luced by the seething flames is forced

through a large pips into the even part, only

again to be conducted into smaller pipes and apertures, which continue the radiating process with intensifying results. What a status the heat reaches may be judged

from the appearance of the iron, platform-like, apparatus upon which the bodies are

deposited when in the furnace. From its original fron color it is changed to almost

the truck upon which it rests when first pu

into the crypt, through an archway into another room and deposited upon a plat-form. Here it is opened and the body

stands upon rollers upon another truck run-

aing on rails to the furnace. The top ap-paratus, or resting place of the body, con-

sists of two long from firmly held together by heavy cross bars, with an iron sheet underneath. An ordinary linen sheet, dipp d

into water in which slumn has been dis-solved, is used as a covering for the form

to prevent the heat from doing its work

on hair and clothes, which would emit odo:

before the furnace doors could be closed.

Only a slight push is required and the truck will start on its track with the burden. Its

contact with the furnace gives it the impulse to rolf on into the oven with very little assistance. With the doors tightly

closed the heat soon consumes all that is mortal. Not the least odor during the progress of incineration is to be detected.

Three small burners, two in front and one in the rear of the furnace, consume all vapors arising from the body. In an hour, or at most one hour and one half, all is

ione and after allowing sufficient time to

cool the attendant reopens the doors and withdraws the Iron platform, upon which

the ashes lie scattered, from the furnace

Carefully sweeping them together they are

placed, at first, in a common urn, which is

to join other like receptacies on the shelves around the walls of the basement. There

t will remain until relatives shall call and

direct the disposition of the asnes in ac-cordance with the deceased's wish or their

own inclinations, whether that be a scatter-

ng of them to the four winds of the heavens

from some high tower or a casting upon the

CREMATION PROCESS AS WITNESSED.

When The Bee correspondent visited the place several weeks ago two funeral pro-

A feeling of awe impossible of repression

about to intrude his presence into the com-

pany of the dead. The interior surroundings at first giance and the elements without

were not calculated on this occasion to at

once dispel shuddering thoughts. A perfect

hurricane prevailing out of doors might have supplied our imaginative minds with ideas of loud protests by the elements against the

eaden sky a dull itgat cast a sombre shadow

through the small windows, giving to all things within a peculiarly weird, gloomy and phastastic appearance. Especially was

and the black marble urns. In bold relief to

this, however, was the center ceiling cupola-shaped, with angels in beautiful fresco

work and other things denoting happiness in an unknown world. Several young ladies, among them the

organist, were already assembled and occu-pied chairs, waiting for the first funeral

procession to arrive. Shortly after the hearse stopped on the graveled driveway in front and the pall bearers bore in a cloth-

trimmed casket. The first sounds of the organ rang out when the steps were as-

cended. Without halting in the chapel the

casket was noiselessly rolled into the crypt. The mourners seated themselves, and a

form to the head of the crypt and delivered

a touching tribute to the man whose body

short eulogy abruptly stopped by a flood of tears in the speaker's eyes closed the sim-

ple service, and when it was ended a second trip was made to the basement on Mr. Stifel's courteous invitation. The furnace had

received and already closed in upon the corpse Down below the heat was fast reducing i

to ashes. With the exception that perhaps the fire seemed to be burning more fiercely

and with a roaring noise, things around the furnaces were found in the same order as before. Not a vestige showing that the body

had been received there remained. The president being asked as to what had become o

the casket answered that it had been placed in the rear, where it would be reduced to

kindling wood, the same as those of the

"We have been asked," he continued, "to keep a number of coffins in different sizes or

hand to accommodate those who might wish to use them in case of bereavement, as wel

as effect a saving for bereaved poor persons who are unable to purchase new coffins, but

in doing so we would clash with the under

cially since they take now more kindly to

cremation. When we first started this insti-tution they were all much opposed to us, but

gradually their resistance has given way

well as nonbelievers, find burial here with their full consent. They have come to the

conclusion that our process does not threaten

to reduce their revenues. The custom of expending money lavishly in purchasing

costly caskets and on the dress of the dead who are to be cremated is both foolish and

worse than useless. The former are used a

order to make room for others. The latter

especially habiliments made of woolens, re-tard quick incineration by a slow and not entire consumption. Particles of woolen cloth will find lodging places and clog up

many of the small apertures in the furnaces, necessitating frequent cleanings; but until people shall desixt from throwing away

to put up with their motions."

oney in this manner we will be compelled

Answering another question, the chief offi-

cial of the institution said: "Some of the undertaking firms here in the city take back

the empty coffins or caskets and sell them

second time, but as having been already used, if the customer does not mind that. They can be sold, of course, much cheaper the second time, but the undertaker today could not be induced to carry on that kind

of trade. The number of those who do en-

limited, but there is no telling what dimen-sions it may reach in the future if cremation continues on the increase as it has done. In

the case of contagious and infectious diseases

when there is no necessity would only be accumulating an extraordinary amount of

ashes. So far in the neighborhood of 300

pect a proportionate increase as people come

A further query as to how Mr. Stifel came

to be connected with such grievesoms business was answered by him:

"A few years ago myself and a few friends were seated, I think at L'ederkranz

we incinerate coffin and all, but

hours only, to be broken up again

til now both Protestant and Catholics, as

takers. This latter we wish to avoid,

costliest order.

was even then, unheard and unseen, course, descending to the room below. T

friend of the deceased stepped upon the

proceedings about to be begun. Out

this so with regard to the deep black

party and other data.

stitution for an inspecting tour.

the sliding apparatus,

When the coffin descends from the

white.

Give a woman

a hint and she'll

guess the rest.

MISRULE OF GREAT CITIES

CONTRACTOR OF STREET OF STREET

Washington Gladden Tells How Municipal Reform Can Be Achieved,

SAYS WE DO NOT WANT IT BADLY ENOUG

Integrity in the City Equivalent to Integrity in the Individual -- Good Citizens Among the Poor - The Rich a Relpluss Minority.

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The problem of botter city government is perfectly simple and entirely practicable. Any city in this country can have it right away. All that is necessary is that the people of the city-the intelligent and fairly reputable people-should desire it more than they desire money, or party success, or a comfortable time; and should make up their minds to have it, even though they may get a little less money, and lese some prestige for their party and put themselves to some inconvenience and discomfort. That is the whole question in a nutshell. The reason why we have bad government now in most of our cities is simply because the governors don't and won't govern. The people with whom the responsibility rests shirk it; therefore it falls into the hands of those who are not fit for the duty.

The problem is just as simple as that of individual integrity. Any man who wants character more than he wants riches, or ease or popularity or pleasure, will have character; ."They that hunger and thirst after righteousness shall be filled." And the people of any city who desire good government strongly and continuously it. The fact that they flaven't got it proves that they do not want it so much as they want other and greatly inferior things.

"But there are the great masses of ignorant foreigners, and the large classes that get their living by pandering to vice," will be said, "is it not these elements which complicate the problem and make good govern-ment impossible?" No. I answer; that is not the chief cause. Doubtless these elements increase the difficulty, but the difficulty which they raise is not insurmountable rate we have no reason for thinking We have never seen the people of a city fail in any serious and sustained effort to govern themselves. We have no experience to justify the belief that they would fail if they should try. As to the people who get their living by vice, they are really a small, even an insignificant minority. They do not amount in any city to one-tenth of the voting population. As to the ignorant foreigners, they are not, as a rule, evil-disposed persons; they are apt to be misled; they require a great amount of instruction and guidance; as a rule we leave all that work to the people who are interested in blinding and misleading them, and suffer the consequences. President Low had no difficulty, when he was mayor of Brooklyn, in winning the confidence and support of the people of some of the worst wards for some of his wisest measures; he went down among them, hired a hall and talked the matter out with them in a manly and rational way. It these very wards his vote was considerably larger at his second election than at his first. A great many of these people are amenable to good influence. Mr. Merwin, in that admirable article on Tammany Hall in the February Atlantic, tells us that "the rank and file of Mr. Merwin, in that admirable Tammany Hall, including most of the office holders, are sound, honest men." They are under vicious leadership, but they are not incorrigibly bad. WHO ARE THE "GOOD PEOPLE?"

It is pretty hard to draw the line which separates the "good people" of the com-munity from the rest. My own opinion is that there is quite a number of good people in the tenements-intelligent, conscient patriotic citizens. But let us take a wholly conventional standard. Let us include among the good people the mercantile and the professional classes and all the members of our Protestant churches, most of whom belong to the one or the other of Now, I say that the fault of our bad city government lies at the doors of these good people—there and no-where else. I say that these good people can have good government wherever they want it and are willing to pay for it the price which such a precious commodity will always command.

be said that these classes are in a hopeless minority. I do not know about that um rather inclined to believe with Mr. Franklin McVeagh that the good people in a "hopeless majority." But without stop-ping to count noses it is perfectly safe to say that if the classes which I have named will of power which they possess and are responsible for wielding, the municipal problem will be quickly solved. They may not be in numerical majority, but they have, in their intelligence, experience and moral power, an equipment which, if they would use it, would enable them to be masters of the situation. If they would descend from their lofty perch d take off their gloves they could control, to a large extent, the action of the "ig-norant masses." This involves, of course, some repression of a kind of contempt which is cultivated by many well-to-do Americans and a cordial willingness to understand and co-operate with the people with whom they are dealing; it involves, in short, that gen-uine good will on which democracy is founded, and without which no intelligent man ought to expect to see democracy main-

I fear that some of the "good people" who have followed me up to this point will be in-clined to stop here and turn back. For any such self-abnegation as this they are not ready. Reasons, not unconnected with bad grammar and worse odors, have already suggested themselves. Such heroes as these will never, I dare predict, give us good mu-nicipal government. And it is the presence among our "good people" of a great deal of this type of municipal government which we are now enjoying. In truth, it may or will be understood that the governing of such cities as we are hurling together and heaping up on this continent is not a nice and easy job. It takes work, and a great deal of it; it takes time, patience, courage, perseverance. I have not said that these people can have good government without labor and self-denial; I do not know of any good thing that can be honestly gotten without paying

Here and there some courageous experimenter is ready to testify that there is very little sense in this counsel. He knows, be-cause he has tried it. He has ventured out some dark night to attend the primaries and found the business all done before he arrived—done by persons whom he will vividly describe to you. Possibly he has gone so far as to secure an election to the school board or the city council; and, after fighting with wild beasts for a few months, has personnelly withdrawn few months. has permanently withdrawn from municipal He tells all who listen to his tale that the business is hop-less; that we are in the hands of the Philistines and cannot help

NEVER ENDING CONTEST FOR GOOD. It is true that an occasional irruption of this sort into the camp of the enemy counts for very little. Let no individual be dis-suaded from undertaking it; for it is only by the multiplication of such experiments that we shall gather our forces; nevertheless it is true that what good government calls for is not the advent of here and there a respecta-ble man in city politics but the enlistment of the whole body of the intelligent and reputable citizens. Then good people must go into our city politics, they must all go in, and they must go in to stay. No occasional spout of civic patriotism, like that which rescued New York from Tweed ring rule and Phila-delphia from its gang and that which has just delivered Brooklyn, will serve the purse; the campaign is precis ly as continuous the struggle with selfishness in the human part. This is the calling wherewith they This is the sovereignty to which dained. If intelligence and experience have any place in a democracy they are here to lead. What else, in heaven's name, can they be here for? And when those elements to which leadership belongs abdicate their function why should we expect to escape from pandemonium?

Oar good people, then, must go into poli-ies. They must frequent primaries, as long as the pretent party organizations are

faced introder, but in platoons. They must meet the men where they find them, as one man meets another, in frank and friendly conference about the things to be done. They must not be too nice to talk with people who smoke vile cigars and talk had grammar. Citizenship in this free and independent republic means something, and they must find out what it means. They must be ready to take office when it is officed them -any office, no matter how humble-which they are qualified to fill. They must be ready, the busiest and the brainiest of them, to take positions on the school board and in the city council, and to give days and nights of perpiexing care and unrewarded labor to the service of the city. These good people are not exempt from such service as this. Too busy? A man might as well say he is too busy to furnish food for his children or to attend his mother's funeral. This is one of the primal, sacred, inalignable obligations. No man who has any just sense of what citizenship in a republic means will ask to be relieved of it. The man who has the ability to render intelligent and efficient service to his fellow citizens as a member of the city council, and who refuses such service on the ground that his business cares do not allow it, is guilty of a had kind of treachery. He has no right to have business cares which interfere with the performance of his highest duties. There can be no business which has a higher claim on him than the business of the city in which

FOREIGN BRAINS NOT TOO BUSY. In other lands the best citizens recognize heir personal obligation. Go into the city councils in European cities and you find there the ablest, the best educated, the most distinguished men. Lord Rosebery, the present prime minister of Eng-land, was the first chairman of the London county council; I belive that, with all the weighty cares of the empire upon him, he still knows his seat there. Six Lohn-him, he still knows his seat there. Six Lohnhim, he still keeps his seat there. Sir John Lubbock was his successor. The strongest men in London are in that council. That is why European cities are well governed. We men enough in our American cities who are capable of giving us good govern enmt, but the great majority of them re-fuse to touch it with the tips of their fingers. This, I say, is the one central and sufficient reason for our bad city government.

Of course we need and must have, in many places, some radical changes in our munici pal machinery. Many of our political methods are so bad that it is difficult for the best men to do good work with them. were evidently conducted by the devil of misrule. But after all the one deepest need is a revival of civic patriotism. There is one passage in Mr. Merwin's Atlantic article that stings and blisters. He is talking about

New York: "The upper class-at least the class, the class chiefly talked about in the papers—is, with exception, of course, given over to material luxury and estentation. It is without aims, without sympathy, without civic pride or feeling. It has not even the personal dignity of a real aristocracy. Its sense of honor is very crude. And as this class is devoted to the selfish spending, so the business class is devoted to the remorseless getting of money. A Wall street finan-cier would overreach his own father in a business transaction. To get the better of the man with whom he is dealing has become a law of his nature, and it is on that plan that business in general is done. The tone of Delmonico's, of the Union club, of the Merchants' exchange, of the Stock-brokers' board, is no higher than the tone of Tammany hall. It may be more refined, but is probably less honest. A man of Mr. Croker's origin, for example, commonly has an instinct of honesty, just as he has an instinct of pugnacity, but this primeval instinct has almost entirely died out of the trading and speculative class."

I do not pronounce upon the truth of this indictment. Certainly, if we assume its truth, we must not fall to emphasize the exceptions pointed out. Let us hope that these exceptions are rapidly multiplying. But, assuming these words to be mainly true, how does the truth stand related to the evil municipal conditions which affect New York? Are we dealing with cause or effect? With both, I think. The government of New York is what it is today because these men are what they are. Their selfishness, their lack of conscience, has given over the city into the hands of a sordid and brutal tyranny. But, on the other hand, how much of the debasement of this "upper class" is due to its relation to the government of the city? Not a little, I believe. "Inasmuch as ye did it not" is good ground for damnation. The urns this supreme obligation trifle with such a trust without degradation.

If what Mr. Merwin says is even approxi-mately true, and if conditions at all similar prevail in other cities, then it would seem that a great revival of civic patriotism is needed not only to save our cities from mis rule, but to save the "upper class" from ig-nominy. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

THE THEATERS.

The Carletons will inaugurate their second week of summer opera at Boyd's by producing Monday evening Francis Wilson's version of Jacobowski's pretty opera, "Erminie," which Mr. Carleton has secured for the territory west of the Missouri river. It has been several years since "Erminie" was produced in Omaha, much of the book having been rewritten by Edouard Paulton, and it is this version of the very best of comic operas which will be made known Monday night. The entire strength of the Carleton company will be required to give the opera properly, and Mr. Carleton will spare opera properly, and Mr. Carleton will spare no efforts to make the rendition worthy in every way the fame of the organization which he heads and which has grown in public confidence ever since the opening night of the summer season. New costumes and stage settings will be introduced, and those who have heard the opera in the west say it is the best of the Carleton repertoire. It abounds in beautiful solos, duos and catchy ensembles, with a humor that is decidedly up to date. There is not a duli decidedly up to date. There is not a dull line in the liberetto since Paulton revised it for Mr. Wilson, and the music flows as delightfully as a mountain stream. The opera

will be cast as follows: Erminie......Miss Alice Vincent Javotte......Miss Marie Bell Erminie Miss Alice Vincent
Javotte Miss Marie Bell
Princess Gramponeur Miss Clara Wisdom
Cerisse Miss Edith Elbridge
Captain de Launay Miss Emma Fanchon
Marie Miss Maggie Wynn
Eugene Mr. J. C. Taylor
Chevalier de Bradazon Mr. B. C. Porter
Marquis Mr. S. C. Porter Marquis Mr. H. M. Imano
Marquis Mr. S. C. Porter
Simon Mr. H. Ehrent
Dufel Mr. J. K. Reynard
Viscompte de Brissac Mr. W. R. Dixon
Benedict Mr. Robert Perris
Cadeaux Mr. Tom Ricketts

RAVENNES MR. W. T. CARLETON "Erminie" will be given, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" the balance of the week. One of the remarkable things in connection with this opera is that it is as popular with the patrons and admirers of English opera as it was half a century ago, having had its first production at Drury Lane theater, London, November 27, 1843. It is as certain to fill a theater now as then and there has been a theater now as then an the meanwhile, of how few operas can this be said truthfully? Tonight the Carletons will do Gibert & Sullivan's opera, "The Mikado," with Mr. Carleton in the titular role. While the first week of the summer season of opera has not been what it should have been, in business sense, theatergoers have recognized the striling value of the company and there is every indication that business will grow as the public becomes educated to the low prices prevailing and recognize that they can see a \$1.50 performance for 75 cents. While summer prices prevail it is a winter series of operas that are being

"Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar," one of the grandest and most popular dramas that has ever been produced, will open a week's engagement of the J. P. Rutledge company at the Fifteenth Street theater this afternoon. The surprising fact, in connection with this announcement, is that the prices of admission have been re-duced to 10, 20 and 30 cents. The summer season is with us, and Manager Burgess nas-made this reduction in accordance with an established theatrical custom. prices, which are very unusual for Omahs, and merely nominal, as everybody will concede, the performances should be weil attended. "The Bank Robbers" will be put on for the last half of the week, opening

Graders discovered the skeleton of a white man under a bank of earth at Arlington, and an effort is being made to ascertain how the "late lamented" came to his death.

DUST TO DUST BY CREMATION

Description of the Plant for the Carrying Out of the Process.

HOW CORPSES ARE PLACED IN THE FURNACE

Progress of the Dead Body from the Coffin to the Urn-Talk with the Manager of the Institution at St. Louis.

A new business venture, such as dealing in second-hand coffins, caskets, etc., established in Omaha at the present day and age would be an innovation indeed, and calculated to call out comment. The undertaker who should be bold enough to announce his engagement in that trade, even Douglas county's inimitable coroner, would place himself at once under suspicion of participating in grave desecrations or other execrable deeds, and thereby call down upon himself the indignation of a large portion of the community. Not until satisfactory explanation of the source, whence his wares were derived were given might he escape the wrath of those who shortly previous were made to mourn the loss of relatives or friends. There can be no tenderer thoughts than those binding memory to the last hours or the final view of a departed loved one before the coffin lid shuts out the light from his form forever. Long after, involuntarily sometimes, memory's pages vividly recall the lowering of the coffin into the grave. Recollections reach even beyond the mound in the silent city, where many a tear is shed. Through all the grief and sorrow which the parting has brought, some comfort remains by the consciousness that the dearly beloved re-poses in an encasement beneath the ground which cannot pollute the remains, until by decree of time they shall again form a part From the prehistoric period to the pres-

part of the nineteenth century to latter inaugurate a radical departure in Europe, and in this country when, during 1874, Dr. Lemoyne of Little Washington, near Wheel-ing, Pa., built the first furnace, in which Baron de Palm's body furnished the first practical test of the incineration method. The example was followed by others, until today there are a number of crematories in the country, and especially in castern states. Bodily cremation seems thus to have com not only to stay, but to gain additional adherents with the years. With this devia-tion by a portion of the people from ancient customs and the new system's being more and more put into practice, the second-hand trade in coffins will flourish correspondingly. The future establishment of a crematory and the new business attendant thereupon in Omaha may not be considered as altogether outside the range of possibilities, since many favorable opinions respecting it have been expressed whenever the subject has re-ceived attention. If the reality should hap-pen then a younger generation in its time might perhaps bestow no more than ordinary attention upon a business sign an-nouncing a second-hand trade in coffins. In St. Louis, with a crematory, such dealers are already established, according

ent funeral customs have changed but little

among most peoples. It remained for the

to good authority, although their business at present has not reached the proportions which they may aspire in the future. Much has been said about the subject of cremation. Enthusiasts have sought to make it an interest-absorbing topic, and to Enthusiasts have sought to claim it as the best method yet devised for the disposition of bodies after the immortal soul has gone. Comparative inexpensive ness, if people can be divested of what is termed foolish notions, is urged in favor of it. Its dispatch in re-uniting dust to dust is set forth as commending itself to every-body, and the final funeral arrangements are said to be calculated as non-productive of the jar upon the high tension to which the feelings of bereaved persons have been wrought, when the coffin is lowered into the grave and the earth clatters down upon it. It is also claimed as advisable from a philanthropic and sanitary standpoint, and viewed in the light of progress over the custom which has prevailed for ages. Opposed to these views, of course, are the

great majority of people living at the pres ent age. Most of them cannot but experi-ence a feeling of revulsion at such a pro-cedure and shudder at the bare thought of having their earthly remains devoured by the flames. A mother's teachings of a future beyond, and an aversion from a ligious standpoint, also commingle with this, and enter largely into unfavorable consider ation. Still, other reasons have been advanced very recently, when the newspapers, in long articles, emanating from the mothe and relatives of Annie Pixley, the American actress, charged the latter's husband and manager of her estate, Robert Fulford, with having brought about his wife's death and resorted to cremation in order to

prevent exhumation of the body and the tracing of the crime.

In another instance, in St. Louis, it was charged in a newspaper account that William B. Lange, a once prosperous business man and prominent German-American whose death occurred several months ago "violent congestions of the lungs," and whose ashes repose now in an urn in the Missouri crematory, had committed an act of self-destruction, but investigation was checked when the flames reduced the body

IN THE ST. LOUIS CREMATORY.

It was seven years ago that St. Louis citizens associated themselves together and purchased five acres of ground on which the Missouri crematory was erected. This tract lies about five miles from the postoffice, on Sublette avenue, in the vicinity of the asy-Subjette avenue, in the vicinity of the poor lum for the insane in one direction, the poor lum for the insane hospital in the other. The house and female hospital in the other. The substantial building of brick with atone corners stands upon rising ground, which slopes in all directions from it. A short distance away is the next little frame cottage occu-pied by the janitor, his family and assistants, while in the rear of the crematory down to a wood shed or barn. The building, in its architecture, resembles chapel with small stained glass windows,

through which the light casts a somber hue upon the interior. The grounds are partially surrounded by

a neat fence, and shrubbery and trees are set out to beautify the strips of land, separated by graveled walks. A sign at the gate an-nounces that visitors will be shown around by the janitor on application at certain hours of the day, for which service that functionary shall be entitled to a fee not exceeding cents. Nothing on the exterior denotes the character of the work carried on within and the two flery furnaces in the building are not even marked by a tall smokestack. Only an iron-topped chimney of diminutive size protrudes its head slightly above the

walls to the rear.

"Missouri Crematory" is in large gilt let-ters upon the front of the structure, and after ascending several stone steps, visitors and mourners are admitted into a spacious hall through a double door. The floor of the interior is of tiling in two colors. The smooth surface of the walls, in opposite corners, about eight feet in height, is broken several niches, which are occupied by names, dates of birth and death of those ashes rest therein engraved upor These were manufactured in capital city of the German empire, at the express order of wealthy residents, survivors of the deceased. Other urns, less costly, stand upon brackets affixed to the walls and are encircled by wreaths of flowers symbolic of lave. Still others are Still others are ers, symbolic of love. placed on tablets against the walls. At the farther end of the room steps lead to an elevated platform, where the organ stands. Fronting it is the crypt, a stationary struc-ture covered with black cloth, into which the coffin is rolled, and which hides from view the body's journey to the basement when the doors are closed. A tiny bell pushed at this juncture indicates this to the waiting attendants below. Surrounding the crypt are palms, evergreens and bther of chairs are placed near the structure to seat the relatives and other mourages. A friends were seated, I think at Liederkranz large framed notice on one of the walls gives the names of the present directors and officers of the institution, and states the cremation fee to be \$25 for all comers.

In the basement a bright light, through unoistructed windows, admits of a close inspection of furnaces and apparatus for incineration. The intentor of the furnaces, funeral. To this I casually remarked that the building of a crematory would be the right thing and that their experience of that day would not be repeated if this were done Surviving relatives and friends of decease which resemble evers with intricate con-struction, possesses many points of inter-est. One of these was added only a short persons would avoid catching cold white standing bareheaded in the cometery by the grave. Talking it over in this way we found time ago to meet the ever-increasing de-mand for cremation. The next one was that our views coincided in the inster and not long after we organized the present combuilt by an Italian, whose business was that of constructing furnaces of this char-acter, but in the new one American inge-nulty was used to good advantage. Connany with a capital of \$20,000. nuity was used to igood advantage. Con-trary to prevailing motions in cremation the flames do not play directly upon the body. Incineration is accomplished by the gases and the intense heat, generated by the heater, stationed in an adjoin-ing room. This heater is of dura-ble material, almost square, with somewhat rounded corners. Fuel is added from a round projection at the top which is closed by an iron slide. The intense heat pro-duced by the seething flames is forced MAY THEY PLEASE THE COURT. Entertaining Anecdotes of Members o Bench and Bar.

"There was a good joke played on Judge Dundy of the United States court at Omaha everal years ago. It makes me laugh every time I see the judge's name in print," said Thomas A. Weaver to the Globe-Democrat man. "Judge Dundy is quite tenderhearted and dreads to send a married man to jail. Well, there was a fellow on trial for passing counterfest money. He was a single man and the case against him was quite strong. Judge Baldwin was defending him, and seeing that the case was hopeless Baldwin decided to take advantage of Judge Dundy's weakness. He hunted up an old lady who had five children, ranging from 8 years to 8 months old, and had her impersonate the supposed wife and children of the prisoner. All through the trial they sat, often weeping. The man was found guilty. Three days later when the prisoner was brought up to be sentenced, the woman and children were brought in and Judge and children were brought in and Judge Baldwin, who is very dramatic, made a plea for the man and his family of little ones, who would suffer if the father was sent to prison. Baldwin wept, the court wept, the prisoner pretended to weep, as did the woman and the children. When the court had wiped away the tears he talked severely to the man and then gave him one day in Jall and \$10 fine. Later on, when he heared here. he learned how he had been deceived, he became so angry that it was weeks before he would speak to Judge Baldwin. When the joke got out everyone twitted the court. After that the sight of a handkerchief applied to the eyes in Judge Dundy's court was liable to get the prisoner ten years."

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins once defended a breach-of-promise case for a singularly ugly little man, which he told the defendant after reading his brief, must be "bounced" through. And the sergeant did bounce it through in a truly remarkable manner, says the Detroit Free Press.
"Gentlemen of the jury." he said, at the

close of a most eloquent speech, "you have heard the evidence for the plaintiff; and, gentlemen of the jury, you have seen and have admired that most bewitching plaintiff herself. Gentlemen, do you believe that this enchanting, this fascinating, this captivating this generalists. ing, this accomplished lady would ment favor the advances or listen with anything save scorn and indignation to the amorous protestations of the wretched and repulsive homunculus, the deformed and degraded defendant?" His client looked up from the well of the

turbulent waves of the mighty oc an. To each of these urns, for temporary use, a card is attached giving the name of the court and pitcously murmured: "Mr. Ser-geant Wilkins! Oh, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins!" "Slience, sir!" replied the sergeant, in a wrathful undertone, "Gentlemen." tinued, bringing his fist down heavily on the desk before him, "do you think that cessions were expected to arrive that after-noon. After making known his desire to be present during the funeral services and this lovely lady, this smiling creature, would ever have permitted an offer of marriage the cremation process, President Stifel of the Missouri Crematory association, who chanced to be on the grounds, consented and conducted the correspondent through the into be made to her by this miserable ator of humanity, this stunted creature, who would have to stand on a sheet of notepaper to look over twopence?" once gave a verdict for the defendant.

Recorder Smyth had an experience on commingling with vague and uncertain ideas as to what his eyes might behold within arose in the reporter's breast, when he was Fifth avenue recently that recalled the threats of violent revenge muttered by felons whom he has sent to Sing Sing for long terms. The recorder, says the New York Herald, was strolling down to the Manhattan club after dinner on a raw, misty evening when the electric lights were out of repair. In the deep gloom half way down the side of the Fortseth street reser-voir a rasping, threatening voice said: "Recorder, yer sent me to prison five years ago. I've been follerin' y'all th' way "Well?" asked the recorder calmly, yet

not unexpectant of a sandbag entering into "I've reformed now," continued the voice, and I thought mebbe y'd help me git a

'Call at my house tomorroy said the recorder in unchanged tones. The man got his job and he is working indus-triously, and he has not the least #dea of he first effect of his voice crying in the night.

If a story told of Richard Prendergast is true he must be a better lawyer than judge, says the Chicago Record. He case on one occasion, so the tale runs, that promised well except for one thing. There was a precedent that was directly against "That other case will surely be brough

said his client. "Never mind," replied the ex-judge, can get around that. It's a fool decision anyway. Who rendered it?" "You did." 'Yes; when you were on the bench."

"Well, that doesn't make any difference," eturned the lawyer calmly. "I can beat anyway." And he did. He went into the county court and showed that the previous decision was not according to law and could not be held to establish a precedent. He was successful in practically overruling his

own decision and won the case.

Independent tells an anecdote Joseph B. Choate in connection with the Brigs case, the intricacies of which he refused to master, while a brother lawyer who is a member of the distinguished law firm, a large part of whose business consists in winding up bankrupt firms and broken down corporations, took much interest in t, and sent him an octavo volume contain ing a full report of the trial. This Mr. Choate acknowledged when they met, with his usual courtesy, but he could not help saying: "But I cannot see what you are after, unless," he continued, "it be to break up the Presbyterian church, so that your firm may have the business of reorgan

RELIGIOUS.

The general minutes of the Methodis Episcopal church South for 1894 show 5,487 raveling preachers, 6,513 local preachers white members, an increase of 40,128 during the year; 312 colored members a decrease of 45; and 3,225 Indian members, a decrease of 729. There are 13,185 churches, valued at \$20,567,767, and 3,163 parsonages, valued at \$3,675,739.

According to the Methodist Year book for 1894, there are now in the two bodies of Episcopal Methodism in this country 3,545, 069 members, and adding the other branches of Methodism in the United States the number is considerably over 4,000,000. Canadian Methodism numbers 252,178 members, and British and Irish Methodism over 500,000 Adding the adherents of Methodism to these numbers would make a total of 25,000,000, the largest Protestant church in the world. This great number has grown from a membership of 66,608 in 1794.

Census returns recently issued show that Census returns recently issued show that there are in New Zealand 1.197 churches and chapels, being an increase of 134 in five years. Two hundred and forty-one school houses are used for Sabbath services, and 161 dwellings and public buildings. These various edifices have accommodations for 278.114 persons (or less than half the popu-lation of the colony), and are actually allation of the colony), and are actually at-tended by 197,055, or about a third of the population. Presbyterians report 46,785 church-goers: Episcopalians, 37,252; Roman Catholics, 30,525; Wesleyans, 27,106; Salva tionists, 14,442. There are 450 Jews, 20 Freethinkers, and 3,803 of no denomination

nore and more around to our way of think-ng. Another body is to arrive in an our from Los Angeles, Cal. The arty used to live here. Tomorrow Rheumatism Cured in Three Days. "I have been afflicted all winter with rheumatism in the back. At times it was hour from Los Angeles, Cal. The party used to live here. Tomorrow we will receive one from San Antonio, Tex. so severe that I could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side," says George A. Mills of Lebanon. Conn. "I tried different remedies, but without relief, until about six weeks ago, when I bought a bottle We contemplate erecting a columbarium in the near future, where all the urns left are to find a final resting place. It will be a sort of memorial hall." of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days, according to directions, my rheumatism was gone, and has not re-turned since. I have since recommended it and given it to others, and know they have been benefited by its use." For sale by druggists.

A camp of over fifty Woodmen of the

MONDAY

THE

MORSE DRY GOODS CO. Quick Cash Raising Sale DRY GOODS, FOR SPOT CASH.

Every article we quote here is guaranteed at actual cost or under, and

FOR CASH ONLY.

Childrens' bonnets

Spot Cash at 25c.

Ludies' fine shirt waists, actual value \$1.25.

Spot Cash at 50c.

French Satine wrap-pers, \$2.50 value,

Spot Cash at \$1.75.

Fine silk waists, ac-tual value \$1.75,

Spot Cash at \$2.48.

Fine silk waists, ac-tual value \$5.00.

Spot Cash at \$3.75.

Fine silk waists, ac-tual value \$7.50.

S:ot Cash at \$4.48.

Latest styles ladies' all wool Jackets, ac-tual value \$5.00.

Spot Cash at \$1.75.

Latest style ladies' all wool jackets, actu-al value \$10,

Spot Cash at \$4 98.

Actual value \$3.00.

Spot Cash at \$1.48.

Actual value \$5.00,

Spot Cash at \$2.38.

Actual value \$7.50,

Spot Cash at \$3.75

Actual value \$10.

Spot Cash at \$5 00.

Actual value \$15.00.

Spot Cash at \$7.50.

ron frame grenadine, regular value, \$1.50.

Sp.t Cash at 97c.

Ladies' hemstitched and scalloped hand-kerchiefs, in plain or colors, actual value 20c,

Below Cost at 5c-

All our 35c and 40c best Scotch ginghams,

Under Cost at 18c.

French flannelette, n new designs and colorings, actual value

Under Cost at 9c.

A lot of laces in dif-ferent widths, actual value 50c.

Spot Cash at 25c.

Colored embroider-

les, up to 8 inches wide, actual value 30c,

Schilling's Model Form, extra long, high bust corset, actual value \$1.00,

Spot Cash at 83c.

Ventilating satin

Spot Cash at 43c.

Fine damask Lunch cloth, hemstitch, with apple blossom pat-tern, actual value \$2,

Spot Cash at \$1.25.

Gowns, skirts and drawers, made of ex-cellent cambric and muslin, actual value \$1.55,

Spot Cash at 87c.

Children's Rique

Spot Cash at 50c.

Children's hats with

satin crown and lace

Spot Cash at 75c.

Boys' wash flannel suits, actual value \$4,

Spot Cash at \$1.

Boys' 50c pants,

Spot Cash at 37to.

crowns,

Spot Cash at 12tc.

ual value 65c

Boys' 50c unlaun-tered shirt walsts, Spot Cash at 23c.

\$1 boys' king waists, Spot Cash at 750

Canvass belta.

Leather girdle belts,

25c.

Fancy gold belts, 75c.

Pink and blue col-lars and cuffs, set, 25c.

25c dress shields, 12c.

Fisher's root beer, 17c.

Florida water,

13a

Dress stays, dozen,

5c. All our fine import-ed French challies, actual value up to 75c.

Spot Cath at 45c.

8-inch tin wash Spot Cash at 58c.

Nickle-plated, por-celain-lined, 3-plece pudding dish, actual value \$1.25.

Spot Cash at 53o.

Good floor brooms, actual value 25c, Spot Cash at 17c.

Ladies' fine lisle thread vests, ecru and white, actual value

Spot Cash at 21o.

Ladies' all silk vests, \$1.50 quality,

Spot Cash at 48c.

Ladies' Egyptian lisie drawers, knee length, actual value 75c.

Spot Cash.

Ladies' Egyptian cotton vests, regular 25c quality,

Spot Cash 11c-

Ladies' best lisle thread vests, regular

Epot Cash 28c.

Ladies' lisie thread and silk union sults, all qualities, at

. Much Below Cost.

Fine English Porce-lain decorated cottage dinner sets, real value \$5.75,

Spot Cash at \$3.75. A fine Mexican ham-mock, actual value 75c

Spot Cash at 49a. Your choice from 50

pieces fine novelty suttings, all the new colors, actual value up to 50c,

Spot Cash at 18c.

A lot of French diag-onal, whipcords, serges and henricitas, worth up to \$1,

Spot Cash at 42c.

Boys' heavy bicycle cose, with double heel and toe, actual value 85c,

Spot Cash at 18c.

Ladies' scamless fast black hose, regular 20c goods, Spot Cash at 11c.

Morse Spot Cash Sale undersells every bargain price ever made

CARPETS. CAPES.

JACKETS CHINAWARE.

Don't spend a dollar until you look over our under value prices.

Lawns, Pongees, Fancy Sateens, 5c Turkey Red Danusk 17c Fancy Duck for Sulrings 6160 Fast Black Sateen

Ladies' fast black, double sole, neel and toe, 50c quality,

Ladies' opera leugth tau hose, fast colors, Spot Cath at 33c.

> A line of ladies' silk hose, in drab and light shades, bave been selling for \$3; Monday for Spot Cash at 97c.

F pot Cash at 33c.

Gowns, drawers and corset covers, cambrio and muslin, trimmed with lace and em-broidery, have sold up to 85c, Spot Ca h at 47o.

Extra length chemise, in fine lawn, beau-tifully trimmed with lace, actual value up to \$1.75.

Spot Cash at \$1.12.

72-inch Damask, pop-ular patterns, actual value 84.50. Spot Cash at 99c.

Lunch cloth, plain damask center, cak leaf border, actual value \$2.75, Spot Cash at \$1 95.

Fine hemstitched tray cloth, Spot Cash at 25c.

An elegant line of white dotted Point de Sprit and Point de Genes lace at Much Under Cost.

Fine silk striped chailies, actual value 25c,

Spot Cash at 150

The best quality of domestic gingnams, Spot Oash at 80.

and embroidered Spot Cash at 11c.

Ladies' scall one

Ladies' hemstiched and scalloped em-broidered handkerchiefs, actual value.

Below Cost at 130. Men's colored hem-stitched handker-chiefs, in neat designs,

Below Cost at 90. Best quality surahs, all colors,

actual value 25c.

Spot Cash at 590. 24-inch China and Japanese silks, regu-lar \$1 quality,

Changeable surahs, all silk, actual value

Spot Cash at 59o.

Spot Cash at 550 No 16 all silk moire ribbon 9c.

No. 9 all silk black gros grain ribbon, 9c. No 16 satin and gros grain ribbon, 9c. Nos. 9 and 12 moire and satin ribbon by

Ladies' extra fine tan hose, spliced heel and toe,

Under Cost at 33o.

Ladies' fine lists thread hose, with drop stitch, actual value 50c,

Nos. 5, 7 and 9 satis Haby ribbon with feather edge 110

52 inch storm serge black.

46 inch fine serge.

46 inch henriettas.

44 inch noveities. 44 inch crepons, Worth up to \$1.25, Worth up to

Spot Cash at 62c.

Spot Cash at 35c. Children's white footed home, fust black double knee, heel and too, actual value 50c,

> Spot Cash at 35c. Ladies' scamless tax