

WHAT OUTLANDERS SAY

They Deny Tyranny in an Address to the Boer Government.

THE DOCUMENT IS DISCREDITED

Feeling in Washington that African Situation Is Calm and that There Is No Danger of War—What Is Set Forth in the Petition Drawn Up.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The Boer government has transmitted to the United States a copy of a petition addressed to it by 9,000 outlanders denying that the present government in the Transvaal is tyrannical as declared by other outlanders, supported by Great Britain. The petition was circulated in May and addressed to the Boer government and a copy of it has been received at the state department.

Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, in writing to Mr. Chamberlain concerning the petition, declared that it was generally discredited, as it is openly stated that the signatures had been obtained through the instrumentality of government officials and railway servants, who are mostly naturalized. In diplomatic circles here the opinion is expressed that the Boer government has transmitted copies of the petition to the governments named therein in order to convince them there is little truth in the British statements and to prevent any of them from joining Great Britain in endeavoring to secure better treatment for the outlanders.

The feeling prevailing in administration circles is shown by the instructions sent today to Rear Admiral Howison, directing him to continue his cruise. The admiral reported his arrival at Capetown from Pretoria and that the Chicago was ready to sail, and the fact that he made no mention of the situation and failed to recommend that a warship be sent to Delagoa bay shows conclusively to the minds of the officials that he is satisfied the situation is calm and that there is no danger of war.

THE OUTLOOK FOR TRADE.

It Is Said to Be of a Decidedly Encouraging Character.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Trade features, the past week, says Bradstreet's, were of a uniformly encouraging character. Statistics of past trade movements received are certainly of an encouraging nature, foremost among these being exceptionally good railroad earnings, returns for June and the first half year and ascertained totals of an enormous export trade, practically equal to the phenomenal business of the preceding fiscal year. Among current news features might be mentioned the quite favorable July crop report of the agricultural department, which, while confirming earlier advices of a more moderate yield of winter wheat, point to a large acreage in corn, and conditions, which, if maintained, would easily result in a crop excess of two billion bushels. The outlook seems to favor the probability that Europe will buy nearly as much wheat in America as it did in the last fiscal year, when exports exceeded the totals of the boom year 1897-98.

In industrial lines the outlook is a promising one. The settlement of the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania and of the tin plate workers' dispute, bid fair to result in nearly 60,000 men resuming work after the summer shutdown. The price situation is naturally a strong one, wheat and coffee alone of all the prominent staples being lower on the week, and the former only fractionally so, owing to large receipts at the west and the check to export demand caused by reaction from the price reported some time ago.

Internal Revenue Collections.

OMAHA, July 17.—J. E. Houtz, collector of internal revenue, has completed his report of collections for the year ending June 30. The total amount collected is \$3,248,073 38, which is a round million in excess of the collection of 1888 and two millions ahead of the collections of 1897. The cost of collection was 1 1/2 per cent, as against 1 4/5 per cent for 1888 and 3 1/4 per cent for 1897. This is less than the cost of collection of any other collector in the country, even where the collector had but a single state under his care. The amount was swelled this year by the additional tax subsequent on the war. The stamp collections amounted to \$607,111.51, which does not include the special tax and the levy on bankers and brokers. The territory comprising Nebraska and the two Dakotas is the largest geographically considered, of any collection district in the United States.

Filipino Junta Will Move.

MANILA, July 17.—It is reported that the Filipino junta will be moved from Hong Kong to the Island of Labuan, a British colony six miles from the northwest coast of Borneo, as the American officials have watched the members of the junta so closely at Hong Kong that the latter have found it impossible to supply the insurgents with arms.

The transport Warren sails Sunday with the Colorado regiment, Major Bradley Stroug and Major Young of the supreme court, who is going to Utah for a vacation, on board.

Prof. Schurman will arrive at San Francisco on board the China.

Endorsed the President.

WARSAW, Ind., July 17.—The Indiana association of editors held the first session of its midsummer meeting Saturday. A large number of the most prominent editors of the state were present. A set of resolutions was passed fully endorsing the administration of President McKinley in dealing with the rebellion against American sovereignty in the Philippines. They endorsed the action of the republican congress in passing the Dingley law, and the efforts of the administration to carry out the financial policy of the St. Louis platform.

SHOT TO DEATH IN THE JAIL.

SI Smith, a Georgia Farmer, Murdered in His Cell by a Mob.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 17.—SI Smith, the Habersham county farmer who killed William Bell, the commercial traveler from Atlanta, several months ago, was shot to death in the jail here this morning.

About midnight Sheriff Munday, who lives at his door, who, when the sheriff answered the summons, stated that he was the sheriff of Gilmer county and that he had a prisoner he wanted to have locked up for the night. In the dark Sheriff Munday could see nothing but three or four men just outside the building and hurriedly dressing himself, appeared at the main entrance to the jail building. Gathered about it were some eight or ten men, all of whom were armed. The sheriff took them for deputy sheriffs.

The leader of the mob stepped forward and said: "Here, come here," using a name the sheriff does not now recall. The man stepped forward with his hands bound and in every way played the role assigned to him. As he advanced those around him closed in and in a few seconds the entire crowd was inside the jail building. Then a gun was thrown in Sheriff Munday's face and the keys were demanded. The sheriff saw what was up and remarked: "The keys are downstairs."

"Well, get them quick," replied the leader.

Sheriff Munday hurried down the stairs, followed by the two men. Half way down the steps he was brought to a sudden stop by the rattle of firearms in the room he had just left. Wheeling around, he bounded up the steps until he had reached the cage in which Smith was confined. Upon examination he found that Smith had been shot six times and was dead.

A WOMAN CLAIMS MILLIONS.

Katherine Hitchcock is on a Hunt for Big Money.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Louis A. Hitchcock, a special agent of the Orient Insurance company, is sought by officials, in whose hands are warrants sworn out by Katherine Hitchcock, who claims to be his wife, and who charges him with bigamy and other offenses. Behind the effort to have Hitchcock arrested is a tangled story which comes to the surface as a result of the litigation over the \$2,000,000 estate left by John Stetson, the Boston millionaire and theatrical manager, who died three years ago, and the subsequent death of his widow, Katie Stokes, the once famous circus rider and stake celebrity. Mrs. Katherine Hitchcock figures in the story as the daughter of Katie Stokes by a marriage previous to that with Stetson, and consequently claims to be the heir to the whole fortune. Mrs. Hitchcock's sole purpose in desiring to place her husband in the hands of the police, she says, is to recover quit claims to the Stetson case, to which she alleges her signature was obtained by Hitchcock through intimidation. The woman formerly resided in Kansas City, where she was known as Katherine Shirley and where she met Hitchcock.

ORDERS STRICTLY ENFORCED.

Gen. Wood Determined to Control the Yellow Fever.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—The strict enforcement of General Wood's quarantine and sanitary order seems to be repressing the yellow fever outbreak. One death and three new cases were officially reported today, but there have been no new cases among the United States troops. Many American and Jamaican vagrants have been arrested and taken to the detention camp.

Dr. Childs, an American physician, was arrested subject to the fumigation process, and locked up for concealing a case of the fever at his own residence. This patient, an English employe of the North American Trust company, died today.

Aguinaldo's Plot to Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The officers of the Second Oregon regiment, while very guarded in their statements, admit that the condition of the American troops at Manila at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and the Filipinos was very critical.

The capture of a letter sent from inside our lines in Manila to an emissary of Aguinaldo is probably all that saved our army from a terrible disaster and possible annihilation. The letter was taken to General Otis, who found in it the plans of a plot to open the gates of Manila, sack the city, murder the guards and allow the insurgent army to pour into the American camps and surprise the men. The United States troops were under arms all night to meet the expected attempt but the enemy had learned of the capture of the letter and the only part of the plot that was carried out was the burning of a portion of the city of Manila.

She Shot in Self Defense.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A special to the Times-Herald from St. Louis says: Louis W. Holladay, a Chicago millionaire, is lying probably fatally wounded at the Baptist sanitarium. He was shot late last night by his wife at their home. Mrs. Holladay was arrested and locked up at the police station. She says that she did the shooting in self-defense. Young Holladay met Mrs. Holladay, nee Annie Brewster, a trick bicycle rider, in Houston, Tex., in 1897.

Plan a Silver Meeting.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Chicago platform democrats at a meeting last night adopted a resolution providing for a big silver meeting to be held in this city or at one of the nearby summer resorts on Labor Day. At this meeting, if the wishes of the local silverites are carried out, addresses will be made by William J. Bryan, ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams and Judge Tarvin of Kentucky. Mr. Williams has already announced his willingness to be present and the strongest efforts will be made to secure the other speakers named.

MEN LEAVE THEIR JOBS

Another Trolley Strike On in the City of Brooklyn.

A NUMBER OF ARRESTS ARE MADE

Employees of the Rapid Transit Company Have a Grievance Which They Want Redressed—Strikers Make Trouble for the Police—Non-Union Train Crews Assaulted and Rails Torn Up.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Another trolley strike is on in Brooklyn. Nearly all the conductors and motormen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, numbering several thousand, quit work at 5 o'clock this morning. Those who had cars out left them on the tracks. The company endeavored to run cars with nonunion men on all the lines and there was much disorder. Wires were cut, rails were torn up and at the Mersey avenue stables a crowd of 3,000 men resisted the police.

Many arrests were made during the day. On some lines the company maintained a regular service and on others they failed altogether. Cars were unable to run to the ocean beaches. The tie-up has not been nearly so complete as the labor leaders said it would be.

So far this strike has not been as effective as that of 1895, but there is no telling how long or far-reaching it may become. Meetings have been held daily and nightly for the last week, and it was inferred by the reports given out by the employees and their advisers since Thursday last that while a strike was imminent it would not occur for some days to come. General Master Workman Parsons and District Master Workman Pines had charge of the men's affairs and a strike was called at 4:30 yesterday morning.

Shortly after midnight about 100 policemen from the precincts of Manhattan and the Bronx districts were sent to different barns, and many were placed along the several routes comprising the territory covered by the Brooklyn Traction company. Up to half past 7 o'clock there were very few cars run over these lines and those sent out from the different barns were pulled by two, three and four constables. On the Putnam avenue line only a few men refused to work and it was notable that scarcely a half dozen of the cars on this division were policed.

The Flatbush and Bergen Beach cars, the Norstrand avenue, Gates, Ralph and Myrtle avenue cars, as well as the Third avenue trolleys, had a meager service in the early hours of the day, but traffic on the old Nassau lines, which comprise the Fifth, Seventh, Park and Vanderbilt avenues, and Douglas and Butler streets roads will be practically at a standstill. The men on the Nassau road were most determined and not one of the motormen or conductors went to work. The cars remained idle for several hours, but by 10 o'clock about one-tenth of the regular rolling stock was working. These cars were manned by inspectors and linemen, and, in fact, oilers and helpers were pressed into service so as to maintain a partial running of the system.

By the middle of the afternoon over 50 per cent of the old men on the Gaites, Ralph, Broadway, Myrtle avenue, Flushing and Third avenue roads were at work on these lines. Later in the afternoon the cars on the latter road were running at intervals of ten minutes, which meant that the service was crippled about one-third.

Experiments with High Explosives.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War department has recently concluded an exhaustive series of experiments at Sandy Hook with high explosives and the largest field guns that promises to mark a material advance in the artillery branch of the army. Permanent arrangements were made under the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, composed of both line and staff officers and of which the major general commanding the army is chairman. The board's report is in shape to be presented to the secretary of war and if adopted will result in arming the troops in the Philippines with the most advanced type of light field guns in the world. The board has decided on a type of field gun which can fire fifteen aimed shots per minute, which can be operated with one man and which its full crew can take to pieces in thirteen seconds for loading, or mule back for transportation whenever needed. It is three-inch caliber, can carry shrapnel or a bursting charge of high explosives, which will kill by concussion in a radius of 200 feet.

The Alaska Dispute.

LONDON, July 17.—There is a recrudescence of anxiety regarding the Alaskan dispute in political circles, though the general public does not attach much importance to the matter. Jingo newspapers like the Saturday Review grasp the opportunity to re-assert their anti-American proclivities. The Review thinks that as the time for the presidential nominations approaches President McKinley may "find the Cleveland precedent oversteering and launch an arrogant Alaska message against England, the recognition of which would be very different to the success attending the Venezuelan question."

Sees Danger Ahead.

PARIS, July 17.—La Republique Francaise, commenting upon the danger in which the proposed Franco-American commercial convention will place our national productions, says: "The project provoked legitimate tests. The agriculturists of Ain department have already remonstrated and others will follow, as all parts of the country will be affected."

Kipling's Latest Disaster.

LONDON, July 17.—Rudyard Kipling's right thumb has been bitten by a dog and is considerably inflamed. He carries his arm in a sling, but it is not thought the injury will have serious consequences.

RESERVOIRS FOR LIVE STOCK.

Their Threatened Monopolization Does Not Create Apprehension.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Reports reaching the Interior department of a threatening monopolization of a number of points of the lands acquirable under the law relating to reservoirs for watering live stock create no apprehension on the part of the authorities. The say that the rules and regulations put in force for the execution of the law have been so carefully framed that there is no danger of individuals getting more than their share of the public domain or the infliction of any possible injury to the common use of the areas concerned. The new code of rules, it is stated, restricts filings made previous to the issuance of the rules, taking from them every tendency to monopoly, these previous filings being now returned to the parites with instructions that the applications for such lands must conform to the later regulations.

They are also designed to prevent an exclusive right to the tract taken, giving the land the status of a communicative property open to all seeking the water rights and furthermore, they restrict the maximum quantity of land in any section to 160 acres to each individual, but even this is not permissible unless the party has built a reservoir having a capacity of 500,000 gallons, any less capacity reducing the area allowed proportionately. The land taken cannot be fenced or otherwise enclosed and must be kept open to the free use of everyone wanting to water his animals, any noncompliance with the law and regulations resulting in cancellation of rights.

NO ONE CLAIMS AUTHORSHIP.

The Pronouncement Recently Issued Against Uncle Sam.

HAVANA, July 17.—The pronouncement recently issued in the city of Matanzas, signed "Betancourt," and calling upon Cubans to prepare to hurl from the country the "crafty eagle," as they had removed the "haughty and hungry Spanish lion," is now believed by many to have been the production of the civil governor of Matanzas. The reasons for this view are not very convincing, but Senor Betancourt has not positively denied the authorship and it is notorious that he has expressed almost identical sentiments in the Havana cafes on different occasions before American officers. He once used language closely resembling that of the "proclamation" in the presence of an American brigadier general and an American colonel.

Both officers believe it quite probable that he wrote the appeal. If not its author, then in their judgment, he was cognizant of it and agreed to the use of his name. Many Cuban officers of high rank are satisfied that Senor Betancourt was in some way intimately related to the publication and circulation of the address to the people of Matanzas. General Wilson, military governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara department will doubtless ask the civil governor for an explanation in case there is no denial from him.

Investigation of Trusts.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The general committee on arrangements for the conference on combinations and trusts called by the Civic federation of Chicago has mailed circular letters to 625 trusts and combinations throughout the country, asking twenty-six questions, such as the number of organizations included in the consolidation, the number yet outside, the original capital of the various concerns now merged, the present capital employed, the effect on prices of products and the effect on labor so far as to displacement and rate of wages.

Of the labor unions in the various crafts employed in these combinations, questions are asked as to the effect on wages, hours of work and the number thrown out of employment by the organization of the trusts.

The Wyoming and Southern.

FORT STEELE, Wyo., July 17.—Men and teams are beginning to arrive here in large numbers for work on the grade of the Wyoming & Southern railroad between this city and Saratoga. John Flick of Denver has been awarded the contract for constructing the grade and he is now here superintending the work. The old grade of the Union Pacific has been found to be in first-class condition and very little work will be necessary to place it in shape for the ties and steel. This grade is about twenty miles in length and will be necessary to construct only about eight miles of new grade, exclusive of the side tracks.

Soldier Violated Orders.

ALBANY, Ore., July 17.—Frank M. Girard, a member of Company I, Oregon volunteers, has arrived here from San Francisco, in violation of orders. On reaching San Francisco harbor, while still on shipboard, he received a telegram that his mother, who resides near Monmouth, was dying, and asked him to come at once. He applied to the officer for a furlough, offering the telegram as a reason, but it was refused. By the aid of sympathetic comrades he was let down by a rope into a small boat and went ashore, taking the train at once for home. He says that he will return to his regiment in a few days.

They Are Not Crow Indians.

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 17.—Your correspondent has just received a message from Pine Ridge agency relative to the Crow Indian case, which reads: "The Indians in question are not Crows. They presumably belong either to Pine Ridge or Rosebud agencies. The posse has arrived from Edgemont and an investigation of the Indians is in progress. If it is found that they belong to this reservation they will be arrested. The case is in the hands of the government."

"MAJOR CLAPP, Agent."

The Story Was False.

MADRID, July 17.—El Liberal, which yesterday published a statement to the effect that a deficit of 2,750,000 pesetas had been discovered in the accounts of the Northern Railway company due to embezzlements, publishes a retraction today admitting that the story was false and apologizing.

IS NOW INTO EFFECT

The New Treaty with Japan Enacted on the 17th.

THAT COUNTRY ON A NEW FOOTING

The New Treaty of Far Reaching Importance in Its Relations with the United States—Leading Countries in the Compact—The System Under Old Treaties Now Abrogated.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A new treaty between the United States and Japan goes into effect today, at which time also new treaties between Japan and nearly all the countries of Europe and some of the South American republics also go into effect. It is an effect of far reaching importance in the relations between Japan and the United States, as it does away with the treaty methods which have been in vogue for nearly fifty years and substitutes an entirely new method of procedure. The same is true in the relations of Japan with other countries. Taken as a whole the new treaties which go into effect tomorrow place Japan on an entirely new footing with the world at large as she is recognized for the first time as an equal in every respect.

The treaty with this country was made November 23, 1894, in Washington, between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kureno, who then represented Japan here. The changes it made were so far reaching that it was determined the treaty should not go into operation until July 17, 1899.

Mr. Jutaro Komura, the present Japanese minister in Washington, was seen at the Japanese legation today and gave an interesting outline of the more important features of this arrangement. He said:

The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history not only of Japan, but of the oriental countries in general. It will be the first instance in which the western powers have recognized the full sovereignty of an oriental state. This action of the enlightened nations of Europe and America shows that if any country is ready to assume a full share in the responsibility and affairs of the world at large these old and enlightened powers are ready to admit such a country to full comity among nations. So we regard the advent of this treaty as a very important step not only for Japan, but for all the nations of the east.

The countries with which Japan has made new treaties are the United States, England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Peru. All of these go into effect today except those with France and Austria, which are deferred until August 4. With most of these countries Japan had treaty relations before, but they were crude and unsatisfactory.

To understand the change it is necessary to look at the system under which the old treaties existed. This was essentially based on two principles: First, that foreign residents in Japan shall enjoy the provisions of extraterritoriality, that is, they should be amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of the consul of their own country and not to Japanese jurisdiction, and, second, that foreign residents in Japan shall be confined to certain open ports, outside of which foreigners could not reside, own property or engage in trade. The result was in effect about fifteen or sixteen systems of courts in Japan for the purpose of trying foreigners who committed offenses in Japan. Furthermore, most of the powers claimed that Japanese laws were not binding upon foreigners. For instance, take our quarantine law. While it protected us as against our own people, yet there was no protection in the case of an infected foreign ship. The only exception to this refusal to recognize Japanese law was the United States, which recognized from the first the binding force for the Japanese law.

One of the bad effects of this system was that foreign residents had entire immunity from taxation. The Japanese paid all the taxes. All of this has now disappeared and foreigners are under the same provisions as well as the same obligations as the Japanese citizens, no more and no less. The first step in the new system is to put an end to the old fiction of extraterritoriality, by which foreign citizens were judged by different standards from Japanese.

United States Not Asked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Up to the present time there has been no suggestion from any foreign power that the United States should take action concerning the Transvaal. From the recent cable dispatch from Pretoria brought the first information that representations would be made to Washington a rumor that such representations would come promptly met with a positive denial that Germany was acting in any capacity in connection with the Transvaal difficulties. At the British embassy it is said no instructions of any kind relating to the Transvaal have been received.

Prominent Elk Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Mich., July 17.—C. M. Foot, grand exalted leading knight of the grand lodge, Order of Elks, died in this city today from heart failure, superinduced by a complication of diseases. Mr. Foote was one of the leading citizens of Minneapolis, and a few years since was a prominent candidate for postmaster. He was 50 years old. Mr. Foote was one of those injured in the collapse of the coliseum at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1895.

Fifty Thousand Resumed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—Tin plate workers throughout the country to the number of nearly 50,000 resumed work tomorrow after an idleness of two weeks. The scale fixed on at Chicago is based on the price of bars, the minimum advance over last year's scale is placed at 15 per cent, which will prevail until June 30, 1900.

A Free Exposition.

Fabrics and products from all the world's leading markets are displayed by Hayden Bros., "The Big Store," in Omaha. This is a wonderful exposition in itself. Visitors to Omaha make it a point to include it among the points of interest, even when not interested in purchasing. Hayden Bros. carry immense stocks and are first to show all the new styles and fads and set the fashions for the entire west. Buying direct from foreign and domestic manufacturers, they are enabled to quote prices on stylish new goods away below those charged by the ordinary merchant for medium grades, besides giving an almost unlimited assortment to select from. Baggage is checked free for all visitors and waiting rooms and writing material provided free by this big firm.

There are throughout the United Kingdom nearly one hundred and thirty thousand women engaged in teaching, almost three times the number of men.

U. S. Patent Office Business.

An application filed by us June 27, 1899, for a label entitled "Kidney Bean," for a medicine prepared and sold by the "Manne Chemical Co., of Des Moines, was allowed June 30. Mrs. E. Marble of Des Moines has invented a design for a member of a belt clasp adapted to be permanently fixed to the ends of a belt in such a manner that an ornamental member can be readily connected and disconnected and used advantageously on different belts at different times.

An application for a patent for improvements in corn harvesters, by which the clogging incident to moving the stalks from the cutters to the binder is prevented, filed November 26, 1897, by the inventor, W. H. Gray, of Eddyville, Ia., was allowed July 1, 1899.

Consultation and advice free. Valuable information about securing, valuing and selling patents sent to applicants. Correspondence solicited. THOS. G. ORWIG & CO., Solicitors of Patents.

Des Moines, Ia., July 8, 1899.

The National City bank of New York which has bought the old custom house in that city, is now the largest bank in the United States, with deposits of \$120,000,000. Its stock, whose par value is \$100, is quoted at \$2,000, and it is scarce at that figure. Now it pays \$3,265,000 for a banking house, the conditions of the sale being that the government may occupy the building until the new custom house is completed, paying rent at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the purchase price. It is a rich bank, the Rockefeller, the Vanderbilts, the Havemeyers and the Morgans being represented in the directorate.

President Andrew S. Draper of the university of Illinois, who has come forward as a candidate of that state by the republican party, is one of the foremost educators of this country. For two years he was the state superintendent of schools in New York state, and later he was superintendent of schools in Cleveland, and under his administration they won the reputation of being the finest public schools in America.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Even the soft tire of a bicycle will cut a deep furrow in the heart when it rides across God's law.

To Laundry Dresses and Skirts.

To get best results, mix some "Faultless Starch" in a little cold water; when dissolved pour on boiling water until it becomes clear. All grocers sell "Faultless Starch." Large package, 10c.

Yielding to inclination rather than submitting to limitations accounts for the narrowness of many lives.

\$118 buys new upright piano, Schmolzer & Mueller, 1313 Farnam St., Omaha.

It takes four weeks' hard labor to prepare for a two weeks summer vacation.

Are You Coming to Omaha?

Be sure to visit Hardy's, "The 99 Cent Store," 1519 and 1521 Douglas street. Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, etc.

No picnic is a success to that woman who doesn't get a piece of her own cake.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1885.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Any doll can take time by the forelock; it takes a genius to hold on to him by the heels.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children's teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

William Moore, a Kentuckian, 71 years of age, has not left his bed for sixty-three years. He was injured by a horse when a child.

Dr. Martin Luther Brooks, who died in Cleveland the other day, at the age of eighty-seven, made the first speech in favor of abolition ever delivered in Oberlin, Ohio, which later became the headquarters of the underground railway. It was on July 4, 1833. A few years later he taught in Gallopolis, Ohio, the first colored school in the state. He was one of the chief stay of the underground railway, and was a friend of Lincoln.

The first essential for enduring these hot spells is to get plenty of sleep. There is eminent medical authority for the statement that heat prostrations are due much more to the exhaustion incident to insufficient sleep on successive hot nights than to the actual intensity of the daily heat.

Thomas Dunn English has just celebrated his 80th birthday at his home in New Jersey. He is the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Still, his fame continues to rest on the shoulders of immortal "Ben Bolt."