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JEWELER & OPTICIAN

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NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

BRYAN'S TOUR OF NEBRASKA

Makes Two Addresses at Valentine, Both on Religious Themes.

Valentine, Neb., June 1.—There was little rest for W. J. Bryan on his week's tour of Nebraska. Notwithstanding this trip is within his own state, Mr. Bryan is meeting many people who are strangers to him and his presence here brought nearly 2,000 persons to this frontier town to hear two addresses, both on religious themes. Valentine was crowded with people as it probably never was before. Ranchmen came from points surrounding the town for a radius of nearly a hundred miles, and many overland journeys of from twenty to forty miles were made by farmers and stockmen, many of them cowboys and Indians, who came in all sorts of conveyances and made a day of it.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Valentine long after midnight from a sixteen-hour trip along the northern boundary of the state, but was up by 8 o'clock. He was the guest while here of A. M. Morrissey, who is a district delegate to the Denver convention. Elaborate arrangements had been made for his reception and a large crowd met him despite the lateness of the hour.

The Revs. J. Robert Beale of the Presbyterian and C. E. Connell of the Methodist church had arranged for a joint service in a large tent erected for the purpose and Mr. Bryan was the speaker both morning and afternoon.

At the former he delivered his well known lecture on "The Prince of Peace" and in the afternoon spoke on "Signs of the Times."

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES PROTEST

Claim Aldrich Bill Makes Burlington Lose Money.

Lincoln, May 29.—Railroad employees to the number of seventy-five appeared before the state railway commission to protest against any reduction in freight rates.

Former Representative George Anderson of Havelock, one of the committee, addressed the commission. He said the Burlington road in Nebraska had lost \$261,580 in five months under the operation of the Aldrich law. No railroad, he said, could continue to do business on that basis. On the whole system, he asserted, 18,190 men had been discharged and the reduction in the payroll at Havelock amounted to \$15,000. He said the employees appeared in their own interests and not for the roads.

At the close of his address, Commissioner Williams and Mr. Meconber, chairman of a committee of conductors at Grand Island, had a controversy which was squelched by Chairman Winnett. Mr. Williams told Anderson he had heard that Meconber, in a speech at Grand Island, had accused him (Williams) of saying he favored a 50 per cent reduction of all freight rates. Mr. Williams declared he had not right to make this charge, that he had never said he favored such a reduction and that it was entirely false. He said he was for any rate that was determined to be right after a fair hearing.

Mr. Meconber, who was present, defended his statement by saying he had read it in a report of Williams' speech published in the State Journal.

VETERAN FIFER DROPS DEAD

W. Allen of Geneva Dies While Playing "Dead March."

Minden, Neb., June 1.—Exhausted by the march to the cemetery, W. Allen, an old soldier who came here from Geneva to participate in the Memorial day exercises, fell to the ground while playing the "Dead March" on his fife, and died shortly afterwards.

The sad tragedy cast a gloom over the large crowd which had gone to the cemetery to honor the soldier dead. Allen was old and feeble, and was urged to accept a seat in a carriage, as it was feared the walk would be too much for him. Too proud to admit his falling strength, the old man insisted in taking his place in the line as he had done year after year. After reaching the cemetery he started to play the "Dead March," and when half way through he sat down and complained of pains. He died a few minutes later.

Allen leaves a wife and three daughters. The body was sent to his home at Geneva for burial.

Game Warden Is Fined.

Hebron, Neb., June 1.—Taking advantage of the high water, due to the heavy rains, Deputy Game Warden Fred Magrew and fourteen other citizens were tempted to draw a few fish from a bayou of the Little Blue, when State Game Warden E. Hunger of Lincoln dropped in on them. The local warden was fined \$25 and costs and four of the other citizens paid a fine of \$5 each in addition to the costs.

Throws Himself Down Well.

McCook, Neb., June 2.—Jacob Crocker, a well-to-do farmer, living about ten miles southwest of McCook, threw himself headforemost down an abandoned well on his farm, 150 feet deep, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and seven children. He had a hallucination that the world was about to come to an end.

Blue River Out of Its Banks.

Beatrice, Neb., May 30.—A rise of eight feet in the Blue river has flooded the country between here and Barneston. Seven hundred feet of Union Pacific track are washed out between Barneston and Oketo and the track is under water for miles between Oketo and Manhattan, Kan.

SURE CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA

Remedy Evolved at Conference of Veterinarians at Ames.

Omaha, June 2.—"A cure for hog cholera has at last been found, provided the animal be treated soon enough," said Dr. A. T. Peters of Lincoln, head of the department of animal pathology of the University of Nebraska.

Dr. Peters reached Omaha from Ames, Ia., where he attended the conference of veterinarians of nine western states, in which the disease is making serious inroads and causing a tremendous loss to farmers. Hog cholera is prevalent in several Nebraska counties now, and if the state bureau at Lincoln was ready to send out the new serum great benefit would result. As it is, Dr. Peters thinks the regents of the university, who are deeply interested, will make an appropriation this month that will enable the distribution of several thousands doses this year.

The discovery of Dr. N. Dorsett of the biochemic department of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, appears to have solved the problem. Tried in thirty or forty herds throughout Iowa, where experiments have recently been made, it has cured well established cases of the disease. It consists of the injection of the blood of an affected animal into the circulation of one not under the influence of the disease. This must be combined with the injection of the serum of an animal already immune. The production of a vaccine by means of infected blood instead of artificial cultures of the germ is the basis of the cure.

VALUES OF TWO ROADS GO UP

Union Pacific and Burlington Advanced by State Board.

Lincoln, May 30.—The state board of assessment, which concluded its deliberations earlier than expected, left all railroad valuations the same as in 1907, except those of the Union Pacific and Burlington. The Union Pacific was increased by \$53,000 and the Burlington \$720,370. The total valuation for all railroads was fixed at \$266,814,799.

Governor Sheldon and Secretary of State Jankin favored greater increases in both roads than were made, but the other three members of the board—State Land Commissioner Eaton, State Auditor Searle and State Treasurer Brian—overrode this motion.

The increase on the Burlington was made on the Ashland and Sioux City branch, and was \$25,000 to \$32,000 a mile; on the Union Pacific the increase was levied on the Central City and the O'Fallon branches, the former being advanced from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a mile, and the latter from \$17,500 to \$20,000 a mile.

Citizens' Company Loses Franchise.

Lincoln, June 2.—Notification was received that the United States court of appeals at St. Paul had set aside the sale of the old Home Street Railway company to the new Citizens' company of Lincoln. The effect of the decision is to deprive the Citizens' of the franchise permitting the use of the streets of the city. A defect in the confirmation of the sale of the old company is the basis for the ruling. The Citizens' company claims, however, that this merely sets aside the sale, but that under a decision of the supreme court of Nebraska it cannot be driven from the streets. Complications may follow, because stockholders in the old Home company may intervene and claim right of way.

Unsettled English Estates.

Lincoln, May 29.—H. C. Lindsay, clerk of the supreme court, has received a copy of the last edition of the London Gazette, accompanied by a letter from Church Howe, American consul at Manchester. Consul Howe is evidently weary of answering letters from Nebraskans who dream that they have vast estates awaiting them in England. So he has sent the Gazette, which contains a complete list of all unsettled claims now in chancery in England, to be filed in the state library. Some of these cases were begun as far back as 1726.

Nebraska Wins Field Meet.

Lincoln, May 30.—Nebraska won the track and field meet from Minnesota by 84 points to 28. Two state records were broken and one equalled. McDonald of Nebraska clipped two-fifths of a second from the best previous time in the 120-yard hurdles, covering the distance in 15.45 seconds, and he lowered the 220-yard hurdles by three-fifths of a second. In the 220-yard hurdles Wildman of Nebraska equalled the record of 22.25. Nebraska got twelve firsts and eight seconds in the fourteen events.

Ask Pardon for Crigger.

Lincoln, June 2.—Governor Sheldon received a request from citizens of Knoxville, Tenn., among them Sheriff Reeder of Knoxville, that he pardon Albert Crigger, whose home is there and who is serving a sentence of two and a half years in the Nebraska penitentiary for horse stealing. The plea is made on the ground that Crigger's aged parents are dependent on him; that his record heretofore has been good, and that companions led him to commit his first crime.

Order in Lumber Case.

Lincoln, May 30.—The supreme court has made its order in the case brought by the state against the Nebraska Lumber Dealers' association, following the decision handed down some weeks ago. The order taxes the cost, which has not been figured, but which will amount to about \$2,500, to the defendants enjoined. The opinion is the one about which both sides expressed satisfaction.

JAMES K. JONES DEAD

PASSES AWAY IN WASHINGTON AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS.

Acted as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee During the Bryan Campaigns of 1896 and 1900—Funeral in Washington.

Ex-Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas died at his residence in Washington after an illness of a few hours, aged sixty-nine. He was one of the leading Democrats in the senate from 1885 to 1903 and was one of the strongest supporters of Bryan, having acted as chairman of the Democratic national committee during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Since leaving the senate in 1903, he has conducted a law practice in the capital and has not been actively engaged in politics. The immediate cause of death was heart failure.

A native of Mississippi, where he was born in 1839, James Kimbrough Jones received a classical education and fought as a private soldier in the Confederate ranks throughout the civil war. He was elected to the forty-seventh and the two succeeding congresses and in 1885 succeeded to the seat of James S. Walker in the United States senate, where he served three terms, retiring in 1903. Senator Jones was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1896, which gave Mr. Bryan his first nomination, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions he reported the 16 to 1 platform. He was made chairman of the national Democratic committee after the convention and as such conducted both of the Bryan campaigns for the presidency.

S. P. INDICTED FOR REBATING

Grand Jury at Los Angeles Returns Three True Bills.

The federal grand jury at Los Angeles, Cal., returned a large number of indictments, including three against the Southern Pacific company for alleged rebating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Twenty-nine counts were contained in the three indictments and specific instances were cited of alleged unlawful refunding of charges to customers. The officials of the company were cited to appear in court on June 15 and make answer to the charges.

The company is charged with the rebating on shipments of oranges and lemons from Riverside, Cal., to various eastern cities and also on shipments of rice from San Francisco to local Chinese merchants and on shipments of hides from Texas and Arizona points to Los Angeles. Several additional indictments were returned against various individuals in connection with alleged land frauds in the Imperial valley, San Diego county. Three men in Los Angeles and four others, living in different parts of the country, were indicted for using dummy entries in making filings in the Imperial valley under the desert land act.

BREAK IN GOULD LINK

Pittsburg Terminal, Unable to Meet Payments, Passes to Receivers.

Judge J. S. Young of the circuit court appointed receivers for the Wash-Pittsburg Terminal Railroad company, the Gould line over which the Washab system gained entrance into Pittsburg several years ago, and an important link in the proposed Gould transcontinental system. The receivers are Henry W. McMaisters, general superintendent of the Wash-Pittsburg Terminal, and Francis H. Skelding, president of the First National bank of Pittsburg. The bond of the receivers was placed at \$100,000 and was furnished by the American Surety company of New York. They were immediately placed in charge of the railroad and its auxiliary properties, with orders from the court to keep the railroad and all of the other properties in use, the same as they have been used heretofore, but in such operation to pursue such a course as will best serve the interests of all concerned; to pay the employees; to buy such supplies and equipment as may be needed; to pay taxes and similar claims, and to prosecute all suits in which the interests of the company are concerned.

The application for the receivership was made in a bill of equity, filed for the Washab Railroad company by Attorneys James Beales of Pittsburg and Arthur J. Shores and T. L. Chahourne of New York city. With these attorneys appeared in court Attorney Willis T. McCook of Pittsburg, representing the terminal company, who, on behalf of the company, accepted the bill of complaint and acquiesced in the proceedings for a receivership. Inability to meet \$590,000 interest due next Monday on first mortgage bonds is the immediate cause of the company's embarrassment. There are also other pressing engagements.

Celt Wins Brooklyn Handicap.

Cheered by 25,000 persons, Celt, a three-year-old colt bearing the popular colors of James R. Keene, won the twenty-second running of the Brooklyn handicap, one of the classic events of the American turf, at the Gravesend racetrack. He made a new record for the race, stepping the distance, one mile and a quarter, in 2:04.1-5. Fair Play was second and Master Robert was third.

89 Chinese Prisoners Drowned.

A large barge laden with Chinese prisoners has been capsized in the Amur river and eighty-nine persons drowned.

THE WATERMELON.

Africa is the Original Home of This Luscious Fruit.

The humorists always associate the African with the watermelon, assuming that the taste of the colored man for his favorite dainty arises from his life in the southern states, where the melon vine grows like a weed.

As a fact, however, the African taste for the watermelon is hereditary. The vine is a native of Africa, where it is found wild in the great central plains of the continent, and has also been cultivated for many ages.

In Egypt the melons grown along the Nile rival those of southeastern Missouri.

The melons mentioned by the Israelites as being among the good things they had in Egypt were undoubtedly watermelons, for in the wall paintings about the time of the exodus the melon vine is represented, and in one case a long procession of slaves is depicted, each bearing on his shoulder a huge dark green watermelon.

Botanists say that varieties of the melon are found in southern Asia, and some even claim that the plant grows wild in central and South Africa, but Africa is no doubt the original home of the melon, and in his preference over every other kind of vegetable or fruit the African merely displays a taste that has become fixed in his race by thousands of years of indulgence, for in central Africa ripe watermelons are to be had every month in the year. —Detroit News-Tribune.

HORNET SENTINELS.

It Would Seem That These Insects Keep Guard Over the Nests.

Is a hornet's nest guarded by sentinels, after the manner of ant hills? It is not so easy to decide, for their private habits do not invite familiar approach. But some experiments seemed to point that way. No noises, however near or strident, had the least effect upon the workers. Blow on divers instruments as loudly and shrilly as I would, they poured in and out of the gate or labored on the walls, intent wholly upon their own affairs. But at the slightest jar upon the window or shutter, out flew a bevy of irate insects and flung themselves against the wire window screen with an angry "bump" that showed how good was their intention at least to defend their home. It was always so. A squad of workers, free and ready for aggressive duty, seemed to be lurking near the gate, prompt to sallly forth upon alarm. Even at night a few kept near by, and, although their port had lost its vicious swing and they moved about with sluggish pace, like sleepy watchmen, as doubtless they were, they left upon the observer the impression that they were on sentinel service, in which the community was never lacking.—Dr. H. C. McCook in Harper's Magazine.

Repartee of the Shop.

"I never was so insulted in my life!" said the girl with the brown eyes indignantly.

"Explain further," was the request. "Why, you know Fido chewed up the muff to that set of gray furs of mine, and so I went into a shop today to see if I could find a muff that would replace it. I told the clerk what I wanted. He couldn't find anything that would suit, so he called another clerk. This one hunted high and low, he dragged out muffs till they heaped the counter, but he couldn't find one that would match. Finally he called the proprietor, a fat, stuffy man, who came waddling down the aisle and said, 'What is the trouble?'"

"I can't make a match," I said almost tearfully.

"Why, that's funny," he said in a hatefully patronizing manner. "What's the matter with the men?" —New York Press.

Michelangelo.

Michelangelo stood in the front rank both as painter and sculptor. In both arts he was worthy of the highest praise. The fresco of the "Last Judgment" in the Sistine chapel is considered the most wonderful picture in the world, showing the omnipotence of artistic science and the fiery daring of conception that but few other paintings can even approximate. In sculpture the "Moses" and the "Slaves" not to mention other pieces, rang among the finest creations of the art and proclaim Michelangelo to have been as masterful with his chisel as he was with his brush.—New York American.

A Surprise.

Teacher—Freddy Fangle, you may give the German name of the river Danube.

Teacher—Dunau! That is right. I am glad you have studied your lesson so well.

Freddy is surprised, but keeps still. —Exchange.

Jolting the Grandad.

A fond grandfather and father were admiring the new baby. Fond Grandfather—I declare! That youngster is a great deal more intelligent than you were at his age. Insulted Father—Naturally; he has a great deal brighter father!—Life.

A Mere Painting.

She—Why, no. The stolen Gainsborough was not a hat—it was a picture. Her Husband—Oh, I thought from the value that it was a hat.—Town and Country.

Strike from mankind the principle of faith and men would have no more history than a flock of sheep.—Lytton.

Never was good work done without much trouble.—Chinese Proverb.