

MORSE

Ladies' hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs, regular value 15c. **5c**

Ladies' hemstitched, scalloped and embroidered handkerchiefs, actual value 15c. **7c**

Ladies' fine hemstitched and embroidered scalloped edge handkerchiefs, regular price 30c. **13c**

Gents' hemstitched handkerchiefs with colored borders, actual value 25c. **9c**

No. 12, all silk moire ribbon, regular price 25c. **9c**

No. 22, all silk satin ribbon, former price 30c. **17c**

No. 16 and 22, satin ribbon, grain all silk ribbon. **9c**

No. 7 and 9, satin all silk gros grain ribbon. **5c**

70-inch damask, fern leaf pattern. **97c**

62-inch damask, clover leaf pattern. **42c**

1/2 napkins. **50c doz**

11-4 bed spread, actual value \$1.00. **95c**

8-12 Turkey red table covers, actual value \$3.00. **\$2.**

P. D. Donita, our best corset, extra long, made of Italian cloth, regular \$3.00 corset. **\$6.93**

Silk chemise and drawers, elegantly trimmed, actual value \$7.00. **\$3.50**

Silk gowns in all the delicate shades, beautifully trimmed in point de Paris Valenciennes, regular \$12.00 gowns. **\$6.50**

Extra length chemise in fine lawn, elegantly trimmed, regular value \$2.00. **\$1.23**

Prima Donna imported fine satin corset, extra long, actual value \$2.50. **\$1.95**

American Lady in 5 and 6 book, regular \$1.25 quality. **89c**

Men's seamless hose, color tan, actual value 25c. **12 1/2c**

Men's 3/4 undershirt made with fancy neck. **19c**

Men's flowing end Four-in-Hand ties in the new silks, regular 50c quality. **37 1/2c**

The Mother's Friend waist, unlaundered. **37c**

100 ladies' fine all wool capes, very nicely trimmed with braid and inserting, actual value \$7.50. **\$3.75**

All silk wash waists, regular \$5.00. **\$2.87**

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS AT ACTUAL COST OR UNDER.

French challises, actual value 75c. **45c**

All wool serges and Henrietas, all colors and black, actual value 65c. **42c**

A lot of fine printed cashmeres, actual value \$1.00. **58c**

Novelty black dress goods, latest styles, actual value \$1.25. **57c**

Ladies' fine undershirts in fine satines, lace and grass cloth, actual value \$2.00. **\$1.00**

150 ladies' all wool jackets, all colors, actual value \$5.00. **\$1.98**

95 very fine all wool jackets, \$10.00 garments. **\$4.33**

Ladies' fine cotton hose, fast black, linen best, actual value 75c. **47c**

Ladies' spun silk hose, actual value \$1.00. **50c**

Ladies' fine thread vests, extra and white, regular 65c quality. **27c**

Ladies, spun silk vests, actual value \$1.00. **47c**

Ladies' Egyptian Hosiery, \$1.50 quality. **98c**

JACKETS, CAPES, WAISTS, MACKINTOSHES, WRAPPERS, SKIRTS, HATS, ETC. AT LOW ACTUAL COST. Only one garment to a customer.

Ladies' mackintoshes, with full military cape, actual value \$3.00. **\$1.75**

Ladies' pretty wrappers in pretty patterns, regular \$1.25, for **58c**

A lot of hand made Torchon insertings, MUCH BELOW COST **5c**

Even lace in all widths, actual value 60c. **26c**

Beautiful imitation cut glass pitcher, six tumblers to match and one tray, real value \$1.25. **79c**

6 cups and saucers, 6 breakfast plates, 6 sauce plates, in best iron Stone China. **83c**

One lot large berry bowls, real value 35c. **19**

Best nickel alarm clocks. **79c**

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR AT ACTUAL COST OR UNDER.

Ladies' seamless fast black hose. **9c**

Ladies' fine cotton hose, fast black, linen best, actual value 75c. **47c**

Ladies' spun silk hose, actual value \$1.00. **50c**

Ladies' fine thread vests, extra and white, regular 65c quality. **27c**

Ladies, spun silk vests, actual value \$1.00. **47c**

Ladies' Egyptian Hosiery, \$1.50 quality. **98c**

JACKETS, CAPES, WAISTS, MACKINTOSHES, WRAPPERS, SKIRTS, HATS, ETC. AT LOW ACTUAL COST. Only one garment to a customer.

Ladies' mackintoshes, with full military cape, actual value \$3.00. **\$1.75**

Ladies' pretty wrappers in pretty patterns, regular \$1.25, for **58c**

Novelty duchesse satins, retail price \$1.00. **60c**

Elegant black crystal bougainee, actual value \$1.25. **59c**

Wash silks, best quality, actual value 75c. **37c**

China silks, printed and plain, goods worth up to 75c. **29c**

20 per cent discount off infants' muslin and cambric wear. **8c**

40c French satines. **25c**

20c gingham at **10c**

25c English sergeter. **15c**

An elegant line of hand made Torchon lace. **5c**

Smyrna and Japanese rugs, regular \$5.00 and \$6.00. **\$1.98**

All our \$2.50 Wilton carpets. **\$1.60**

All our 35c matting. **16c**

Chenille curtains, all colors, actual value \$5.00. **\$1.68 pair**

All curtain Swags, which sold up to 60c per yard. **25c**

20c silknettes. **10c**

Fine cashmere suits, SPOT CASH AT **\$1.98**

The King of shirt waists, laundered, actual value \$1.00. **75c**

Black Bourton dresses, 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide, actual value 25c to 50c. **10 to 25c**

A QUICK CASH RAISING SALE

AT ACTUAL COST OR UNDER

FOR CASH ONLY.

THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

MORSE

Men's \$1.50 Monarch, made of excellent percale, 2 collars and cuffs. **75c**

No. 16, black gros grain all silk ribbon. **11c**

Gowns made of excellent mulin, trimmed with embroidery, regular value \$1.00. **53c**

Drawers and corset covers, trimmed with embroidery, regular value 75c. **47c**

HEREDITY AND POLITICS

A New Element Entering Into Political Discussion.

BRIEF STUDY OF HUMAN PARASITES

Practical Illustrations of the Chronic Pauper and Criminal with Suggestions Looking to the Remedy for a Growing Evil.

(Copyrighted.)

It is a known fact of biology that whenever any series of organisms are withdrawn from active life and the process of natural selection no longer offers a premium for self-activity, degradation sets in. Organs are lost as their functions are abandoned. In this way the descent of the inert barnacle from the active crab-like forms is accounted for. In similar manner the degraded parasitic Sacculina is shown to be of crustacean or crab-like origin. The young Sacculina and the young crab are essentially alike for a period after their birth. The crab continues and develops an active life. The Sacculina thrusts its feelers into the body of the crab on which it is to feed. Its organs of eating and swimming disappear. All its organs connected with independent life become atrophied and finally nothing is left of the Sacculina except its sac-like body, its feelers or roots which ramify through the blood vessels of the crab, and its reproductive organs by which the brood of parasites is kept alive. When the habit of parasitism is once established the capacity for existence simply intensifies it from generation to generation.

The most effective Sacculina is the most parasitic one. In like manner whenever a race or family of men has fallen away from self-helpfulness the forces of evolution intensify its parasitism. The successful parasitism is one who retains no capacity for anything else. "The loss of all other possibilities is the best preparation for the life of the sneak thief."

HUMAN PARASITES ALWAYS WITH US.

Recent studies, as those of Dr. Dugdale, Mr. McCulloch and others, have shown that parasitism is hereditary in the human species as in the Sacculina. McCulloch has selected the Sacculina for special illustration of the like results of the parasitism in the human family. Like produce like in the world of life. Those qualities in the grandparent which made him an outcast from society or a burden upon it reappear in the father and again in the son. As in one case, so in the other they determine his relation to society. The pauper in the victim of heredity, but neither nature nor society recognizes that as an excuse for existence. The forces of nature take no account of motive and are no respecters of persons. Dugdale has shown that parasitism, pauperism, prostitution and crime reappear generation after generation in the descendants of Margaret, the Mother of Criminals. Oscar C. McCulloch, speaking of the paupers of Indianapolis, uses the following language:

A STUDY IN PAUPERISM.

"We start at some unknown date with thirty families. These came mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Of the first generation—of sixty-two individuals—we know certainly of only three. In the second generation we have the history of eighty-four. In the third generation we have the history of 283. In the fourth generation—1840-1850—we have the history of 644. In the fifth generation—1850-1860—we have the history of 679. In the sixth generation—1860-1870—we have the history of fifty-seven. Here is a total of 1,750 individuals. Before the fourth generation—from 1840 to 1860—we have but scant records. Our more complete data began with the fourth generation. Of this amount are valuable. We know of 121 prostitutes. The criminal record is very large—petty thieving, larceny, burglary. There have been a number of murders. The first murder committed in

his powers. He can give as much as he sees fit. As the office is a political one, about the time of nomination and election the amounts increase largely. The political bosses favor this and use it now in the interests of the republican, now of the democratic party. It thus becomes a corruption fund of the worst kind. What the township trustee fails to do, private benevolence supplements. The so-called charitable people who give to begging children and women with baskets have a vast sin to answer for. It is from them that this pauper element gets its consent to exist."

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

In every American city, as in Indianapolis, there exists a large number of people who, in the ordinary course of life, can never be made good citizens. Our free institutions do not make them free; our schools do not train them; our churches do not contain the means of their salvation. It is well to face the fact that the existence of the great body of paupers and criminals is possible only by feeding them in one way or another on the life-blood of the community. It is the presence of this class that adds terror to poverty. It is they who make hard the lot of the worthy poor. The problem of poverty and misfortune is a difficult one at best. It is rendered many times more difficult by the presence among the poor of those whom no condition could bring to the level of self-helpful and self-respecting humanity. The difficult problem of the unemployed becomes far more difficult when associated with the hopeless problem of the unemployable.

It is not important to our present discussion to consider the cause of the pauper. It may be an imperfection of human society that the law of natural selection has not had its perfect work.

The destruction of the unit has not kept pace with their power of production. We may blame the kind influence of the help of our neighbors. The indiscriminate charity of the middle class, which enters the Castle Garden carries with it the germs of pauperism and crime. They bear the leprosy and crime of the old world to taint the fields of the new. The "assisted immigration" at Jamestown years ago has left its trail of pauperism and crime from Virginia across Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, even to California. Wherever its blight has gone there are the same inefficient men, sickly women, frothy children, starved horses, barking dog dogs, carelessness, vindictiveness and neglect of social public relief in producing still-born children, raising prostitutes and educating criminals.

HEREDITARY INEFFICIENCY A FACTOR OF CIVILIZATION.

Whatever the cause of the existence of hereditary inefficiency, it exists in our civilization. It is one of the factors in our social fabric. It is an element not less difficult than the race problem itself. The race problem is indeed a phase of it, for when a race can take care of itself, it ceases to have a problem.

Hereditary inefficiency is therefore a factor in society. It must be a factor in civil affairs. In what way does it affect the problem of government? In municipal government its evil effects are at once apparent. A single group of related families, all helpless and hopeless by heredity, forms a pauper and healthy city of Indianapolis some 4 per cent of the population, 5,000 in perhaps 125,000. In other American cities, notably San Francisco, with its mild climate and proverbial hospitality, the percentage is greater. In no city is it absent. Self-government by such people is a farce. No community was ever built up by thieves and imbeciles. The vote of the dependent classes is always purchasable. The co-ordination and sale of this vote and of the allied criminal vote is the work of the most dangerous of the dirty brood of political bosses. It is stock in trade of every king of the slums. This vote can be bought with the money of candidates. It can be bought with the spoils of office. It can be bought with public funds set aside for purposes called charitable.

The various forms of outdoor relief constitute, as McCulloch has shown, "a corruption fund of the worst kind." America has virtually failed in the management of her cities. This failure is most complete where the clear and healthy city of Indianapolis has been set down as a model. The vote of the dependent classes is always purchasable. The co-ordination and sale of this vote and of the allied criminal vote is the work of the most dangerous of the dirty brood of political bosses. It is stock in trade of every king of the slums. This vote can be bought with the money of candidates. It can be bought with the spoils of office. It can be bought with public funds set aside for purposes called charitable.

A Mother's Sacrifice.

"George, dear," said the loving wife, "I do not see how our little one can go any longer without a new pair of pantaloons. The only ones he has have been patched until he can wear them no longer."

"With a deep sigh her husband laid down his paper. "I don't know what I can do, Madeline," he said. "I can't afford to buy him new ones just at present."

"Then, my darling," replied his better half, with a despairing gesture, "the worst has come. I shall have to have my bicycle trousers made over for him."

HELPING HAND TO WOMEN

Work Now Being Done in Omaha by the Travelers Aid.

DEPOT SERVICE WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

A Benevolent and Rescue Organization Existing in Many Large Cities—Details of Its Institutions—Who Are Received and How They Are Cared For.

About one month ago, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Association, the Travelers Aid located in Omaha, and opened quarters on Douglas between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Until that time there was no night lodging for destitute women in Omaha but the city jail. The chief object of the Travelers Aid is to procure and give lodging to destitute women and children. No one is turned away, but those who can are to pay the prices required. These are very little. Lodging is 15 cents per night, or 75 cents per week. Meals are 10 cents. Everything is clean and orderly, and there is nothing objectionable about the institution. The matron, Mrs. M. McLaughlin, says the home has not been without less than four since it opened. Had it been better known doubtless the number would have been greater. The place can accommodate twenty persons.

Tomorrow the Travelers Aid will send its representatives to meet the incoming trains. This is one of its works. It will be somewhat new in Omaha, but in most of the eastern cities the Travelers Aid has established quarters, and make a specialty of looking for women and children who stand in need of their aid. In St. Louis alone, in the past year, nearly 500 girls have been helped, and some saved by the representatives of the Aid. The representative of the Aid wears a badge brought diagonally across the breast. It is white, and bears the words, "Women's Christian Association—Travelers Aid." The uniform is usually gray.

The good work that can be done by such an institution is readily seen. Women and children come in at all hours, often without money, and no idea of a city. Some lose their money or addresses, and they know not what course to take. Not a few girls have been rescued from the grasp of procurers. This is made a special object with the Travelers Aid and all girls under suspicious guidance are examined. Some have been saved when they told the representative the address to which they were going. Other girls are kept at the shelter until work is found for them. The only ones refused admittance are those under the influence of liquor. The home closes at 10 o'clock and the inmates are required to be orderly and ladylike in their manners. Upon application to the matron, the girls are permitted to use the laundry. The sick are cared for, but cases are not taken for treatment.

There has been a call for such an institution in Omaha, and some of its citizens have been liberal with it. Many donations have been made, but the cause stands much in need of more, especially building and single roomed, and the great building, continued by the matron, Mrs. M. McLaughlin, will donate a cooking stove or range. At present they are without one. They are ready to accept any donations which the public are pleased to make.

The institution on Burt street is better known in Omaha. This Old Ladies' home has at present eleven inmates. But three pay anything. What is paid amounts to very little, \$2 and \$3 per week. Three of the old women are perfectly helpless, and one has not been able to leave her bed in two years. The matron, Miss Anna Williamson, has the care of all the inmates. Aside from an servant, there is no one to assist her.

These institutions must not be confounded with the "Young Women's home," 115 North Eighteenth street. This is a boarding house, with all the advantages of a home for self-supporting young women. It is not charitable—its aim is to give respectable young women a home at a price

within their means. "If the price is fixed low, that is our own affair," said Miss E. J. Evans, the superintendent and matron. The prices are within the reach of any salaried girl in Omaha. The terms vary from \$3 to \$4 per week. These are the terms fixed upon by the Women's Christian Association. Such homes for girls are nothing new. One was opened in New York City over thirty-four years ago. No better recommendation can be given a girl in the older cities than to say she boards at the Young Women's Christian home. Those in charge are careful regarding the character of the applicants, and the department of the Koran to the holy city of Isnan-Ruza, in a casket of gold and silver, whose car is said to be of great beauty. The book, which is valued at \$125,000, was placed in the mosque with appropriate ceremonies.

A man named Winks recently denounced the bishop of Manchester, England, for accepting a princely income while so many better men were starving. The bishop has just made the following answer to him: "If we want me with the amount of my income, perhaps it would be better for me to be made acquainted with the following facts: I live as plainly as any working man, and than nine out of ten working men, and yet I am compelled, by the expenses incident to my office, to spend \$1,000 a year more than my official income."

Judge Waxen's Proverbs.

Detroit Free Press: What a politician ain't tellin' you make a statesman squint. There's too much legislation for politicians and not one for business.

"Coxy is only a sprout, but the weed is growin', and the rest of us hadn't better be settin' on the fence thinkin' it ain't."

"If we want to perpetuate the republic, we hav' got to do some workin' man's holter for the Fourth of July and the American eagle."

The people is purty much like powder; if they need to explode is fer somebody to tech em off.

The biggest dern fool in the whole political field is his flod sum fellers.

"Anarchy is the worst thing that ever happened to the world."

The demand for oil's holders never exceeds the supply.

Why closer you git to most statesmen, the smaller they git.

What we want in politicians is more Star Spangled Banner and less \$\$.

Street Cars and Fires.

Whenever there is a fire on or near Broadway, says the New York Sun, the Houston street power house of the cable road is notified, and the red wagon goes clattering up to the scene of trouble, making as much noise as a water tower. It is a red wagon usually find a cable blockaded when they arrive, because the firemen have had to lay their hose across the street. That is why the red wagon cannot pass.

The men take out tall iron stanchions from the wagon and set them up on each side of the car tracks. They stand in the shape of an inverted Y, with a pulley at the apex. Ropes are run over the pulley and the pulley high enough above the tracks to allow the cable cars to pass along underneath.

The Dog's Name.

Senator McLaurin was trying a case before the circuit court in Rankin county, Mississippi, just before his election to the senate, about a month ago. There was a negro and a dog involved.

"What is the dog good for, uncle?" asked Mr. McLaurin. "Will he catch coons?"

"Never hears 'er, his catch coon's," replied the dorky. "Ain't no coon in all He jes lays aroun' de house, he does, an' eats an' sleeps. Aint' w' shucks. Dat's what makes us call 'em 'in' what we do."

"What do you call him?"

"Lawyer."

The Bostonians are said to have played to an average of \$10,000 per week during the Boston season.