

VEGETABLES ARE SCARCE

Result of the Cold Snap is Reflected in Local Market Stalls.

PRICES RANGE WELL BELOW EXPECTATIONS

Most Quotations Are Reasonable When Conditions Are Given Due Consideration by the Buyers.

The home grown crop has helped out the fresh vegetable situation immensely in the local market, for the continued cold weather has kept up the price on those things that have to be shipped. Beets, carrots and turnips are scarce and high priced, selling for 10 cents a bunch, these being among the shipped things. Wax and string beans and new peas were down to 10 cents a quart Friday morning. Home grown rhubarb is selling two bunches for 3 cents and the stalks are long and crisp. Home grown lettuce, in both the head and leaf varieties, are especially nice and sell for 5 and 10 cents each. Cauliflower has made its appearance again after being out of market for several weeks. The heads are small, weighing about a pound each, but they are fresh and crisp and sell from 25 to 30 cents each. Cucumbers are more plentiful than they have been for some time and cheaper accordingly, selling from 8 to 10 cents each. Home grown asparagus is still doubtfully white, but it sells for 5 cents a bunch and the tips are green and tender. Mushrooms look better than they have for some time and sell for 11 a pound.

Old potatoes bring from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, but new potatoes have begun to sell by measure instead of weight and are 10 cents a peck. Tomatoes sold at 25 cents for a five-pound basket Friday morning, but they were of doubtful value even at that price. A large shipment came in recently which was too green and the ripening has not been successful—hence the sales. Good tomatoes are from 15 to 25 cents a pound.

Strawberries are scarce and high and the choice for the Sunday supply will be coming from 174 to 200 cents a quart box. Cheap berries are to be had, but they are of low quality, as well as price, and buyers will do well to look at the bottom of the box before deciding.

Several dealers made special sales of grapes Friday morning, the fruit that ordinarily brings 40 and 50 cents a dozen selling for 25 and 30 cents. Lemons sell from 25 to 30 cents a dozen. Pine pineapples are beginning to come from Cuba and sell from 10 to 20 cents each, according to size.

Eggs dropped to 18 cents a dozen Thursday for the best.

All the best brands of creamery butter are still 25 cents and the dairy butter ranges from 22 to 27 cents a pound.

Poultry remains where it was last week, except that turkeys, other than the cold storage supply, are scarcer and higher, bringing from 25 to 27 cents a pound where available. Chickens are 15 cents a pound, ducks 16 cents a pound, squabs from 25 to 30 cents each and broilers 50 cents each.

MONARCH OF THE RAIL

Top-Notcher of Locomotives in Six-Weight and Prospective Speed.

Pittsburg has just completed the largest and heaviest locomotive in the world. Engine number 1000, weighing 321 tons, and after being built it had to be taken back into the shops in Manchester, Lower Allegheny, in order to have its whistle adjusted so that it could tear under ordinary bridges without carrying anything away. It is now in the Fort Wayne shops at Allegheny.

This giant is known officially as "1067," and is destined for a passenger run on the Pennsylvania lines west, although which run has not yet been decided. This mammoth engine is creating a great deal of interest among railroad men and designers. Although it is of the standard Pacific type there are no radical departures in its construction, except that everything about it but the smokestack is bigger than ever was attempted before. Necessarily the smokestack and domes are short, in order to let the huge machine start through standard tunnels and under ordinary bridges.

For all the world it looks like some bulk-headed pugilist. In railroad parlance it will have to be "worked loose" before it is assigned to any regular run and, meantime, it will likely break the hearts of several veteran engineers who will have to attend to the trying-out process.

"1067" was built by the American Locomotive company and is considered a triumph of engine designing. It has three enormous driving wheels on each side, eighty inches, or six feet eight inches, in diameter, taller than the tallest engineer in the service. To get down to figures some of the dimensions are: Cylinder, 24 inches in diameter; stroke, 23 inches; steam pressure, 200 pounds; firebox, 131 inches long and 80 1/2 inches wide. There are 418 boiler tubes, each 2 1/2 feet long and with a diameter of 2 1/2 inches.

The estimated weight of the trucks is 45,000 pounds; on the driving wheels 17,700 pounds; on the trailer wheels, 45,300 pounds; locomotive, 266,000 pounds; tender, 140,000 pounds. The heating surface in the engine is 4,375 square feet; the grate surface is 61.8 square feet and the tractive power is 54,000 pounds—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Charles T. Yerkes' Will Probated. LONDON, May 17.—The probate of the will of the late Charles T. Yerkes was granted today. The estate in the United Kingdom was sworn at \$3,200.

Sunday Dinner Bargains. Telephone Douglas 1530 and we will sell you goods lower than the lowest. We deliver anywhere.

THE LANGE GROCERY CO. The Grocers—The Butchers and Bakers The Low Price Makers.

Telephone Douglas 1530 and we will sell you goods lower than the lowest. We deliver anywhere.

- GROCERY DEPARTMENT: 21 lbs. Best sugar for \$1.00, Shredded Wheat Biscuits, per pkg. 10c, Grape-Nuts, per pkg. 10c, Egg-O-Se, Malta Vita, Dr. Price and...

THE LANGE GROCERY CO. Telephone Douglas 1530 24th and Cuming Street

SATURDAY CONFECTIONS

Saturday is a good day to treat the family to a box of toothsome confections. It will last over Sunday and will be enjoyed by every member of the family.

- SOME OF OUR COUNTER CANDIES: Wrapped Chocolates, lb. 40c, Boston Chips, lb. 40c, Vanilla Caramels, lb. 40c, Nut Caramels, lb. 40c, Coconut Caramels, lb. 40c, Maple Caramels, lb. 40c, Strawberry Caramels, lb. 40c, Coconut Bon Bons, lb. 40c, Butter Mint Patties, lb. 40c, Molasses Kisses (wrapped), lb. 40c, Almond Nougats, lb. 40c, Plantation Drops (wrapped), lb. 40c, Black Kisses, lb. 40c, Stuffed Dates, assorted, lb. 40c, Butter Scotch Waters, lb. 40c, Butter Scotch Marshmallows, lb. 40c, Orange Creams, lb. 40c, Burnt Almonds, lb. 40c, Burnt Pecans, lb. 40c, Golden Flake Taffy, lb. 40c, Log Cabin Roll, lb. 40c, Peanut Brittle, lb. 40c, Mexican Nougat, lb. 40c, Peanut Brittle, lb. 40c, Angel Food Molasses Taffy, lb. 25c, Angel Food Chocolate Taffy, lb. 25c, River March Brand, unfermented grape juice, pints 20c, qts. 40c, Green peas, 15c per quart, 2 for 25c, Rhubarb, 2 large bunches for 25c, Apples, per bunch 10c and 15c, Cucumbers, each 10c and 15c, New Potatoes, 5 lbs. 25c, Radishes, 5 bunches 10c, Green onions, 5 bunches 10c, Wax and string beans, per lb. 10c, 3-pound basket fresh tomatoes, 15c.

BALDUFF 1518 Farnam, Phone Doug 711

with bread crumbs, buttered and seasoned and baked about twenty minutes. Codfish Salad—A pound of codfish was soaked over night, boiled until tender, then flaked and mixed with four dried boiled potatoes and two hard cooked eggs, chopped. This was mixed when ready to serve with a cooked salad dressing and served on lettuce. The triscuit fingers were made by buttering triscuits, crisping them in the oven and cutting in three or four pieces crosswise. Bread and Butter Pudding—A small slice of bread for each person was buttered and a layer put in the bottom of a baking dish, then a layer of seeded raisins sprinkled over, another layer of bread, buttered and a layer of raisins and another of bread; over this was poured a custard made of one egg to a cup of milk and a rounding tablespoon of sugar, making it enough to cover the bread so that it would come almost to the top when it had stood twenty minutes. Beat the eggs with the sugar just enough to mix them well, then add the milk and pour over the bread. When it has stood long enough to have the bread well soaked, bake until all the egg is taken stiff, a tablespoon of oil being set by the side so that it will not set so curdle, but letting the bread brown a little at the last.

LOST LITERARY TREASURES

Some of the World's Greatest Writings Have Been Destroyed. Many of the greatest treasures of the world's literature have totally disappeared. Even so late as 1821 a copy of "The Canterbury Tales" was valued, it is said, at \$2,500, was used to light the fire in a London church. The last six books of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" were lost by one of the poet's servants. During the French revolution an exceedingly valuable copy of "The Golden Legend" was used to light a library's fire. Many of the valuable letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu were destroyed by her relatives last year. Her literary honors might be gained at the cost of disgrace to the family name. A servant of Warburton used several dozens of Chapman's "Greece on a Ruin" to clean shoes and light fires. In the great fire of London in 1666 many manuscripts of the Elizabethan era were lost. Fire in the Cottonian library at Ashburnham house, Westminster, in 1723, destroyed 225 out of 928 manuscript volumes. The burning of the Strasburg library during the Franco-Prussian war destroyed many valuable works, among which may be mentioned the records of the legal proceedings in the controversy between Gutenberg and his associates as to whether or not he invented the art of printing. In 1528 Guarino, a learned Italian, traveled through Greece in search of lost manuscripts. His labors were rewarded by the acquisition of a valuable collection. On his return to his native land a storm overtook the vessel and the captain ordered the entire cargo to be thrown overboard. Such was his anguish at the loss that it is said his hair turned white in a single night. A similar fate befell, in 1884, a wealthy burgomaster of Middleburg named Hudde. Prompted by literary curiosity he betook himself to China, disguised as a mandarin. For thirty years he traveled through the celestial empire, devoting his fortune to the collection of manuscripts. Returning to Europe he was shipwrecked and all his treasures were lost. The great Pinellian library, considered at the time one of the largest and most valuable in the world, was purchased in 1690, after the death of its possessor, by a London bookseller, who chartered three vessels

SMOOTH MONGOL COINS MONEY

Chinese Lottery King of Frisco Becomes the Harbinger of the Orient. Word has just been received verifying the story that Chin Kim Yoo, known in San Francisco as "Big Jim," the Chinese lottery king of America, has already completed the first stretch of his famous railroad in the orient, where he has become known as the "E. H. Harriman of Awakened China." The completed line extends from Hang Chow, on Hang Chow Bay, to Tien Tsin, on the Gulf of Pe Chi Li. It is 14 miles long, opens up some of the richest country in the empire, was constructed by American engineers, is equipped with American rolling stock, was built largely with gold garnered by the promoter on American soil, and it is the first bit of railway ever constructed by Chinese enterprises in that country. It is the purpose of the builder to extend the line to Peking and to have feeders cobwebbed the entire country now under Chinese control. With \$2,000,000 in American gold, his earnings in his lottery games, the Toy Loy Foo Quoy Chong companies in San Francisco and New York, Chin Kim Yoo sailed for the orient shortly after the assassination of "Little Pete," his hated rival in the lottery business. His long, the Ping Pong, had killed the little gambler, and "Big Jim" knew that his only hope of salvation lay in flight, for only his blood would wipe out that killing. This was nearly nine years ago, and all the time "Big Jim" was away, Chan Chung, a servant, looked after his business in America and saw to it that Jim's white wife and children did not suffer in his absence. Many thought that Chin Kim Yoo would never return to his white wife and family, but Chin came back, and with him he brought valuable concessions from the ruler of the empire. A great banquet was given in his honor. Chin Kim Yoo advised his wealthy countrymen to turn their local holdings into gold and join him in railroad building. Many heeded his word and their holdings were turned over to him to invest in his enterprises in the orient. San Francisco Chronicle.

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE GELERY FOOD

contributes more nutriment to impoverished bad blood than any single article of diet known to men. Persons with rebellious stomachs can eat it with a sense of genuine relish. 10 cents a package For sale by all Grocers

BUSINESS VALUE OF PEACE

Question Considered on the Unsentimental Basis of Dollars and Cents. BURDENS OF ARMIES AND NAVIES Rivalry of Nations Point the Way to Bankruptcy or Limitation of Armaments—Cost of the Present Pace.

Among the resolutions adopted by the recent peace congress in New York was one reciting that the time had arrived for decided action toward the limitation of the burden of armaments. This shows how much more practical idealists sometimes are than those who boast of being practical politicians and practical business men without any sentimental illusions. If ever there was a hard, arduous, mental business proposition, offering sur-benefits in dollars and cents, it is that of reducing the burden of the world's preparations for war; if ever there was a problem capable of simple and easy solution that is it; yet the men who have assumed the responsibility of governing mankind stand indifferently before it, as before a thing too visionary or too difficult to be attempted.

The Costly Military Make-Believe. Let us leave sentiment entirely aside, and confine ourselves solely to facts. In the past thirty-six years there has been no war between any two of the great white powers of the world. There has been only one war between two great powers of any kind. That was between Russia, which had spent \$250,000,000 in the previous year on her army and navy, and Japan, which had spent \$20,000,000. Russia had an army of over a million trained men on a peace footing; Japan had one of 167,000. Russia had twenty-three battleships built and building; Japan had six. Russia was beaten. It has been forty-one years since Austria or Italy forced a great power in the field. England's last great foreign war ended fifty-one and America's ninety-two years ago. Yet these nations lug around the clanking panoply of war as if they expected to find enemies lurking in every doorway. One of Mr. Carnegie's German guests said that he had no sympathy with the peace movement, because his profession was war. He meant that his profession was that of parading in uniform. The present German army has never fought a battle, or even a skirmish, against white men. The great imperial war lord has never heard a shot fired, or fired a shot at a target. The entire rank and file of the German host has been renewed a dozen times since the bugles last sounded a charge against a real enemy. Yet the dress rehearsal, by land and sea, of a war that never comes, costs the German people the services of about six hundred and fifty thousand able-bodied men all the time, and, in addition to depriving the nation of their labor, compels the men who really work to scrape together \$250,000,000 a year to support them. And all the other military powers are in like case.

Lightening the Burden. Now, what would be needed to lighten this burden that presses so heavily upon all the great nations of the world? Simply a degree of intelligence and good faith in the world's rulers remotely approximating that attained by railroad presidents in devising and keeping a "rate-making agreement" to maintain rates. If Germany and France are secure against each other when each has six hundred thousand men under arms, they would be equally secure if each had only three hundred thousand. If England and Germany had only six hundred and twenty-five battalions, respectively, they would be no less safe with thirty-six and fifteen. The formulation of a detailed scheme for the limitation of armaments would be infinitely simpler than the construction of a railroad, and there would remain only the question whether the governments would be honest enough to stand by it. Take, for example, the question of naval armaments. The fundamental fact here is England's belief that its safety from star-

vation and ruin depend upon its maintenance of a navy at least as strong as any other two fleets combined. That belief has led to a settled determination, which only one country in the world is rich enough to challenge. The United States could out-build England if it chose, but Americans have too much practical sense to engage in any such costly and useless enterprise. Germany can do so—an attempt to do it would only plunge it into bankruptcy. The present race in which England lays down two ships to Germany's one merely piles burdens on both countries without changing their relative positions. The way should not both agree to accept the relative position and stop the race? Suppose total tonnage were adopted as the test. Let the present tonnage of the British navy be fixed as the maximum, and let every other country be pledged not to exceed half of it. Within those limits the character of construction could be free. The powers could divide their quotas as they pleased among battleships, armored cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines. That would give ample scope to naval ingenuity, and permit competition to continue in a way that would not pile new burdens on the public. It could be provided that as obsolete ships were stricken from the navy lists only half of their tonnage should be replaced, until the British navy had been reduced from its present bulk of nearly 2,000,000 tons to 1,000,000 and the fleet of each of the other great naval powers to 500,000. The Limitation of Armaments is bound to come sooner or later, from the sheer exhaustion of some of the combatants. The only question is whether it shall come now by reasonable agreement, or later, when certain powers have gone into bankruptcy. It is certain that when governments can raise no more money to buy ships and guns, no more ships and guns will be bought. The present situation is one of physical peace, but of financial war. It is simply a question of who can throw coins into the sea the longest. In such a competition the United States has the least of all to fear, and England next. The inevitable losers are those European powers that now dismiss the idea of limiting armaments as a fad of visionaries or an Anglo-Saxon plot—Samuel Moffet in Collier's.

IN DEFENSE OF WHISKERS

Conspiracy Against Hirsute Adornment One of the Disquieting Signs.

It is one of the most disquieting signs of the times, says Harper's Weekly, that a world-wide conspiracy against whiskers is on foot. Let it be the duty of us who realize the sterling virtues of the whisker to check this treasonable revolt. Surely no patriot will tolerate this outrage. Even now the waiters in all the hotels and restaurants in Paris are on strike—nobles here—in order to reassure and vindicate the sacred right of man to wear whiskers. My hand trembles with pride while I write that these brave souls have refused with scorn the offers of the ignominious proprietors to bribe them with higher pay if they will but wear clean faces. What heart can fail to throb at the heroic reply of these martyrs? "Keep your paltry gold," they have cried, "we will live poorly, scarce if necessary, rather than lose one millimeter of whisker!" All in vain did the treacherous Parisians persuade the ingenious Paul Adam to publish two columns of whisker attack. He says forthwith that the smooth shaven face of ancient Rome is becoming prevalent in America. Is it, forsooth? Then let America tremble. For when the Romans became smooth shaven they decayed, degenerated, vanished from the face of the earth. For as the poet truly says, it was whiskers that were "The glory that was Greece And the grandeur that was Rome." Spanish War Veterans at Hartford. HARTFORD, Conn., May 17.—The national commander of the navy and military order of Spanish War Veterans will hold its annual meeting here tomorrow, delegates from several commanderies attending.

Said of Soda Crackers

"They are one of the most economical, digestible and nutritious of human foods and well worthy of the high estimation in which they are generally held."

Of course the writer had in mind Uneda Biscuit

The one perfect soda cracker Fresh from the oven, crisp and delicious, in dust and moisture proof packages. 5c NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

BEWARE!

WHEN alighting from a street car never pass behind it without making sure that a car is not approaching from the opposite direction. Failure in this precaution may result in fatal injuries.

ASSIST US IN AVOIDING ACCIDENTS Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co.

King Quality SHOES FOR MEN. Are good shoes. They look well and they wear well. They represent that rare quality of shoe excellence, style and comfort united. King Quality shoes interest men who are particular about their shoes. Every man who wears King Quality Shoes once invariably buys them again. He knows they keep their shape longer than other shoes. If dealer does not carry "KING QUALITY," write for Price Catalogue. THE TOPPY SHOE OF THE SEASON. Arnold Shoe Co., No. Abington, Mass.