to economize. Attend this sale if you can; if not, send in your order, but be sure and make a second choice if you do, as such bargains sell rapidly.

4 DAYS

MORE.

CASH SALE. FALCONER'S COST

4 DAYS MORE.

PORTIERES

To make the closing days of our great Cost Cash Sale an epoch in the history of our business efforts, we will cut and slash prices in a most extravagant manner. All previous reductions will sink into insignificance, as this week's cuts will be mostly on new goods. We will sell wash goods at 31/2 per yard that positively cost wholesale as high as 14c. Blankets worth \$1.75 will be cut to 98c. Oriental rugs imported to sell at \$10.00 go down to \$3.25, Chenille portieres at \$3.00 per pair that bring in the season \$7.50. House wrappers that sold in New York at \$2.25 cut to \$1.07. New \$1.00 black goods go for 75c. Colored dress goods just in and should sell at 85c go Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 58c. Linen doylies that will sell next month at 30c, on these 4 days 10c each, and so on all through our magnificent stock, cut after cut. But read the full list below. You cannot afford to miss an item if you wish

More.

Colored Dress Goods

For Autumn Wear.

Shown for the first time tomorrow (MONDAY).

Including 52-inch all wool tailor suiting, bought to sell at 90c per yard; 66 and 50-inch French serge, worth up \$1.50, and our regular 75c hopsacking.

ALL 58C PER YARD. [Only 4 Days More.]

Fall Dress Goods Again.

3.000 YARDS To be shown for the first time 3,000 YARDS

40-inch all wool basket effects, real value \$1.25 per yard; 46 and 50-Inch all wool hopsacking, Fall price \$1.25 per yard; 40-inch all wool German whipcord, full value \$1 per yard.

> ALL 75C PER YARD. [Only 4 Days More.]

Fall Dress Goods

Once More,

Of the newest Fall dress goods opened TOMORROW.

50-inch English checked hopsacking, worth \$1.25; Arnold's heavy fich satin finished henrietta cloth, Fall price \$1.25; 48-inch all wool twotoned diagonals, real value \$1.25; 42-inch all wool French satin Berber, Worth \$1.25.

ALL 98C PER YARD. [Only 4 Days More.]

UGS!	RUGS!!	PORTIERES.
RUGSIII		POR

All our \$1 Royal Wilton Mats cut

All our \$2.50 Royal Wilton Mats cut to \$1.38.

WASH FABRICS.

1,000 yards of 10e and 15e Wash Dress Goods cut to 3 1-2c per yard.

For Comforts and Dresses these

Only 4 days more.

Children's \$1.75 Aprons cut to

Limit, 1 pattern.

\$1.33.

15c Sateens cut to 5c.

25c Sateens cut to 10c,

40c Sateens cut to 12 1-2c.

Sateens cannot be equaled.

All our \$4 and \$5 Axminster Rugs cut to \$2.19 each.

[Only 4 Days More.] Only 4 days more.

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS. 3 Nos. 3 Nos. 3 Nos.

All our chenille portieres that sold

at \$5, \$6 and \$7.50 cut to \$3 per pair.

All our chenille portieres that sold

at \$8.50, \$10 and \$10.50 cut to \$5

\$1.75 blankets 98c. \$2.50 blankets \$1.39. \$3.50 blankets \$1.98.

The greatest cut yet made or blankets.

[Only 4 Days More.]

RIBBONS. RIBBONS. GOWNS and APRONS.

RIBBONS, 1 1-2C. All our Ladies' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Night Robes cut to 98c. Satin and faille ribbons, Nos. 3, 4,

\$1.75 Night Robes cut to \$1.10. 5, only 1 1.2c. \$2.50 Night Robes cut to \$1.60. RIBBONS, 3C. Children's \$1.25 Aprons cut to

Satin and faille ribbons, Nos, 7 and 9, only 3c. RIBBONS, 5C.

Children's \$2.25 Aprons cut to Satin and faille ribbons, Nos- 12 and 16, only 5c. Only 4 days more. [Only 4 Days More.]

RUGS. RUGS. ORIENTAL.

\$10 Oriental Rugs cut to \$3.25

\$17.50 Oriental Rugs cut to \$8.50. \$22.50 Oriental Rugs cut to \$13.50. \$35 Oriental Rugs cut to \$17.50. \$50 Oriental Rugs cut to \$22.50.

Only 4 days more.

H'DKFS. STAYS. PERFUMES.

Best sateen covered Stays go Monday at 3c per bunch.

Pinaud's \$1 Perfumes cut Monday to 50c per ounce. Bot/le furnished. Ladies' 10c, 12 1-2c and 15c Handkerchiefs cut to 5c gach. No limit. Ladies' 25c Handkerchiefs cut to 12 1-2c. No limit.

Only 4 days more.

BUTTONS.

TRIMMINGS

25c silk Gimps cut to 8 1-3c. 50c silk Gimps cut to 19c. 65c silk Gimps cut to 25c.

500 dozen metal Buttons, value 10e to 25c per dozen, cut to 1 1.2c per dozen

10c pearl Buttons cut to 3 1-2c. 35c pearl Buttons cut to 12 1-2c.

Only 4 days more.

Linens. Linens.

Doylies. Doylies. Doylies. Doylies. At 10c At 10c At 10c At 10c Doylies. Doylies. Doylies. Doylies. At 98c At 98c At 98c At 98c Damask. Damask. Damask. Damask. At \$2.15 At \$2.15 At \$2.15 At \$2.15 Napkins. Napkins. Napkins. Napkins.

Worth a half or three-quarters more. [Only 4 days more.]

All our \$2.00 and \$2.25 Amoskeag gingham wrappers cut \$1.07 each. All our \$6.75 and \$7.00 Persian shawls cut down to \$3.75 each.

All our ladies' \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00 silk waists cut down to \$2.95 each.

[Only 4 days more].

UNDERWEAR.

Boys' 75c and 85c waists cut to 48c each. Men's neglige shirts 89c, \$1.29, worth up to \$3.00. Ladies' 50c quality fast black hose cut to 25c. Ladies' ribbed vests and pants cut from 65c to 33ic. Ladies' balbriggan vests cut from 50c to 19c.

Don't fail to see these Fall bargains. The cut price only lasts [4 days more].

ONLY

MORE

BLACK DRESS GOODS

FOR AUTUMN.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES OUT \$1.00 Novelty Black Goods......75c \$1.25 Novelty Black Goods.....\$10

BUY NOW. YOUR LAST CHANCE. ONLY 4 DAYS MORE.

SILKS!! The Greatest Values Yet.

15 pieces of Colored Faille Silks, regular price \$1.25, cut to 75c. No blacks.

10 pieces of Black Fancy Silks, in satin marvellieux, duchess and surahs, cut \$2.00 down to \$1.10.

Silks at 50c cut from \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard, ONLY 4 DAYS MORE

KID GLOVES SILK MITTS

Hosiery

A large assortment of Dressed and Undressed 4-Button and Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, worth up to \$1.50, this week for 37%c per pair.

All our Silk Mitts, without reserve, cut to 48c per pair.

The Proclamation of the Banking Board Agitates the Hustlers.

WHAT THE COUNTY ATTORNEY HAS FOUND

A Quaint Notion of Official Duty-Circular of Instruction Issued by the State Authorities-Various Views and Interviews.

The action of the banking department of Nebraska in pronouncing bond companies liegal corporations, and denouncing them as lottery swindles, has had a depressing effect on the promoters in this state. It has nawned upon them that the game is up, and that a business which promised such splenfid returns for themselves and friends on

the ground floor has gone glimmering. Although the promoters loudly assert they are conducting an honest, legitimate business, none have ventured to defend the scheme or refute the charges. They affect contempt for criticism, and assume an air of martyrdom. A few have ventured into print at advertising rates with a jumble of life insurance statistics, which have no bearing on the question. They talk about jealousy and insinuate that boodle provoked the attack. These pretenses are in keeping with .' > bond plan. The authorities of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, not to mention the effectual clear-ing out of the promoters in Massachusetts, is sufficient answer to absurd insinuations. The declarations of state officers were the result of investigation and experience, and a

trous contagion of lotteries. The County Attorney's Views. County Attorney Kaiey has come to the conclusion that the bond schemes are not so bad as they have been painted. In discussing the subject yesterday he said that he understood that they were conducted in a more honorable manner than lots of other enterprises which have flourished during the past. He had talked with lots of parties with reference to their way of doing business, and had found that they always Payments were made upon son multiple of some number, and the man who was lucky enough to hold that number received cash for his bond, which he happened to hold. Mr. Kaley said that he thought that the most of the complaints came from the insurance companies, and that it was these institutions which had induced the State Banking board to take action against the

ond companies.

Mr. Kaley's remarks confirm the main charge against bond promoters. He de-ciares, as the result of his inquiries, that payments were made upon some multiple of some number, and the man who was lucky enough to hold that number received cash for his bond. Precisely. If you play your money on the Louisiana your cash returns depend upon striking the lucky number. That is lottery, prohibited alike by federal and state laws.

and state laws.

Regarding the prosecution, for which there has been a loud and crying demand, Mr. Kaley said that he did not propose to organize himself into a smelling committee and go nosing around to hunt out the irregu-larities of bond companies, but if there was any person who had the nerve to file an in-formation he would prosecute to the bitter

Mr. Kaley admits in one breath that he Mr. Kaley admits in one breath that he has made inquiries into the business of bond companies and found a system in operation which the law plainly prohibits, and in the next he says he will not organize himself into a smelling committee. How he secured information in the first place without "nosing around" is left to the imagination.

An Official Opinion. Hon. C. F. McGrew, state bank examiner, whose pointed letter on bond companies materially enlightened the banking department and hastened the declarations of the board, is confident that that action means

BOND PUSHERS ON THE RUN the early suppression of the frauds. "The board," Mr. McGrew says, "has sent out copies of the resolutions passed by it, together with a circular letter of instructions, Newspaper Comment. to every county attorney in the state. The circular calls attention to the comprehensive and clearly defined statutes of Nebraska on

the subject of lottery schemes, and calls upon the county presecutors to bring action in accordance with them against every vio-

lator of the law in question, whether the person occupies an official or subordinate apacity in connection with one of those ond institutions.
"Although merely another illustration o the fact that the American public likes to be gulled, this bold scheme is a fraud that gulled, this bold scheme is a fraud that should be suppressed sooner than the oldline lottery, for in that a man sometimes does have an honest chance to win, "I am glad of the stand The Bes has taken in the matter. Its services in placing the frauds before the people in their true light, and in calling public attention to the necessity of suppressing them, have been in valuable, tending more than anything else to bring about the desired end, and the peo-

seeing 'guide, philosopher and friend' as THE BEE." the possession of such a fearless and far Trust Funds.

ple of Nebrasda are to be congratuiate

So rich and varied are the plans of the bond promoters that a novice is led to be-lieve the concerns operate private mints. In a limited sense they do. A rake-off of from 10 to 25 per cent of the monthly pay from 10 to 25 per cent of the monthly payments is a dead sure winner for the managers. The matter of lapses is another cinch in the game. Fines range from 50 cents to \$1. One concern in Council Bluffs imposes a fine of \$1 for failure to promptly make a monthly payment of \$2. The object of this imposition is to squeeze the bondholder or freeze him out of the game.

A feature of bond schemes is "trust funds." The announcement of a trust fund is accompanied with the name of a prominent funds." The announcement of a trust fund is accompanied with the name of a prominent

bank as a depository, and the impression is sought to be conveyed that the bank is an endorser of the scheme. This is not the case. The trust fund, if any, is placed in the bank like other accounts and is subject to the check of the depositor. The funds are nover invested, therefore no profit is derived from any other source than monthly pay-ments. To fully comprehend the splendors of the scheme for the managers the rake-off for expenses must be kept in view. The remainder goes into the common fund. Some times there is a division—a separate consolation prize for the holders of bonds bearing numbers not divisible by three. This is the trust fund. But who is there to safeguard this fund or determine from time to time whether an honest shuffle of the cards is being made or whether a split pack is being dealt? Life insurance companies which are cited as models for bond schemes are subject to strict supervision. States in which they are in corporated exercise supervisory control Annual reports must be made to the proper officials, and these reports must give minute details of the company's business. Generally an annual examination is made by state officers, and may be made at any time the authorities believe the business is managed improperly. Bond companies escape this annoyance. They are without restriction in annoyance. They are without restriction in any direction. No law can reach them unless it be the lottery law. There is no possible way for investors to determine the truth or faisity of reports if made. The trust fund is a gigantic trust in the managers, and they may abuse it by degrees and the investor will not be the wiser until the final collapse comes. Only one state as far as known has issued legitimate charters to bond companies. Missouri gave legal existence to eight concerns, but as soon as their true eight concerns, but as soon as their true character became known a law was passed requiring them to deposit \$100,000 with the state as a protection for investors. A few were able to meet the demand, but nevertheless so odious are their operations that the authorities are determined to revoke their charters. The amount of the deposit would pay 100 bonds and is wholly insufficient to protect the thousands of investors Missouri

concerns boast of. A Fraudient Endorsement.

The Perpetual Maturity Bonding company of Council Bluffs circulates a leaflet contain ing a number of endorsements of the scheme.

Among them is one credited to The Bee. If
the other endorsements were procured as
that credited to this paper, they were fraudulent. The matter paraded with a bogus en-

Kansas City Star: The "bond" companies, which were so indignantly attacked by Sec etary of State Osborne of Kansas, are making a feint of coming back at him. The particular company which appears exercised one that was organized by Missouri cap tal, but was driven out of Missouri. company very bravely announces that it has a charter in Kansas that cannot be revoked

and asks the secretary what he is going to do about it. But with all the company's show of righteous wrath there is no talk of suing the secretary for libel. De Witt (Neb.) Times: The Bee's exposure of the bond investment swindles will save many from investing their hard-earned sult in anything but loss to the investors as whole. An agent of a Denver concern, who was working his game in Plattsmouth, has already been induced to disappear. Let the

good work go on. Kansas City Times: Secretary of State Osborne of Kansas has done a wise act in his administration in the public branding of the "bond investment companies" that have taken abode in Kansas as "frauds and swin dles." These companies have been driver out of Missouri. They are a disgrace to out of Missouri. They are a disgrace to Kansas. They are mere lotteries and they should be so known. It is unfortunate that they are located in Kinsas and operate their frauds in distant states. Kansas has been the seat of too many fraudulent "investmen companies." The poor widow and the provi dent laborer of the east have suffered al ready too much at the hands of the party of their money without giving an account of it It is a good thing that Secretary of State Osborne has undertaken to stamp out the new swindle. It is hardly necessary to add that he is doing his stamping with a lust;

Omaha Figaro: At this late day the Ne braska State Banking Board has deter-mined to investigate the "Investment Bond" companies. If this action had been taken some six months ago thousands of dollars would have been saved to the workingmen of Omaha, this class being the The general principle of these concerns was to charge a \$10 initiation fee on a \$1,000 bond, \$2 monthly payments to be made by the purchaser, the company issuing the bond guaranteeing that the same would be paid inside of twenty years. Their guarantees, the conveyer is purely worthless and papelle however, is purely worthless, and people who have made investments in these different concerns, may as well make up their minds that they have lost the full amount they have paid in.

Balloon double drop at Courtland 3 and 7 today. "Dr." Ward on Trial.

Dr. Ward, alias Peyson, was arraigned in police court yesterday afternoon for practicing medicine without a license. Dr. Allen, secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, was the first wit ness. He testified that according to his best knowledge and belief a permit had never been issued granting Ward or Peyson the privilege of practicing medicine in the state of Nebraska.

This was the only state witness, the

other Corporal Shea, being at Bellevue and declining to come and testify at his own expense. A summons was issued for the corporal, and Dr. Allen kindly donated to Detective Vaughn \$1 to defray the expenses of bringing the witness here. The trial was then continued until 2 p. m. Mo

Balloon 3 and 7 Courtland beach.

Not a Real Dangerous Man. Jack Knight, the supposed highwayman, was arraigned yesterday and pleaded not guilty to holding up W. E. Stockwell. The prisoner says that he was drunk and was "rushing the can" and was begging money to buy beer. When Stockwell, according to his own statement, refused to give Knight his small change the latter followed him for a block or more and called him all the vile names he could think of. Highwaymen, as a rule, don't follow that line of tactics, and the chances of conviction are very slim.

An Omahan Visits the Monastery of La Rabida at the Fair.

CHESTNUTS ENDEARED TO AMERICANS Relics of 1492 Carefully Guarded by Spanish Soldier-Ashes of the Great

Discoverer-Pawn Ticket of

Queen Isabella.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .-Special to THE BEE. |-The longer that one emains here, traversing the streets of the White City and gazing upon the wonderful array of exhibits that have been gathered from every part of the earth and watching the ways of the people who have been brought from almost every civilized and uncivilized nation under the sun, the more thoroughly he becomes convinced that the fair oversizes and eclipses all former shows. Columns might be written upon what is here and then the one-half would not be told, for the man has not yet been born who can go through the grounds and see all that is of in-

terest. There are some people who come here with the idea that they can do the fair in a day, but these people make a mistake when they imagine that they can do anything of the kind and, after discovering the mistake, they usually tarry for several days, or as ong as the condition of their finances will ermit. In this connection it can be truthfully said that a small amount of money will go considerably further in Chicago than it would a few days ago, providing it is judiclously expended. If it is blowed against some of the many brace games that flourish along Stoney Island avenue it will not last minute longer than it would two months go, but if a dollar is spent in buying bread it will buy about twice as many loaves as I would last June. At that time the hotel man and the restauranter, puffed up with his own importance, got an idea into his head that he was the owner of the entire universe and that the people of all nations had to bend the knee before entering at his gate. This was caused by the fact that at that time the average Chicagoan had an idea that the attendance at the fair would average fully 500,000 persons per day and that many of the sightseers would be willing to pay \$1 for a sandwich and a bed on the lake front, with the canopy of fleaven for a cover-ing. The long and short of the whole mat-

front, with the canopy of fieaven for a covering. The long and short of the whole matter is that the people have not come, and as a natural consequence maily of the landlords are glad to fill their houses with guests at as low rates as are charged in the outlying country towns, giving them good wholesome food and first-class accommodations.

But as has been previously remarked, the fair is a success, so far as being a big show is concerned, and not only Chicago, but the whole country, is glad.

If you are coming to see the fair the best way to do is to come and see what you can and see it well. Where to begin and where to end is a question that is discussed at great length in the guide books, but in this particular the guide book is dead wrong and lacks several long lengths of being an oracle, for there are hardly two persons who will find the same amount of interest in the same and his wife were walking through the main aisle of Machinery hall, commenting upon the wonders of the steam and alcetrical and aisie of Machinery hall, commenting upon the wonders of the steam and electrical ap-

the wonders of the steam and electrical ap-pliances. Suddenly the wife happened to see a dish washing machine that was operated by steam and was cleaning up dirty plates at the rate of about 100 to the second. This sight hit her fancy, and hit it hard, too, for she imagined that it was just the thing for a first-class hashery, and at once she proceeded to tell the authorized head of the house that she proposed to learn a fewsthings about the workings of the critter. The man swelled up with his own importance, informed the

lady that he did not give a blankety blank
for that kind of a dishwasher, and at once
went away and watched people try to pick

Savona a couple of leagues distant. up a pocketbook that was nailed to the floor This merely illustrates that the minds of men and women differ with reference to what they want to see when they come to

In Charge of an Omahan, Every man, woman and child visiting the fair should take a look at the monastery of La Rabida, which has been termed the corperstone of American history, and is in charge of Captain John Bourke, formerly a resident of Omaha. The building, a low, rambling affair, occupies a position on the lake front and not far from the southeast corner of the grounds. Like all of the other buildings, it is built of staff and would fall down in a few months if left alone; but, notwithstandings all of that, it is historic in every particular as it is an exact fac-simile of the original monastery, which stands on the summit of a low headland between the Odiel and Tinto rivers, near the town of Palos, Spain. While authentic history is silent upon the subject, tradition has it that the original monastery was erected during the reign of the Roman emperor, Trajan, in the second century, and there is evidence so say certificates on the wall, that it was econstructed in the eleventh century by the knights Templar, who occupied it many years. It was called La Rabadia, which, according to the best authority upon the subject, signifies, in the Moorish language, an outpost on the frontier. When the Moors were driven out from Andalusia the building passed into the possession of the Franciscan onks, who remodeled it again and rechrisened it Santa Maria de la Rabida. was and in the old building that Christo pher Columbus, according to some unauthen-tic history and a large amount of tradition, went to confer with the pious old monks at a time prior to his first voyage of discovery.

It is supposed that the monks gave him plenty of spiritual and some financial aid, sending him away with their blessing. Upon his return to Palos after making his vovage which opened a new world, he is said to have gone to the monastery, bearing the news and the trophics of the trip, when the monks sang a te deum in the chapel with as much fervor as was ever felt in human worship. Upon this occasion history re-cites that Columbus remained a guest at

he court of Spila.

The interior of the building gives the visitor the impression of being in another and foreign country, as everything is strange and shows most painfully what the num-ble fingers of time can do when applied to things of earth. In the building there are maps and charts

La Rabida until he was summoued before

of other early voyagers, but, in the main, the exhibit is devoted to matters pertaining to Columbus and the persons with whom he was thrown in contact. A map that he is alleged to have drawn attracts as much at alleged to have drawn attracts as much attention as anything that can be found. While not up to the standard, according to the ideas of geographers of the present day, it is a map just the same. It is not drawn in gay colors, but in outlines shown in black the coast of Europe, Asia and Africa can be traced. and Africa can be traced. Far away to the west of Europe the dead pilot has traced what was then an undiscovered land. The eastern shores of the western continent stand out in bold relief, but back in the interior nothing but hideous winged and four-footed monsters appear. Not far away from this stands a small brass compass, accom-panied by an affidavit that it is the same and identical one that directed the course of the bold mariner on his first voyage to North America, though the needle of which is alleged to have prevented a mutiny on ship-board has disappeared, having succumbed to the rust and ravages of time.

Pictures of Columbus' Birthplace, In an out of the way place in the building is shown a cheap print of the building in which the discoverer, the son of the wool comber, was born. Standing in among a lot of other buildings on one of the streets of Genoa, it appears to be a poorly constructed brick tenement, adding to the opinion that even Columbus' father was a man who was not burdened with a great supply of worldly goods, for along with the picture is one of those omnipresent certificates that the old gentleman lived in a rented house and that afterwards he was completely cleaned by an execution issued on a judgment secured by a brother who moved along under the Chris-tian name of Corrado DeCuneo, the suit hav-ing originally been brought because the old

ONLY 4 DAYS MORE. The plaster cast of the old church at Lis

bon, in which Columbus was married to Felipa Moniz Perestrelle some time during the year 1473, is not overlooked as visitors

pass through the building. While not appearing to be as large as the stately edifices of the present day, it is a creditable looking building, said to have been constructed of brick and later on converted into a hospital. Some of the doors and windows from the house in which Columbus lived while at Rua DeChristavo have been brought away bodily and placed in a room that is carefully guarded by a bearded Spanish soldier, whose duty is to prevent the relic hunter from carrying on his work of despollation. There is nothing to show that the windows were ever more than mere holes in the wall, but the door indicates that burg-lars were upon the face of the earth during those early days, as the affair is constructed of heavy two-inch stuff, securely bolted provided with iron hinges weighing fully twenty pounds each. On the outside of the door there is an old time knocker which looks as though it ought to possess the power of awakening all of the sleepers in

the adjoining county.

The man who guards these doors tells his isteners, and does so in the most fluent anguage, that Columbus left his house and language, that Columbus left his house and fled from Lisbon to escape the clutches of some short time loan vultures who had pursued him and had made his life miserable

for more than five years.

Had a Lean and Hungry Look. Portraits of Columbus, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella adorn all of the walls of all of the rooms of the building, and in nearly every instance the discoverer is portrayed as being a tall, siender gentle-man, wearing long hair and a closely cropped beard. Not far from one of the large pictures in the old chapel of the monaster; there is an old pawn ticket, which a certifi cate says is the one which Queen Isabella received when she pledged her jewels in order to raise the necessary funds to send Columbus away on his voyage. In some respects it represents the tickets used by the pawnbrokers of this ago. Although this particular ticket is in Spanish, the translation recites that the broker loaned a sum that was equal to some \$4,000, and that the jewelry remained in hock until it was re-

leemed some years later. Several autograph letters appear in the Columbus collection and the one written in response to his request to go before the court sitting at Geneva, there to plead his court sitting at Geneva, there to plead his own cause, is the most unique. It is dated at oro, February 23, 1505, and written by the private secretary of the king. Interpreted,

t reads as follows:
"As I am informed, you, Christopher Colon
Columbus, the admiral, are in poor health, owing to certain diseases which you had or have, and that you cannot ride on horseback without injury to your health, therefore, conceding this to your advanced age, I, by these presents, grant you license to ride on a mule, saddled and bridled, through whatever parts of the kingdoms or realms you wish to pass, notwithstanding the law which I issued thereto; and I command the citizens of all parts of these king doms and realms not to offer you any impedi ment or allow any to offer you any, under penalty of ten thousand marayedi in behalf the treasury of whoever does the contrary."
While everything in the old monastery attracts the attention of the worshiper of an

tiquity, they all take off their hats when they enter one of the small rooms in the extreme southwest corner of the second story of the old building, for there upon a modern table stands a lead chest, two feet long by one foot in width and depth, which it is alleged contained the askes of Columbus when the remains were removed from the old cathedral at Santo Domingo in 1877. Sitting upon the top of the leaden chest there is a small crystal and gold urn, which is said at this time to contain a pinch of the dust that once composed a portion of the body of the man who first crossed the Atlantic ocean and platnted the flag of civilization upon the American shores. This little room, the contents of which are viewed from in front of a high and substantial iron rail, is carefully uarded, as the ancient relics are considered nore precious than gold.

W. D. PERCIVAL.

Balloon double drop at Courtland and 7 today.

MORE

DISTRICT COURT DOINGS.

Unfinished Business A couple of the judges of the district court sat in chambers yesterday for the purpose of

giving some of the lawvers an inning, that

they might not forget their cunning before the opening of the September term. Judge Davis heard the application for a permanent injunction in the case of the Academy of the Sacred Heart against the county treasurer in which the plaintiff is seeking to restrain the defendant from collecting tax that has been levied against the lands and lots of the educational institution. In

and lots of the educational institution. In objecting to the tax the plaintiff alleges that all of the property is used for educa-tional purposes and that for that reason it is exempt from taxation. Judge Keysor is listening to the arguments relative to the releasing of Ben Shear on a writ of habeas corpus. James Stevenson charges that last June Shear committed an infamous crime and that on account of its commission he should be sent to prison. The attorney who is defending while he does not deny that his client is guilty, alleges that the law providing for the pun-ishment is one that was passed during the time of the dark ages and that now it is

obsolete. In the district court Anna Dodson has brought suit against the city of Omaha in an action to recover the sum of \$10,000, alleging that a few weeks ago she and her aged mother were residents of a dilapidated house at 603 South Fourteenth street; that on August 7 Building Inspector Tilly happened along and tore down the structure, driving her and the old lady into the streets. The building in which the Dodsons lived was one that had en condemned by the orders

of the city council. The great high diver, 3:30 and 7:30, at

That Shetland Pony Contest. A large crowd gathered at the rooms of the Omaha Commercial college Fridao night to witness the contest the Shetland pony, offered by Rohrbough Bros., to the poy or girl who would add 500 figures in the shortest time. Twenty-live boys and girls had registered, but only twelve were present to compete. The judges, Profs. Fitzpatrick and Munroe and Dr. Spalding, gave them several trials, and owing to the fact that no contestant succeeded in obtaining the correct result, it became necessary to postpuages did, naming September 30 as the date for the second contest. It was cyident iate for the second contest. It was evident from the start that 500 figures were too many and it has been decided to reduce the number to 200 and allow new contestants. One boy added the 500 figures in five minutes, but unfortunately had one or two figures wrong in the final result.

Leuvenmark 3:30 and 7:30 Courtland One on Marnell.

Dick Marnell is one of the oldest policemen on the force and enjoys a joke as well as any one-when it's on somebody else. Yesterday morning some of the "gang" around headquarters telephoned to Marnell that he would have to repair his sidewalk or else be arrested. Richard used up his vocabulary of bad language and then hied himself to the prosecutor's desk, where he spent an hour or more perusing over the ordinances which referred to sidewalk inspection. After awhile the snap was given away and now there is a policeman on duty at head-quarters who refuses to speak to any one.

Balloon 3 and 7 Courtland beach.

Stopped a Runaway. A horse hitched to the delivery wagon beonging to Bishop & Osborne, the grocers at Military avenue and Burdette street, ran away Friday noon. After scattering a day's orders of groceries promiscuously along the streets the horse started on a bee-line for the Belt Line tracks, when it turned a somersault down the embankment, the wagen piling on top of him, effectually barring any further progress. The horse was not badly injured, but the wagen was sadly demoralized.