EDITORIAL SHEET.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 11 TO 20.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1903. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HAYDEN'S The Busiest Cloak Dept. in Omaha.

THE RELIABLE STORE.

Always crowded with buyers. No time like the present for purchasing summer goods. All of our waists, skirts, suits and light wrappers must be sold within the next 30 days. We must have room for the Fall Goods which are arriving daily. Prices no object.

WOMEN'S WAIST DEPT.

Your choice of any white waist on our counter made of fine lawns, batiste and linens, trimmed in imported laces and embroideries, insertions, hemstitching and Mexican drawn work—sold as high as $10.00, on sale Monday at $2.98

$6.00 WAISTS FOR $1.45

Your choice of any colored wash waist in our house made of fine grass linens, India linens, madras mulls, mousseline de soie, fancy and elaborately trimmed—worth up to $6, Monday . $1.45

375 dozen waists in fine lawns dimities, percales, madras, batiste and linens—worth up to $4.00, for 69c

300 dozen waists in all colors and materials made to sell up to $3.50, on sale Monday at 50c

200 dozen waists in all colors, made of percale, lawns, linens, etc., worth up to $1.75, for 25c

There is about 10 dozen of those wash skirts left, made to sell up to $4.00, on sale Monday at 75c

200 women's choice silk waists, nicely trimmed and finished, worth up to $10.00, on sale Monday at $1.25, $2.50 and... $3.90

200 silk waists in Peau de Soie Taffeta and Crepe de Chine—worth up to $10.00, for $3.98

New tailor made suits arriving daily. Over 20 styles to select from—all new mixtures and styles, prices from $12.50 to.... $45

200 suits left from our spring stock, worth up to $27.50—on sale at, each $10

See the "Czarina" underskirt for width.

Special Handkerchief Sale Monday

Handkerchiefs From the Penny Stock—This line of goods we are forced to close out on account of being overcrowded for room.

We will sell on Monday all 5c handkerchiefs for 2½c
All 10c handkerchiefs for 5c
All 15c handkerchiefs for 7½c
Not over one dozen to a customer. These are linen, fancy border and mourning handkerchiefs.

Our own notion department will open for business on Monday morning with a special sale of 10c combs for 5c
25c combs for 10c
15c hose supporters for 7½c
Two spools of Brooks' famous silko cotton for 5c

Laces and Embroideries

The lace and embroidery business is our specialty, and we endeavor in price, quality, styles and assortment to be the head lace and embroidery house in the west. We promise you to duplicate for less money any line of lace or embroidery that you can furnish us a sample of.

Monday we have our special lace and embroidery sale. At these sales you can buy laces and embroideries for less thanone-half their regular value.

We will have on Monday a 2½c lace counter; a 4½c lace counter; a 12½c lace counter; and a 25c lace counter. At any of these you will find goods worth from two to three times the price asked for them.

We will also have four counters of embroideries worth ten cents and 35c

GRAND SPECIAL

500 dozen spool cotton at 15c per dozen. None sold to dealers.

SPECIAL BOOK SALE MONDAY

25c Novels for 5c
25c Stationery for 7½c

Business Bringing Bargains

The Convincing Sort, the Kind to Create a Desire to Economize

WE LEAD THEM ALL IN SILKS

The greatest stock of silks in the entire west—the department where every shade and weave of silk can be found. *Early showing of new Fall Silks. Watch our silk sales and you can save money. Hundreds will be pleassd with these phenomenal bargains.*

A Great Black Taffeta Deal—Our buyer just closed the biggest purchase of black taffeta ever made by a western house, and at these prices they certainly will create a furore in Omaha and surrounding country:

BLACK TAFFETA— 19 in. wide— worth 50c, for 29c	BLACK TAFFETA— 27 in. wide— worth 65c, for 39c	BLACK TAFFETA— 27 in. wide— worth $1.00— 69c	BLACK TAFFETA— 27 in. wide— worth $1.25— 83c	BLACK TAFFETA— 36 in. wide— worth $1.50— 98c

We offer some remarkable bargains in fine black Peau de Soie.

Black Peau de Soie—Fine for coats, waists or entire dress—27 inches wide—worth $1.50, for only 98c

Black Peau de Soie—All silk—36 inches wide—a splendid grade for a low price, on ly..... 1.25

New White Satin Duchesse—Pure silk in most handsome qualities—none better in the world for money 75c, 98c, $1.50, $1.75

New White Lining Taffeta— 27 in. wide—on special sale.... 39c

White Crepe de Chine—24 in. pure silk—worth $1, only 69c

Imported White Louisene Silks—worth $1.50, for 98c

Handsome New Taffeta Dress Silks—in most ex quisite styles, genteel, nobby, exclusive, smartest fashions, only..... 98c

Changeable Silks—in both plain and figured—beautiful colors—on sale for.... 25c

Elegant Fancy Silks—over 500 pieces—some worth $1.00 and $1.25—for..... 39c

Grand Silk Bargain of Rich White Silks and Novelty Waist Silks, for..... 69c

No disputing the fact that Winslow Taffeta is the best silk—its best because it wears best, it is the original wide taffeta. **Our rule is to fill mail orders promptly.** Try and see. Send in your orders for silks, we fill them at once.

THE LEADING DRESS GOODS HOUSE OF THE WEST.

Our Fall Dress Goods are all in and ready for inspection. We have ten times more styles, more shades and more variety than all the other Omaha houses combined, and on account of our large quantities we have by a great deal the lowest prices. We still continue to lead in all the finest made fabrics in Europe and America—none have ever yet excelled Lupin of France, Priestley of England or Frederick Arnold of Germany.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Priestley's Black and Mottled Zibelines at $5.00, $4.00, $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00 per yard

Lupin's Black Cheviots at $5.00, $4.00, $3.00 and $1.50 yard.

Priestley's and Lupin's Voiles at $3.00, $2.00, $1.00 and $8.50 per yard.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

Frederick Arnold's mixtures and novelties at $3.98, $2.98, $1.98 and 98c per yard.

Botany's finest made American goods at $2.50, $1.98, $1.50, $1.25, 98c, 75c and 50c per yard.

Popular priced dress goods at 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c and 39c, in black and colors.

Samples sent free on application. Mail orders filled promptly, satisfact ion guaranteed or money refunded.

Carpet and Drapery Specials

Extra good quality of Granite Art Squares, all colors and designs.

6x9 at $1.59
7½x9 at $1.98
9x9 at $3.35
9x12 at $3.15
9x12 Tapestry Rugs, worth $19.50, at .. $12.98
9x12 Axminster Rugs, worth $29.50, at.. $22.48
9x12 Body Brussels, worth $32.50, at .. $25.00
5,000 mill samples of Lace Curtains—the entire line of a prominent manufacturer—2 and 2½ yard lengths, worth up to $10.00 per pair—all go at, each, 25c and 39c
15c Curtain Swiss, at, yard 6c
15c SilkTape, at, yard 7c
60c Oriental Tapestry, at yard 39c

Flannel Department

Two cases white wool flannel—worth 25c per yard 15c
Kimona Suiting—plain colors—worth 15c per yard 5c
Extra heavy twilled Shaker Flannel—regular 15c per yard 8½c
Extra fine Comforters—satin—worth 15c per yard 8½c
Black and white, blue and white heavy twill Shirting—regular 12½c. per yard 8½c
Silk finish quilting, fine patterns for comforters, worth 18c per yard..... 10c
One lot crochet honey-comb, with or without fringe, extra fine quality, white bed spread, worth up to $2.25, each.. 98c
One lot genuine Marseilles bed spreads—extra heavy, worth up to $3 each $1.49
Full size 11-4 gray cotton bed blankets, each 39c

Optical Department

Don't Delay—come at once if your eyes trouble you

First-class glasses fitted by our experienced optician at Special Low Prices. Gold filled frames, all styles, guaranteed 10 years, value $3.50..... 1.59

Fine gold plated frames, fitted with crystal lenses, usual price $3.00.

HAYDEN BROS.

Linen and Domestic Depts. HAYDEN'S

THE RELIABLE STORE.

These departments are the strongest in the big store—and the prices we are making have made them so.

50c TABLE LINEN 25c—
Extra heavy Cream Scotch Damask and full bleached Union Damask—50c quality—Monday at, yd..... 25c

75c TABLE LINEN 52 1-2c—
Extra heavy quality Silver Bleached Table Linen, guaranteed all pure linen, 75c value, Monday at, yd... 52½c

$1.00 TABLE LINEN 75c—
This is one of the strongest numbers we have in stock—72 inches wide original Silver, $1 quality, at, yd..... 75c

$2.00 TABLE LINEN $1.25—
72-inch extra heavy double Satin Damask Table Linen, all the new patterns, wide open borders, $2.00 value, Monday at, yd..... 1.25

$1.00 TABLE LINEN 69c—
72-inch full bleached satin finish Table Linen, all the up-to-date patterns, $1.00 value, at, yd..... 69c

$2.00 NAPKINS $1.49—
⅝ size all linen bleached Napkins, fast edges—$2.00 value—at, doz..... 1.49

DRESSER SCARFS—
Hemstitched with two rows drawn work—up to 2 yards long—at 35c, 49c, 60c, 75c and..... 1.19

STAND COVERS—
To match above scarfs, at, each 29c, 49c, 79c, 85c and..... 1.25

15 YARDS FOR $1.00—
8⅓c soft finish bleached muslin, yard wide, well known brand—Monday 15 yds. for..... 1.00

In the Great Domestic Room Monday we will sell the St. Joe stock, the St. Louis stock and the Penny Hosiery and Underwear stock at the greatest slaughter prices ever attempted in Omaha. These stocks were new wholesale stocks purchased for fall 1903 at less than 50c on the dollar. They consist of Linens, Fall Waistings, Flannelettes, Fleeced line Mercerized Goods, Percales, Ginghams, Madras, Calicoes, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, etc. We make the following prices on these goods and defy any other house in the west to duplicate them.

10c, 12 1-2c and 15c Goods for 5c—
36-inch Percales, regular price 12½c; 15c Piques, all dark colors, 10c; plaid ginghams; over 3,000 yards of 12½c, 15c and 25c wash goods and other goods that sold up to 25c, all go on sale at..... 5c

12 1-2c, 15c and 19c Goods at 7 1-2c—
15c Alaska Fleeces, all fall colors, 15c double-fold fine percales, 15c fine dark sateens and a large line of wash goods that sold for 15c, 19c, 25c and 29c per yd., all go in this sale at, yd.... 7½c

19c, 25c and 39c Goods at 10c—
36-inch imported percales, regular 19c, 25c and 19c fleeced mercerized flannels, 19c Asilka, 25c double-fold Scotch plaids for school dresses, 19c imported madras cloth—wash goods that sold up to 50c per yard—all will go on sale at, yd..... 10c

EXTRA SPECIALS—
25C MULLHOUSEN FRENCH FLANNELETTES AT 15c
20C FRENCH FLANNELETTES AT 10c
15C FRENCH FLANNELETTES AT 7½c
7C LINING CAMBRIC AT 3½c

12 Yards Cambric $1.00—
12½c snow white cambric, yard wide, Monday 12 yards for..... 1.00

12 Yards English Long Cloth $1.08—
15c English long cloth, soft finish, yard wide, Monday 12 yds. for..... 1.08

5 Yards Sheeting 93c—
22½c fine bleached sheeting, 81 inches wide, Monday 5 yards for 93c

Special sale all day in our ready-to-use Sheet and Pillow Case Department.

Another Great Trunk Sale

We have bought from two of the leading Trunk manufacturers of the country their entire line of sample trunks. Their goods are known as the best and finest on the market. There is an immense assortment and great variety in make and style. Any one who appreciates the extreme care with which these pattern trunks are made, and the scrutiny to which they are subjected by the foremost trunk dealers of the country, will recognize the worth of the values offered as soon as the trunks are seen. We secured them at 33⅓ per cent off wholesale prices and offer them at ⅓, saving $2.50 to $30.00.

Dress Suit Cases from $1.98 to 18.50
Valises from 49c to 15.00

Hardware, Stoves and Housefurnishings

Special Monday Sale in Basement

SPECIAL CUT ON ALL REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES before taking them to warehouse—want to SELL OUT CLEAN and will make the price. We have them up from..... 4.75

GASOLINE STOVES must be sold this week and will make prices do it.

LARGE SIZE 3-BURNER DANGLER, regular $18, at this sale, with oven, for..... 13.95

THE BEST 2-BURNER GASOLINE STOVE 2.69

SCREEN DOORS—Before storing them away will make cut prices on all kinds, up from..... 59c

GARDEN HOSE—The best Cotton Hose, seamless tube, for 8c

LAWN MOWERS—16-inch Lawn Mower for..... 2.49

Useful Goods at Prices that Will Make You Buy

1-quart tin pudding pans	2c	Extra large tin basins	5c
2-qt. tin pudding pans	3½c	Pie plates	2c
6-qt. tin pudding pans	5c	Tin cups	1½c
Vegetable brushes	2c	Spring mouse traps	2c
Spring rat traps	5c	Scrub brushes	3c
Hardwood towel racks	5c	Potts' iron handles	5c
2 boxes wax tapers	5c	4-oz. bottle machine oil	5c
Fancy wood salt boxes	5c	Dover egg beaters	5c
2 boxes tooth picks	5c	Heavy wire coat hangers	3c
		Asbestos matts	3c

SECRETARY SHAW'S SHOES

Omaha Knight of Crispin Makes Them All to His Order.

PECULIAR SHAPE REQUIRES SPECIAL LAST

Trial Order Results so Satisfactorily that Custom is Granted the Careful Workman as a Permanent Thing.

All shoes worn by the secretary of the United States treasury are made in Omaha. That is to say, the footgear of Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa is manufactured especially to order in this western city of superior advantages, notwithstanding the shoemaking skill that obtains at the national capital. It is no passing fancy of Secretary Shaw, but a matter of convenience. Long before he was called to his present position Mr. Shaw had his shoes built in Omaha, and the other day his last order was expressed to Washington.

C. J. Palmquist is the man who makes the secretary's shoes. He has a small shop at 107 South Fifteenth street. The small room is half filled with wooden lasts of curious feet, as the proprietor for many years made a specialty of manufacturing covering for pedal extremities that were out of the ordinary. He came here in 1882 and has been a cobbler ever since.

On April 1, 1902, Mr. Shaw passed by the Palmquist shop, then located in the Karbach building at Fifteenth and Douglas streets. The lawyer-banker from Denison was in Omaha attending a big Methodist meeting. He needed a pair of shoes and he knew by past experience that shoes such as he wanted could not be obtained in the stock of any dealer, either in or out of Omaha.

The Palmquist sign about shoes made to order was observed by the Denison man, and his subsequent action was accelerated by the fact that there was no shoemaking of a high order in his own town. He went in, took off his old shoes and had Palmquist sketch the outlines of his feet.

Not a Tetby Foot.

In this case the feet are the thing. They are not ordinary feet in any sense of the word. The right member has outpointed the left in more ways than one, and hardly would fit Little Billie with the same emotions as did the foot of the wonderful Tetby. This is not to infer that the secretary of the treasury has big feet. They are merely a good No. 8, but a customary No. 8 would come a long way from making the secretary feel comfortable.

Mr. Shaw wrote his own name and address in Shoemaker Palmquist's order book. He also marked "Rd" in a little reserved section on the page and handed Palmquist the money. Lastly the Iowa man enjoined in pencil that the shoes be shipped by express.

That was the first of many orders. Since it was filed Mr. Shaw has not been able to wear anything on his feet other than Omaha-made shoes, and he still calls for them. His last letter, written on the official stationery of the secretary of the treasury demands patent leathers, something that he never positively demanded until he got to going out in Washington society and being necessary at all the big doings in the east.

The patent leather question had been a burning one for some time, however. Mrs. Shaw had made a special call on Shoemaker Palmquist to induce him to use the shiny leather, but the latter had politely refused, saying that he could not make it perform the peculiar office necessary to correctly cover the secretary's feet.

But the last letter bore a command. "Make them at my risk," said the secretary, "try the experiment." So Palmquist labored and succeeded, and the other day he received $15 and the secretary's thanks.

Life of His Footgear.

It is a curious fact that while Leslie M. Shaw was directing his energies to the law and the banking business he used to wear out four or five pairs of shoes each year. After the oratorical inundation of 1896 and the governor's chair was considered none too good for him, the yearly consumption of shoes dropped off perceptibly. It actually got down to three the last year. But now in the cabinet position it appears the secretary uses his feet even less than when ruling Iowa, for he has worn out but two pairs since called to be a presidential adviser.

There was a time when Mr. Shaw thought seriously of having his shoes made elsewhere than in Omaha. This was just after his election as governor and before he left Denison for Des Moines. He called on Palmquist and demanded his wooden lasts, which were handed to him. He placed them in a suit case and said that inasmuch as he was going to live in a city, he would let some Des Moines shoemaker do the job. The Des Moines shoemaker, whoever he was, tried and failed, and within a year the lasts came back to Palmquist, who fully expects to keep them for life.

It has been a year or two since Secretary Shaw paid the Omaha shoemaker a visit. The latter does not care to discuss his distinguished patron or his orders for fear of offending him.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Teacher—What do the letters LL. D. after a man's name signify?

Bright Pupil—That he's a lung and liver doctor.

Mamma—As you have been such a good boy today I have given your sister 15 cents to buy ice cream for you both.

Little Elmer—Which of us is to have the 10-cent plate, mamma?

Johnny—Grandpa, have you any teeth?

Grandpa—No, my child, they have all gone.

Johnny—Then I think I'll let you hold my cookies while I go and play.

"Are you enjoying your vacation, my litt'e man?"

"Enjoying my vacation!" was the ecstatic reply. "I've had three stone bruises, six warts, a black eye and a sprained ankle. You couldn't expect much more than that in one vacation, could you?"

Little Esther—Mamma, wasn't I born on July 11?

Mamma—Yes, dear.

Little Esther—Goodness gracious, but that was a narrow escape.

Mamma—What do you mean, Esther?

Little Esther—Why, mamma, if there had been only thirty days in July I wouldn't have been born at all.

SHERIFF'S VIEWS ON CRIME

Text of Paper Read by President Steiner Before Sheriffs' Convention.

STARTLING INCREASE IN OFFENSES NOTED

Figures that Tell a Most Unwelcome Story and Some Conclusions Drawn by Sociologists and Criminologists.

John Steiner of Dubuque, Ia., president of the Interstate Sheriff's association, Thursday morning delivered an address before the society on the subject of the increase of crime in the United States, in which he said:

"A recent article in a sociological journal said: 'Crime and pauperism do not present an attractive subject for study. They are on the dark and forbidding side of human life,' but it is our duty, as sheriffs, to study these questions, no matter how unpleasant they may be. It does not contribute to our self-complacency as a people to be informed, as we are, that more crimes were committed in this country in 1902 than ever before in American history; that the number of murders increased 12 per cent in a single year, while the increase in suicides was much larger—those among women being actually trebled. This is a kind of record-breaking which we might surely wish to be spared. The total number of murders and homicides of various kinds for the year was 8,834, as compared with 7,852 in 1901. A remarkable feature in this connection was the remarkable increase in murders committed by burglars, thieves and highwaymen, the number being 333, as compared with 193 in 1901. The lynchings reported in 1902 show a decrease, being but 86, compared with 135 in 1901. The record of embezzling, forgery, defalcations and bank wrecking for 1902 shows a considerable increase, the total amount involved being $6,769,125, as compared with $4,085,569 in 1901. The losses are distributed as follows: Stolen by public officials, $618,498; from banks, $2,610,330; by agents, $1,032,641; forgeries, $529,659; from loan associations, $471,400; by postmasters, $7,302; miscellaneous stealings, $1,487,694.

Observation of Medical Authority.

"Facts and figures bearing upon this same subject, but of still more weighty and significant character, and a wider scope in time and area, are given out by Dr. Arthur McDonald of the United States bureau of education. 'As a result of his investigations he declares that within the last thirty years, throughout the world in general, 'there has been an increase, relative to population, in crimes, suicide, insanity and other forms of abnormality.' According to Dr. McDonald, those of our own states that show the greatest education and intelligence, as the north Atlantic, central and western, also exceed in insanity, nervous diseases, juvenile criminals and pauperism. But this apparent difference is due, in our opinion, largely to the fact that more care and vigilance are exercised in looking after paupers, criminals and insane persons in these states than in other sections of the union.

"It is Dr. McDonald's statement, also, that young people, as compared with adults, have committed more crimes as society has developed; that suicide among them has increased as it has, also, among women in all countries.

Food for Reflection.

"In the midst of our rejoicings and mutual congratulations over the big crops, good wages, abundant employment, general prosperity and freedom from war and pestilence, this ghastly record as to our own country obtrudes itself with startling and ominous significance. Regarded from any point of view—social, humanitarian or religious—it may well 'give us pause,' it may well set our educators, legislators, religious teachers and social reformers to thinking deeply and searching widely for causes and remedies. As to causes and remedies no one is now in position, it seems to us, to make positive and dogmatic statements. Many things and many influences contribute to the situation, and it is hard to say which are largest and most dominant. Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, an English writer, in treating of this subject as it relates to England, where crime and pauperism are increasing faster than they are here, attributes it chiefly to 'hard times,' lack of employment and 'the increased cost of the necessities of life.' None of these, except the last, is now operative here. In Dr. McDonald's opinion the increase is due more to rapid development of the world in general than to any specific cause. "The high pressure of modern civilization,' he says, 'puts an abnormal strain upon the nervous system as compared with the muscular system. Thus the electric car, automobile and telephone tend to make people exercise less and think more. A reaction has set in already through the development of systems of physical culture. The less cost of living and the increase of wealth, with the luxuries of the table, have tended to overeating, which, in connection with the lack of exercise, has had its evil effects and doubtless procured an additional reaction upon the nervous system. When the nerves are unstrung by overpressure the will may become weak, depression and pessimism set in and loss of self-control follow, with its consequent abnormal actions, leading to crime and other social evils.'

"This increase of nervous tension, Dr. McDonald thinks, is chiefly accountable for the increase of crime and insanity among women and youth.

Due to Faulty Education.

"Without assuming to know of a certainty what are the leading, or all, of the contributing factors in the present increase of crime in this country, we venture to believe that, in the last analysis, they may be found in that lack of moral training in our public schools which President Eliot has recently pointed out with so much force and truth; in the greed for gain, mad scramble for wealth, to which our present prosperity only seems to add a keener zest; to the lax and unwise administration of our jails and prisons, many of which are fitly characterized by our ablest penologists as nothing more than 'schools of crime;' to the enormous flow of low grade immigrants to our shores, larger last year than ever before; to the unchristian attitude generally assumed by Christian society toward ex-convicts; and, lastly, to the procedure of our criminal courts and the methods and practices adopted both in the prosecution and defense of criminals.

"Each of the causes we have thus named would justify separate and extended treatment. We can only dwell briefly upon the last, which, in our opinion, is among the chief of all. A significant fact bearing upon this very point is furnished in the statement that while there were nearly 9,000 murders and other homicidal crimes in 1902, there were only 144 legal executions. After counting out the few states where capital punishment is not inflicted, and allowing a large margin for the increasing indisposition of judges and jurors to visit the death penalty upon any one, we still lack a sufficient explanation for the fact that not one homicide in sixty in 1902 suffered the extreme penalty provided for this crime.

Delays of Justice.

"But worse than all else, in our opinion, is this matter of criminal procedure, are the interminable delays in criminal cases, the methods followed in the make-up of trial juries, the extreme latitude allowed to lawyers in the defense of criminals, and the technicalities and subterfuges resorted to in securing appeals, new trials and reversals of judgment.

"New York itself has furnished several notorious and flagrant examples of abuses of this sort during the past year, cases where there has been a clear miscarriage or perversion of justice simply because lawyers and judges have seemed to care more for the 'anise and cumin' of legal procedure than they have for the interests of society or the punishment of crime. It has come to pass that no matter how heinous a crime may be, how clear, positive and indisputable, to the lay mind at least, may be the incriminating evidence, no certainty whatever can be entertained that the criminal will ever be adequately punished. With means to command a brilliant array of legal defenders to fight his case from court to court, up and down and back and forth, through the whole interminable series, the actual merits of it are soon lost to sight in a conflicting mass of 'expert' testimony, a bewildering maze of technicalities, quibbles, precedents, rulings and opinions, while months and years go on and no one suffers for the crime except the victims of it, while not a few derive substantial profit. A long list of specific cases before the criminal courts of this country in recent years might be cited, if necessary, in support of these assertions.

"We believe that these delays and uncertainties, these never-ending hagglings and quibblings in criminal trials, these frequent reversals of judgment on purely technical points, operate as a direct and positive encouragement to some kinds of crime and are more responsible than any other one thing for their present increase. If the other criminal classes reason on these things, and it is reasonable to suppose that they do, they may well take the ground that no matter what the offenses they commit, they stand more than a fair chance of escaping punishment, providing they employ sufficient legal talent and kick up enough legal dust to obscure the course of justice and delay final judgment until death, oblivion or the ordinary accidents of life have disposed of them in some way more regular if not more kindly.

General Effect of Practice.

"All this applies with special force to crimes against property, where, as the statistics show, the increase is greatest, and to breaches of public trust, such as nearly all our municipalities are reeking with today. It is in precisely this class of crimes that wealth, high social connections, and political influence come in to retard the course of justice, if not, as often happens, to defeat it entirely. A refreshing exception to the rule here has recently occurred in St. Louis, but that only goes to prove the rule.

"But, as we have said, whatever may be the causes of these increases of crime, disease and depravity in our country and elsewhere, they argue a condition of things which no one concerned for the well-being of humanity can rightly or safely ignore. They mean in a word, that unless our high and advanced civilization is accompanied with a corresponding, or greater, degree of moral and spiritual development, the work of the home and the church, the increase of intelligence and material resources and advantages will be more of a curse to the world than a blessing.

"As a writer has said: 'There is one sure way of making the people in the world better and that is for each person to contribute a mite. Make others better and more humane if you can, but don't let them make you as inhuman or wicked as they are. Not all of us can be presidents of humane societies, but all of us can put into practice ourselves that which we say is good for others to do.'"

WANTS A POLICY ON PATTI

Milwaukee Manager Unable to Secure Protection Against Failure to Appear.

Manager Oscar F. Miller of Milwaukee is trying to get an insurance company to insure the life of Mme. Patti for three months and a half, the time that will elapse before her appearance in Milwaukee. He made application to three companies and has been notified by two of them that they cannot write the policies without an examination. The Milwaukee agent of one of the companies held the question open until he heard from the home office.

"I have paid in advance half the $11,500 I guaranteed for the Milwaukee concert," said Manager Miller, "and under the contract a large share of the money advanced is forfeited in case she is prevented from appearing here by accident or death. It is to protect myself that I want to insure her life until her appearance.

"In England they have companies which insure for a short time without examination. I am inclined to think that there is no company doing business in America that will do it. If an examination is insisted upon it will cause several weeks' delay. As all managers who have made contracts with Manager Grau for Patti concerts desire to carry insurance on Patti's life for a short time, it seems to me that some American company would find it to its interest to write the policies."—Chicago Chronicle.

Corrected Her.

The beautiful girl stood weeping. Her sweetheart from Boston was going home.

"Tears!" she sobbed, "b—bitter tears!"

Her cultured and learned lover gazed down reprovingly.

"Not bitter tears, he said sharply, "any schoolboy knows that tears are composed of chloride of sodium and water. Study your chemistry." And with a scornful laugh he vanished.—Chicago News.

WIDE TIRES FOR ASPHALT

Greater Width of Heavy Vehicle Wheels Advocated at the City Hall.

NARROW RIMS HARD ON THE PAVING

Leading Engineers Discuss Advantages that Could Come from Such an Innovation Were it Introduced in Omaha.

In connection with the condition of asphalt streets, the subject of wide tires has been brought up at the city hall and a considerable agitation toward better protection in this manner is under way. Most of the leading cities of the country have ordinances specifying minimum widths for loads of various weight, but Omaha has no such law. During the last ten years several attempts have been made to get such an ordinance passed, but they have failed.

A well known engineer recently said: "It is a well understood fact that narrow tires for heavy loads are terribly destructive to any kind of street pavement, no less than to the maintenance of good country roads, and there is a general tendency to require by law that all the wagons and other vehicles used in transporting heavy loads shall be equipped with tires of specified width. With the growing use of asphalt pavements, however, this is more than ever imperative.' Chicago has an ordinance requiring tires three inches wide for all loads of 3,000 pounds or over, but additional widths for extra heavy loads are being urged.

City Engineer's view.

City Eginoer Rosewater does not take so serious a view of the damage done by narrow tires, but agrees that they are inimical to the long life of pavements of all kinds. "The subject is a good one for the improvement clubs to agitate," he says.

"The wagons of the larger transfer and drayage companies in Omaha have three inch tires, but are frequently loaded to the extent of five and six tons, which in the judgment of engineers should require tires from four to five inches wide.

"Another cause for the disintegration of asphalt which Engineer Rosewater is urging be prohibited is the indiscriminate and excessive sprinkling, which he says is done by a private concern having a monopoly on the business and making contracts direct with the people served.

"The sprinkling is under no regulation," says the engineer. "Many times the asphaltum is kept moist all day. The mud and the water is allowed to stand and given no chance to dry or evaporate. It is injurious.

"The charter gives the city the right to divide it into sprinkling districts and contract for the service to the lowest bidders. This plan would have certain advantages, among them being that the nonresident property owner would be compelled to pay for sprinkling before his property, whereas business men and others who desire the sprinkling have to stand all the expense."

Champagne?

If it's the taste and sparkle you want, I'll bring you Cook's Imperial.