Talked Of, but Radicals Are Powerless to Improve Opportunity.

LONDON, July 13.—The Vlakfontein incident has come near to spelling Waterloo for the government.

An apparently unimportant incident, the censorship of one of the newspaper dispatches, has had the effect of crystallizing all the widely differing sorts of public dissatisfaction concerning the conduct of the war in South Africa. This dissatisfaction has long been pent up and now finds free vent, not, strangely enough, through the columns of the opposition newspapers, but in the government journals.

For months past the public belief in and admiration for Lord Kitchener have been waning and now he is openly and severely criticised. A rumor, which cannot be substantiated, is current that he will shortly be succeeded in the command of the British forces in South Africa by General Sir Bindon Blood, who has been operating in eastern Transvaal. Should this change occur it would probably be due to the differences of opinion existing between Lord Milner of Capetown and Lord Kitchener, and it would be announced in the form of promotion, accompanied by the statement that the operations in South Africa no longer justified the presence there of an officer of the seniority of Lord Kitchener.

There is little doubt but what Lords Milner and Kitchener have had several disagreements and the high commissioner does not want to return to South Africa as long as the hard, high-handed General Kitchener remains in control there.

Amid the storm of disapproval resulting from the Vlakfontein affair and which the government's supporters are pouring out on the War office on account of the suppression of news and flagrant vagaries of the censorship, the liberal party, through its hopeless difference of opinion, is obliged to sit stupidly and see the best opportunity ever offered pass out of its hands.

The extraordinary spectacle has been presented of an advanced radical newspaper, the Daily News, patting the War office and Lord Kitchener on the back for suppressing the story of alleged Boer outrages to British wounded, while the Times and other government, though less radical, organs like them say the feeling aroused in the general public who have up to this time blindly and enthusiastically supported the government's war policy can scarcely be estimated.

The officials of the War office are more worried now than at any previous time during the war and they are working strenuously to explain the mistake. The incident has awakened in the public mind an eagerness, most unfortunate for the government, to know the details of operations, and an ever increasing dissatisfaction with the progress of British arms in South Africa.

Prominent members of the conservative party believe that if their party had to go to the country now it would be defeated, provided a semblance of opposition could be mustered. In this connection there is some talk of a new liberal organization, consisting of the old liberal-unionists and imperialists, many of whom would like to see a cabinet including Lord Rosebery and Duke of Devonshire, Joseph Chamberlain and H. H. Asquith, which some men think may be possible.

Hard to Be Hopeful.

Sir Charles Dilke, advanced member of Parliament at Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, this evening said: "Mr. Chamberlain must indeed be an optimist. Having entered Parliament as an advanced radical twenty-five years ago he has been advancing ever since. It is a difficult task for a patriot to be an optimist at present, when the failure of the government to finish the war is so disastrous to the interests of the country. I have never recognized party obligations in considering the interests of the army, and it will be necessary to conquer both parties in solving the reorganization of the military system, and I am convinced that this will sooner or later be done."

TRIAL ABSORBS ALL BERLIN

Prosecution of Polish Students is German Capital's Chief Topic of Discussion.

BERLIN, July 13.—The great trial at Posen of the thirteen Polish students charged with belonging to secret political societies at various German universities, organized to promote the political aspirations of Poland, receives much attention.

The examination of the accused students has not up to the present time developed any sensational features. They all deny the charges of participating knowingly in illegal societies. The most sensational feature of the trial so far has been the throwing up of their briefs by the leading lawyers for the defense, protesting against the rigid limitations prescribed for them by the court.

In connection with the Posen trial, the German newspapers print information concerning the Polish national fund at Rapperswhyl, Switzerland, which was collected chiefly among American Poles. This fund now amounts to $46,000 and continues to grow rapidly. The newspapers, referring to the matter, say: "The purpose of this fund as stated by the Polish managing committee is that it is to be used at a given moment in support of a decisive political action."

The official publication of those who have in hand the collection of this fund says the only institution openly working for the independence of Poland is the National Fund.

Other Troubles, Too.

Other developments of the past week indicate further Polish activity, besides the decision of the German authorities to prosecute the sixty Polish students at Thorl, in West Prussia, charged also with being connected with Polish political organizations. The Polish voters in the election at Duisburg-on-the-Rhine refused to support the centrist candidate unless a pledge were given to support the idea of holding Polish religious services every Sunday in the Catholic churches.

The trial of the Polish students at Posen has been adjourned to permit the commission conducting the trial to take the testimony of Students Bolewike at Cracow and Milowski at Zurich.

Detective Schiller was sentenced today at Konitz to two and one-half years in the penitentiary, having been found guilty of inducing witnesses to commit perjury in the case against Moritz Levy in September, 1900, in connection with the case of the boy, Winter, who was killed at Konitz under conditions which fostered the belief that he had fallen a victim to Jewish ritual murder.

Owing to the existence of the bubonic plague at Constantinople the quarantine office at Bremerhaven has announced that all vessels from the Bosphorus, the Sea of Matamora and ports in the Black and Aegean seas will be subjected to sanitary examination.

The German postal authorities, having experimented for a year with the American automatic telephone system in Berlin, have decided permanently to establish this system.

DEPEW DISCLAIMS ORATORY

Admits Regret at Prominence of His Ability to Remember Famous Funny Stories.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, July 13.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Senator Chauncey M. Depew's reputation as a wit has accompanied him to this side and two papers here have interviewed him on what constitutes typical American humor.

"It is the faculty," he says, "of not stopping at the first aspect of things, but of discovering in them an unlooked for element of ludicrousness."

Comparing French and Americans as after-dinner speakers Mr. Depew inclines to concede superiority to the French, their discourses showing more finish and springing more naturally from the circumstances, "whereas American after-dinner speeches are generally composed of a lot of stories, funny but perfectly extraneous, prefaced and threaded together by other remarks, whereof it is easy to acquire the knack.

"Everything in life is more or less ludicrous, viewed from a certain angle. Certain American humorists would extract fun from a funeral. All Americans are not humorous, but all have the sense of humor, which is the faculty of recognizing what is funny at first sight. The English and Germans lack the faculty woefully, but the French share it equally with the Americans. But while with us it proceeds from optimistic buoyancy, with the French it comes from overinformed cynicism."

Finally Mr. Depew said he himself had been rather annoyed throughout life by the prominence given to his faculty to recite anecdotes. He had never heard nor made an after-dinner speech which would resist analysis as a piece of oratory.

"But," he added, "Europeans never will realize how indulgent the American public is to its orators, fiction writers and playwrights."

Mr. Depew has gone to the fashionable seaside resort, Trouville, on the Normandy coast, for two weeks.

PREPARING FOR TOURNAMENT

Fremont to Have Big Time While State Firemen Are There.

FREMONT, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—Preparations for the firemen's tournament are nearly completed. The races will be held on F street, tween Fifth and Second. The street has been enclosed and a grandstand built just off from Second. A tower twenty-five feet in height has been built on the corner of Fifth and Main and will be used by the Omaha pompier ladder crew in giving exhibitions. Electric lights have been strung on Main, Sixth and F streets. Racing teams from all over the state will be present and from all indications the attendance will be much larger than at York. Over $2,000 in prizes will be awarded. The silver trumpet to the company, from outside of the city, having the largest attendance and a large number of gold bdages, prizes for the various events, are displayed in a show window of a Sixth street store. They are attracting much attention. On addition to the tournament events there will be several street shows of interest.

Agency Store Burned Out.

NIOBRARA, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—news reached here late of a fire at Sautee agency on the Fourth of July, which will be of interest to all old settlers in northeast Nebraska. Charles E. Gladden, an old trader and Indian fighter, who has conducted a store at Sautee since the early 70s, was burned out, himself and wife barely escaping with the clothes they wore. In addition to the stock in his store he had a bicycle repair shop and a jewelry repair show. Everything was destroyed.

During his many years trading at the agency Mr. Gladden had saved tobacco tags amounting to over 33,000 for which he had been offered $185.00. His collection of Indian relics would have brought a small fortune in the east, in fact he had often refused large sums for some of them.

Mr. Gladden was a well known man in the Indian days. The fire left him entirely destitute.

Paul Frauen Tops Market.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—The topping of the Omaha by Paul Frauen, a local stock breeder, feeder and shipper recalls the fact that the Chicago market for the year has been tipped twice in the past twenty-five years by Nebraska, a Tecamah man receiving the honor, accompanied by the cash once and Mr. Frauen receiving it in 1892. Mr. Frauen has just put in the nucleus for a herd of thoroughbred shorthorns and Herfords.

Engineer Caught in a Belt.

WINSIDE, Neb., June 13.—(Special.)—George Warder, engineer in the grist mill here, was injured this morning by being caught in a belt operating a pump. He was thrown against the wall, his right arm badly bruised and his neck made black and blue. He also received a cut three inches long to the bone on his chin.

Cass County Central Committee.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—George L. Farley, chairman, has issued a call for the republican county central committee to meet in Weeping Water Saturday, July 27, for the purpose of fixing time for primaries and county convention and for the transaction of other business.

Inspects Company A.

KEARNEY, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—Lieutenant Colonel V. C. Talbot, First regiment, Nebraska National guard, of Broken Bow, held an inspection of Company A of this city this evening. He reports it in first-class condition, both in equipment and manual of arms.

Odd Fellows of Geneva Install.

EDGAR, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—Edgar lodge No. 80, I. O. O. F., installed their officers last evening: N. G., N. I. Bray; V. G., L. I. Ballor; warden, Dan Wilcox; representative to grand lodge, W. H. Strawsier.

Under a Hay Rack.

GENEVA, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—Yesterday while resting under a loaded hay rack Walter Pettit, 16 years old, was run over by the rack, the horses starting suddenly. His leg was badly bruised and torn.

Blue Springs Sentinel Gets Printing.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—Just before the noon adjournment of the County Board of Supervisors here today the printing of the county tax list was let to the Blue Springs Sentinel.

Sunday School Convention.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Gage County Sunday School convention will be held here, beginning July 16, and continuing two days.

Woodmen Log Rolling.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—The Modern Woodmen of America of Cass county will have their annual log rolling on September 18 at Louisville.

HINSEY NO LONGER PRINCE

Resigns His Office in Order of Knights of Khorassan.

ANSWERS PYTHIAN COUNCIL'S CHARGES

Issues Statement to Public and Friends, Denying Any Indebtedness or Misuse of Endowment Rank's Funds.

CHICAGO, July 13.—John A. Hinsey, imperial prince of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, resigned his position late this afternoon. He stated that he believed it to be best to relieve the order of any embarrassment from the publicity given the attacks made on him in connection with the endowment rank matter.

Officers of the Knights of Khorassan held a secret session, at which it was decided to ask him to resign. It was also decided to call for an examination of the books.

Although Hinsey was a prime mover in founding this branch he was not allowed to attend the meeting today.

Explains to the Pythians.

Today Hinsey also made a statement of his conduct as president of the board of control of the endowment rank, Knights of Pythias. The statement is in answer to the report of Supreme Chancellor Ogden H. Fethers and the board of control to the special convention of the supreme lodge just held in this city. Mr. Hinsey says:

"For the benefit of those of my friends who do not know the situation I want to say that there is a great deal of animus on the part of Fethers and his followers back of all this proceeding. The cause for this bitter feeling on his part consists of my refusal to support him in 1896 and again in 1898 for supreme vice chancellor. He succeeded in being elected in the 1898 convention, held at Indianapolis, and after the contest was over threatened to drive me out of the order. I again refused to support him for supreme chancellor at the supreme lodge session held at Detroit in 1900. This act of mine seemingly added to his enmity of me. Being supreme chancellor he was ex-officio member of the board of control and I was president of the board, re-elected at the Detroit convention. They claim that I voluntarily resigned—that is not true—they made it impossible for me to continue as president, having long previously contended that the president of the board ought to devote his entire time to the business of the rank and be paid a salary commensurate with the service. Taking advantage of this expression of mine a resolution was offered to that effect and to be consistent I had to vote for it. The resolution passed and of course I resigned, because the endowment rank could not pay a salary which I could afford to accept. These are the exact circumstances under which I resigned and no other. When I resigned as president I also desired to resign as a member of the board, but my request was vigorously opposed by the whole board and I concluded to continue as a member of the board."

Answers Supreme Lodge Charges.

Taking up the charges made in the report to the supreme lodge Mr. Hinsey says:

"As to that portion of the report referring to overdrafts amounting to $75,000: This overdraft became necessary because of the failure of the City National bank of Fort Worth, the depository of the rank, designated in compliance with supreme lodge laws, at the time of the failure of that bank the rank had about $141,000 on deposit with it. There was from $70,000 to $75,000 of warrants afloat that had been sent out to beneficiaries a day or two previous to the closing of the bank in payment of death claims. To prevent protest of those warrants on the part of the receiver of the bank it was necessary that we at once provide for that amount of money. The arrangement was made with the First National bank of Chicago by depositing with it collaterals. At the next meeting of the board of control it was determined to treat the $35,000 of collaterals deposited as cash and deduct them from our assets, in preference to advertising an overdraft. This action was confirmed by the then board of control. The overdraft was reduced from time to time and the collaterals redeemed.

"The method adopted by the board of having the secretary of the board debit all warrants down, while the bank was not permitted to debit our deposits, except as it paid the warrants, resulted in a difference between the record of the board of control and the bank, amounting frequently to from $50,000 to $70,000, thus our books might show an overdraft of from $50,000 to $70,000 and the bank's books show a balance in our favor.

"This report claims that the financial condition at the time certain investments were made would not warrant the investments being made, because there was an overdraft. As to any other overdrafts noted in the report of the board, other than the $75,000 above referred to, I assume the board on the dates of those investments finds that our books show an overdraft, but the bank at the same time would show a credit in our favor.

Milwaukee Employes' Loans.

"As to that part of the board's report referring to loans made to employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company, by which company I am also employed, it is true to the extent of some loans being made and in each instance ample security taken for the money loaned—and in all cases the principal and interest of the loans were promptly paid to the endowment rank, except the two loans referred to, made to George F. Baker and E. L. Parker on real estate."

In the matter of these loans Mr. Hinsey maintains that the property mortgaged is ample security. Continuing, he says:

"The board reports that I made a loan of $3,000 and $3,500 on the same real estate, in the names of different parties. This statement is not true. The two loans referred to, those of Maloney and Kehoe, were on different pieces of property, nine miles apart. These loans were amply secured and in both instances were paid before they were due.

"As to the charge of the board of control that I embezzled $1,725 of money due from section No. 247, located at Milwaukee, of which I was secretary, it is untrue and false. I have the record evidence to substantiate that fact."

Why Bank Failure Caught Them.

"By the mode of presentment of the failure of the City National bank of Fort Worth and the Texas coal lands it is made to appear that I am entirely responsible for this loss. This is not true. Bids were invited under the law; the City National bank of Fort Worth was the highest bidder, and I was compelled, under the constitutional provision, to make the deposit. The deposits began in 1888 and ran along until the failure of the bank in 1895, which failure of course I could not prevent, and in the detail attending the adjustment of its affairs the board was compelled to invest another sum amounting to about $32,000 in some coal lands in Texas in order to save the equity for the benefit of the endowment rank. These lands were a part of the assets of the Fort Worth bank and the endowment rank still owns them and is receiving a rental of about $600 a year for the same, which nets the endowment rank between $300 and $400, after paying the taxes, the same being rented for pasturage. It is said by good judges of values that this tract of land, amounting to 2,459 acres, is worth in the neighborhood of $100,000. Of course this is disputed. I contend that if proper management is had and the lands are held they will eventually be sold greatly to the benefit of the rank.

"We have received a dividend of about 45 per cent from the receiver of the bank upon the deposit we had in the bank when it failed, which was about $141,000, and the present receiver says that there will be at least an additional 5 per cent dividend, which will pay one-half of the principal of the deposit.

Bribery Charge is Ridiculous.

"As to the Arkansas railroad matter, in which it is claimed that I used $5,000 of the endowment rank's money in my own interest, to bribe the Arkansas legislature, this is not only false, but ridiculous. I never made any statement as to bribing the Arkansas legislature, neither did I use $5,000 or any other amount of the endowment rank moneys in my interest in the railroad venture referred to. I did loan $5,000 of the endowment rank's money on a note executed by one of the men interested in the railroad enterprise; the principal and interest to that note have been paid.

"As to the claim made of a deposit of $5,000 with the law firm of Goodhart & Goodhart of New York, I have no knowledge of any such transaction.

"As to the investment of endowment rank funds in Lexington hotel bonds, they were purchased at various times. Before purchasing any of them I conferred with men in whose judgment as to their value I had entire confidence. They were bought for less than the value, each purchase was reported at the next meeting of the board of control and approved by the board, and for some time we received our interest regularly at the rate of 6 per cent.

"I am not indebted to the endowment rank to the extent of 1 cent and have not used any of its funds for my personal benefit, either directly or indirectly."

Active Brains

Must Have GOOD FOOD or Nervous Prostration Surely Follows.

....USE....

GRAPE-NUTS

TO KEEP OUT OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION BY PROPER USE OF FOOD.

It is a lamentable fact that American brain workers do not, as a rule, know how to feed themselves to rebuild the daily loss occasioned by active mental effort. This fact, coupled with the disastrous effects of the alkaloids contained in tobacco, coffee and whisky, makes a sure pathway towards nervous prostration.

The remedy is simple enough. Employ the services of a good expert, who knows the kind of food required to rebuild the daily losses in the human body. This can be done by making free use of Grape-Nuts, the famous breakfast food, which contains exactly the elemental principles which have an affinity for albumen and go directly to rebuild the gray matter in the brain, solar plexus and nerve centers throughout the body. Follow your selection of food up with a dismissal of coffee, tobacco and whisky for fifteen days and mark the difference in your mental ability, which means everything to the average hustling American, who must have physical and mental strength or he falls out in the race for dollars.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pickens.

Mr. Charles H. Pickens, president of the Commercial club, received a telegram announcing the death of his mother at Salt Lake City Saturday morning after a brief illness. Mrs. Pickens went to the home of her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Redman, at Salt Lake City about a month ago in quest of health, yet at that time the fatal nature of her malady was not known to her relatives and friends. Her son returned from Salt Lake last week, whither he went in answer to a summons, and while everything that medical skill could devise was done for the sufferer the doctors told Mr. Pickens there last week that the case was utterly hopeless.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pickens was born in England in 1830 and has resided in Omaha almost continuously since 1866, during which time she made many enduring friendships, for her gentleness and cheery disposition, blended with her beautiful, Christian character, won for her many admirers in the community. A funeral service will be held at the home of Charles H. Pickens, 112 North Thirty-ninth street, early in the week, the exact day and hour to be announced later.

Sarah J. Crowell.

Mrs. Sarah J. Crowell, for many years a resident of Omaha, died recently at the home of her brother, Hon. Thomas Hale of Keosauqua, Ia. She was in her seventy-third year. Mrs. Crowell came to Omaha in the early months of 1856 with her husband, George W. Crowell, and lived here a quarter of a century. Her husband was a mechanic of fine ability and assisted in building the first capitol, which occupied the site of the present High school, and also the First Methodist church on Thirteenth street.

Three sons, Elmer, Fred and Frank, were born to them and all chose railroading as a life work. Mrs. Crowell was preceded in death by her husband and sons. She suffered many weary months of pain patiently and sent loving adieus to her Omaha friends. She was a sister-in-law of Mrs. George A. McCoy and the two cherished a rare friendship for more than fifty years.

Lieutenant Ramsey Dies.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—General Chaffee, at Manila, has informed the War department of the death of First Lieutenant Charles R. Ramsay, Twenty-first infantry, who died from wounds received in the action at Lipa, Luzon, June 30. The death occurred this morning. Ramsey was a private in Company A, Fifth Maryland volunteers during the war with Spain, and was appointed lieutenant in the regular army in July, 1898.

Pioneer of Two States.

HELENA, Mont., July 13.—Colonel John A. Johnston, a pioneer of both Iowa and Montana, is dead here, aged 76 years. He was twice a member of the Iowa legislature before the civil war and came to Montana in 1864, having been prominent in political and legal circles since.

United States Consul.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Jose Ravicce, who had been United States consul at Warsaw since 1875, died last night.

Any advertised dealer is authorized to guarantee Banner Salve for tetter, eczema, piles, sprains, scalds, burns, ulcers and any open or old sore.

TOO HOT FOR RAIN

(Continued from First Page.)

find that winter wheat is yielding more than they estimated. C. Wallbrecht's winter wheat threshed forty bushels to the acre. Tom Price of Thayer threshed wheat that yielded thirty-three bushels to the acre and many others report wheat yielding from thirty bushels and upward. Corn is standing the extreme hot weather in fine shape and so far is green and healthy. The listed corn appears to be the best owing to the fact that it is late. Corn on the bottom lands is tasseling out.

ST. EDWARD, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—If no more hot winds arise the corn crop in this section will be fair. Harvesting is nearly completed and some farmers are threshing winter wheat, forty-one bushels to the acre.

DAVID CITY, Neb., July 13.—(Special.)—The weather continues hot and dry. At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 102 in the shade. Corn wilts through the day but recovers through the night. It is standing the weather remarkably well and with rain reasonably soon an average crop will be secured. Reports from farmers who have begun threshing indicate that the average yield of wheat will be thirty to thirty-five bushels an acre. Oats is a poor crop. Many farmers are cutting oats while green to save the straw for feed.

EVEN TWIN CITIES SHRIVEL

Places that Boasted of Cool Winds Now Confess to Suffering and Prostrations.

ST. PAUL, July 13.—This was the hottest day ever recorded by the government weather bureau at this station, being 98. Unofficial instruments ranged from 100 to 105. Several prostrations were reported.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 13.—Minneapolis residents suffered more today from heat than they have during any of the previous heated spells this summer. At 7 a. m. the mercury was at 75, at 11 o'clock 101, and at 6 p. m. 96½. These registrations were taken from the top of the federal building, where the weather bureau is. On the street the heat was terrible. Nine persons were prostrated and three cases are considered serious.

ST. PAUL, July 13.—Special dispatches from various points in the Dakotas and Minnesota indicate that the heat was intense throughout those states today. At Aberdeen the record was 105, while in North Dakota points the readings ranged from 98 to 102. In South Dakota the heat has prevailed for several days and there grain is said to be injured 10 per cent. North Dakota reports show crops in excellent condition.

MITCHELL, S. D., July 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Another day of intense heat visited this section of the state today and the temperature reached 101 degrees late in the afternoon. It is not believed by those who have watched the crops in the last few days that the damage will be great. The wheat crop will be a large one in any event and will be more than an average crop. Late sown wheat has been affected the most, while the early wheat has withstood the hot weather in fine shape, and there will be little falling off from what was predicted.

QUINCY, Ill., July 13.—The heat record of 105 degrees made yesterday was checked today by a slight fall of rain, but a temperature of 98 was reported later in the day. Parts of the country where no rain had fallen for nine weeks were somewhat relieved by showers today.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The government thermometer at 2:30 o'clock registered 101.8, beating all hot weather records for New Orleans. No prostrations were reported.

DES MOINES, July 13.—The maximum temperature here today was 102 degrees and the mercury stood above 100 for five hours this afternoon. Reports to grain firms show little damage to Iowa corn.

JEFFERSON, Ia., July 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The temperature today is 103, the hottest on record. Several sunstrokes are reported from the county. Mahlon Morse of Ripley will probably die.

SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT WORRY

Actual Loss Will Depend on the Weather of the Next Few Days.

HURON, S. D., July 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Reports from thirteen townships in Beadle county tonight indicate damage to the wheat crop except to the late sown. Corn is doing well except in limited sections where the rainfall was light.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Today is the hottest of the season, the mercury going to 105 in shade. A strong south wind has prevailed, causing much uneasiness regarding crops. Early sown wheat is probably damaged 10 to 15 per cent. Late sown is considered in more serious shape. Actual loss depends largely on the weather during the next few days.

HAIL AND HEAT IN IOWA

Corn Stands Heat All Right, but Drops Its Blades When Stones Fall from the Sky.

MORNING SUN, Ia., July 13.—(Special Telegram.)—This section was visited last night by heavy rain, which did much good, but in some places the rain was accompanied by heavy hail, which cut the corn in bad shape. The stalks were entirely stripped of blades, leaving only the stalks standing, while oat shocks were torn to pieces. Two men are reported badly hurt by hail.

WAPELLO, Ia., July 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Corn and fruit was badly injured here yesterday by hail, which cut the blades from the stalks and knocked the young fruit from the branches. Heavy rains in other parts of the county did the growing crops much good.

DROUTH BROKEN AT LAST

Mexico, Missouri, Reports a General Rain, with Falling Temperature.

MEXICO, Mo., July 13.—Rain, the first in several weeks, fell over this section of Missouri today, the temperature dropping thirty-five degrees. It will result in incalculable good to crops.

O-K SCOFIELD CLOAK & SUIT CO.

Walking Skirts $5.00

Made of medium shade gray homespun, with graduated flounce, handsomely tailor-stitched. This skirt is equal to those sold usually at $7.50. We have all sizes—$5 each. Mail orders filled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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