Energetic Rivals Secure a Connection and Do Some Effective Talking.

THE TUMBLE IN TELEPHONE RATES

Extension of Trolley Lines and Their Effect on Steam Roads-Legal Phase of the Industrial Revolution-Passing of the Horse.

decision of the circuit court in the Berliner case and the more recent decision of the federal supreme court in the Bates case wrenched saveral vital props from under the the general manager stated the receipts Bell Telephone company, and the result is already manifest in a revision of rates in general and a radical reduction in many

A few weeks ago a partial reduction was announced in Omaha and connected cities, coupled with the cheering information that the ravised rates were granted by the parent company at the urgent request of the local management. There is little doubt that competition prompted the reduction, which is but a scant fraction of the cut in rates which the Bell company has inaugurated in other cities where competing companies have secured, or are staking, business concessions from municipal authorities.

At effort was made in the New York segisl ture to pass a bill fixing maximum rates for telephone service throughout the state. When the bill was introduced the annual rates ranged from \$48 in towns up to \$1.3 and \$200 in New York City and Brook yo. The bill proposed maximum rates ranging from \$25 to \$75 per annum, based pipulation, the last named figures being cities of 500,000 and over. The measure was dibuted in committee for a month of and was talked to death, receiving its quietus by an open vote last week. The meas re was endorsed by thousands of business men and by all commercial bodies, but their influence was unable to cope with the aggressive forces of the lobby. Although bill was killed the agitation taught the ne corporations a salutary lesson an infus i new life and vigor into the arteries of young rivals. To both agencies may be attributed the reduction of rates recently put into effect in western New York. The old rate of \$48 per annum is now \$30, and the raddence rate tumbled from \$36 to \$24. SAMPLES OF CUT RATES.

To show what a fall in prices is going on. a few more cases may be cited. In Fort Scott. Kan., where the Bell rate is \$48, a company is making contracts for \$15 places the Bell organizations are ering telephone service free of even offering telephone service free of charge. In Belvidere, Ill., the Central Union company (Bell) is trying to place new con tract; at \$18 per annum, with the first year's service free, in order that the new tion company may be crippled. In Dubuque, Ia., where several hundred business men have, it is said, signed contracts to use the the Fell company, which has been exacting a rate of \$48, threatens to furnish service for rothing. The electrical journals report rothing. The electrical journals rep Philadelphia has been reduced from \$120 to \$50. The organization of a competing company in Pensacola, Fla., has caused the Bell company to reduce its rate there from \$60 to In Niles, O., competition has reduced the annual charges from \$50 to \$18. At Ko-komo, Ind., the Bell company has reduced its charges one-half, but a new company, which has 200 subscribers, promises to make rates still lower. The old company in Emporis. Kan., has made a concession of 25 per cent, but a new company recently organoffers much lower rates. The Wiscon-Telephone company (Bell) has deterto reduce its rates in all parts of th state (Milwaukee excepted) by 25 per cent. A reduction of 10 per cent is noted in Lockport, N. Y. The organization of new com-peting companies of local capitalists in Carals, Pa.; Laporto, Ind.; Staunton Sacramento, Cal.; San Jose, Cal.; Mo Ala.; Tampa, Fla.; Elkin, Shrevaport, La.; Dalton, Ga.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Canton, O.; Petersburg, Va., and Baltimore, Md., is reported. The Canton com bound to make rates not more than ie-half as high as the present rates of the subscribers and a rate equal to one-half of

plant; in active operation. In Topeka, Kan., the old rates were \$48 for business houses and \$36 for residences. The new local exchangs of the Harrison company made its rates \$36 and \$24. Now the rates of the old by the Harrison exchange. The Missouri and Kaness company cuts its rates 25 per cent throughout its territory, except in Kansas City and St. Joseph. The Central Union company (Bell) is reducing rates throughout the state of Ohio. A new company offers to furnish Kansas City with telephones at \$36 for business houses and \$24 for residences, against the Bell rate of \$72 and \$60, respectively.

gigantic combinations of capital threaten to become rival factors in the fight. The Standard, if reports are reliable, will com-mand sufficient resources to cope with the Bell anywhere. It is said to have the back-ing of the Standard Oil company, the Sugar trust, the Pullman company and the wealthy Crocker interests of California. The strong-holds of the Bell for some time to come will be the large cities, where it has acquired valuable franchises and exerts such power that rivals will find it extremely difficult to obtain a foothold. Franchises must be obtained from city councils, and with the entrenched corporation resisting a grant the applicant will be obliged to fight and flash its roll from start to finish. Incidentally it may be said the outlook is reseate for alder-

THE BELL'S RISE AND FALL. It may be doubted if any single enterprise has reached such gigantic proportions in a dozen years as the Bell Telephone company It cannot be classed in the same category with trusts, many of which surpass it in to the first day of January, 180 miles of wire were set sexual goods and successfully and some of the standard day of the successfully properly in the successfully successfully properly in the successfully properly in t capitalization. Trusts are combinations of business already established. The Bell grew

Rental of telephones	1894, \$2,562,962 1,937,637 191,939 29,352	9 01
Real estate	63,675 196,455 5,172	of
Gross earnings	\$4.848,242 1,724,459	M
Not cornings \$1.925 487	\$2,112,742	T

own: If it had not pursued an exasperating policy of high-handed exaction with respect to both the public and the local companies and if it had dealt fairly with the people in its relations with the patent office, it could now meet competition with confidence. In-deed, it is probable that formidable competition would not have appeared, and that the original organization would have been permitted to remain in practically undistubed possession of the field."

THE ADVANCING TROLLEY.

The irrepressible trolley continues pushing its way into regions wherein steam has heretofore held undisputed away. All attempts to check its strides are futile, and the managers of steam roads, which have hitherto enjoyed a profitable monopoly of suburban traffic, are bowing as gracefully as possible The expiration of fundamental patents, the Haven & Hartford railroad, one of the eastern roads most seriously menaced by par allel trolley lines, sought to check their ad vance by appealing to the Connecticut legis an argument before that body the company from travel between given towns fell away from 30 to 90 per cent, and unless the legislature restricted the extentrolley lines the company would be forced into bankrupicy. The legislature was not affected by the appeal and agreed to consider applications for trolley line charters. Now the company proposes equip-ping its local lines with trolley trains, and will meet its competitors in their chosen

> The New York Central is taking time by the forelock. It has made a series of ex-periments, the result of which is the announcement that it will equip its Buffalo-Niagara Falls line with trolley trains, the power to be obtained from the Niagara Falls The belt line around Buffalo is operated in the same way. It is said that within a year this company will transform most of its local lines into trolley roads The contemplated changes will throw employment a considerable number of train hands, but there will be a corresponding increase in motormen and conductors, more trains and a reduction in cost of transporta-

mighty industrial revolution is its legal as-The Pennsylvania supreme court, in a recent decision, held in effect that, when trolley roads extend beyond the boundary of a town or city, they lose their character as street roads, while at the same time they assume none of the functions and powers vested in the ordinary steam roads.

PASSING OF THE HORSE. A prominent electric company has col-cted some startling figures, which show the almost incalculable influence of the introduction of the electric car, taken merely on its one basis of replacing the horse for traction purposes. It is estimated that electric cars have already displaced 1,100,000 horses, and this estimate is manifestly far below the actual number. The feeding of these horses would entail the consumption of 500,000 bushels of corn or oats a day. The animals are now back on grass, and the enormous decrease in corn and oats consumption caused by their withdrawal is sufficient to appreciably affect the prices of these grains. In round figures, it amounts to 180,000,000 bushels a year. There is another view of this subject, the significance of which will be probably more apparent a loss of commercial demand for these coarse n company's telephone for five years, grains in the cities means an enorm rease in the tonnage of the railroad freight traffic. This failure is already put at a minimum of 250,000 carloads. But it is no only in public traffic that the day of the horse is waning. In some cities the electric car lines have been so judiciously dis-tributed, and give such excellent service, that many private families have given up their carriages, and use the electric cars instead. In many places the business of the livery man is practically ruined by the electric car and, as at Niagara Falls, the formerly arrogant and extortionate backman has become a comparatively civil and temporizing indielectric car and the bicycle have sounded the knell of the horse as

IN CIVILIZED AFRICA.

Glimpses of Life in and About the Town of Johannesburg.

William Booth, a former resident of Wyming furnishes the Laramie Boomerang an interesting sketch of life in the southern section of the Dark continent, Writing from Johannesburg, he saye:

The natives are the greatest source of inold company. The new organization in terest to a foreigner in Africa. Their man-Petersburg has fixed its rate at \$24 for businer of living, habits and customs have been mess offices and \$18 for residences. In Fori a great source of interest and study to me Wayne the new company starts with 700 since I have been in this country since I have been in this country.

The first sight that greets you at Cape The Harrison company already has 160 local Town is the negro. All the dock labor is native labor. Not a white laborer is to be seen. As soon as the steamer is made fast to the landing the negroes commence to load the boat with coal, even before the passengers are rates \$55 and \$24. Now the rates of the eld exchange in that city have been reduced by the Missouri and Kansas company (Bell) to boat with coal, which they carry on their \$24 and \$18, and this reduction has been met backs in bags, and they go in a continual string, one after another, jabbering away in their own language.

coffee sack with holes cut for the head and RIVALS MULTIPLYING. worth mentioning are the native villages.

The Harrison company is the most active flocks of estriches and herds of sheep and competitor of the Bell now in the field. Other through is Bloomfontain, the capital of the Orange Free State. Here you see hundreds of natives, but as soon as you reach Johannes-burg you see them by the thousands, and the natives here are the most independent people in the world.

There are more natives in and around Johannesburg than there are whites.

This mine employes between 1.800 and 2.000. They are paid from £3 to £5 per month and "coff" furnished. Board is called "coff" in this country but the 2.000. They are paid from f3 to f5 per month and "coff" furnished. Board is called "coff" in this country, but the company furnishes the natives only corn meal. That is what they live on. They are, as a rule, healthy, and the majority of the men have as fine physiques as I have ever seen. They wear but very little clothing and nothing on the head or feet. I will not try to describe their clothing, for in most cases there is none to describe. They never come to the mines to work except when they want to buy a wife. They cannot get a wife unless they want if they have money to buy them. They are the only race of people in the world. I think, who can work three months and rest nine, and after they get a certan number of wives they never work. They have no established currency. Their wealth consists of live stock and poultry, and some of them are well-to-do, and all of them have plenty to eat. Can that be said of the white race?

This brings me to the subject of foreign missions to Africa. The employers of native.

nissionaries who have been sent over here r ever will be sent here.

shot and Killed Her Stepdaughter. PERRY, Okl., May 2 .- Mrs. Zos Larb, wife

f a prominent and wealthy farmer at Still- they advance the loan. ater, Okl., shot and killed her stepdaughter,

REAL ESTATE FORECLOSURES

Argument Against Legality of Appraisements Based on Temperary Value.

ORIGINAL VALUE THE TRUE CRITERION

Mortgagee Protected by Power to Foreclose at Two-Thirds of Real Value-Any Reduction from Hard Times Value

Would Be Legalized Robbery.

It is a notorious fact that loan companies require written applications for loans with-

out any exceptions. The agent of the company and the applicant agree upon the value of the property offered as security, which value is to be determined by two disinterested appraisers who are residents of the locality.

The company then in the due course of time offers to loan 40 per cent of the valuation of the security. In many cases they reduce the amount because they feel that the valuation is a little too high. In every case, however, there is a common understanding, if not an express agreement, of a definite valuation of the land which is far in excess of the amount of the loan made. The money advanced is notoriously and universally loaned at not exceeding 40 per cent of this agreed valuation.

Let us inquire what are the conditions of he mortgage securing this loan.

The agreement and conditions in a mortgage are made in contemplation of existing laws. It is unnecessary to embody any condition in this contract, which is provided by law shall in every case be a ondition

These statutory conditions are therefore just as prominent conditions of the mortgage as if they were printed in the instru ment. The mortgage itself provides that if the interest is not promptly paid when due and if the principal is not paid at mamorgage deed shall become an absolute deed.

The further conditions of every mortgage contained in the statute and upon which every mortgagee relies at time of executing his mortgage are that if default should be made in the payment of the debt secured thereby the mortgagee may file a tition, and upon proof of such fault obtain a decree for the sale such land. That in case of any misfortune the mortgagor might avail himself of a stay of nine months. If at the expiration of this time the debt cannot be paid the contract also privides that before the sale can be made the land must be appraised at its real value-not temperary value-not its transient value—but the language is its real value. That value is not meant to be the most money that could be gotten out of it within a few months, because the statute shows the negative of this. The law provides that after thirty days of the most public notice that could be given, the land must be offered for sale at the most public place in the county seat, and cannot be sold for less than two-thirds of its real value, which is stated to be the same as its ap-praised value. In the light of this law is it possible for a court to hold that land may be appraised at merely what money can be realized from its sale?

THE LAW SPECIFIC. How can that be true when the statute say that although the land is publicly advertised and sold at the highest price obtainable the sale shall not be confirmed unless the amount bid shall be at least two-

thirds of its real value. The mortgagor relied upon these conditions, believing that if he could not pay his debt at maturity he might avail himself of a nine months' stay, and believing that at the expiration of this time the mortgagee might sell the property at not less than the enormous discount of 331/2 per cent upon its value in order to raise the money due; or the mort-gage might bid in the property and take it at this discount, but not rob a man by taking it below that price. That is what it shows. That is the plain meaning of the conditions of a mortgage, and every mort-gagor is warranted in believing as I have

How can a court conscientiously permit appraisers to value land at just what it will sell for in such a depressing season as the one through which we are passing, when the statute provides that the value shall not be based upon what the property will sell for, and puts the minimum price, which, of course, is the highest bid, at two-thirds of the value of the land offered? Does the statute say at what time this value should be found as existing? No, it does not. Therefore I maintain in the light of all reasoning and the general law of contracts that such value should be determined, as it existed when the agreement was entered into-when the contract or mort-

gage was made. MORTGAGE A CONDITIONAL SALE. The mortgage transaction being a condi-tional sale, should be treated as any other conditional sale, with due respect for all of the conditions therein contained. The conditions are not "if the money cannot be paid the grantee may take the property at itvalue," but the conditions are "that if the money cannot be paid the grantee may take the property at a discount of one-third its value." This provision did not spring up for the first time when a petition to foreclose was filed, but it was a condition from the minute the mortgage was signed. The word "value" used then was certainly in the present tense. It expressed an existing condition

If it was meant to express a future condition it would have been necessary to have quali-fied the word "value" with another word or a phrase. In conversation, if we speak o the value of a piece of property, we mean what it is worth at the time we are speak future, in case of a boom or in case we should be successively plagued with hot winds, grass-hoppers and hallstorms.

If the government should have issued \$500.

which existed at the time the contract was entered into when the loan company requires the borrower to make application in writing wherein two disinterested ap-praisers fix the value under oath; and when itself to see that this value is correct before

REVERSING THE CASE.

that the sale upon foreclosure shall not be less than two-thirds of this agreed value. Such are the conditions partly agreed to and

partly provided by statute.

The only reason the value of real estate, agreed upon at the time of the execution of the mortgage, can be changed is on account of fraud, accident or mistake. I maintain that our statute requires the mortgagee to assume a part of the hazard of In fact, it operates as a check to the simultaneous scramble for money that oftentimes results as disastrously to society as a scramble for exit is rulneus for the occupants of a burning theater. It is the heavy end of the burden to compel the debtor to lose one-third of the value of his land in order to pay a debt contracted on the strength of certain existing values upon which they both relied. Therefore, creditors in Nebraska during temporary depression should be content to wait until a part of the money paid fellow creditors can be earned back or borrowed back again to pay the rest, and not be permitted to demand what the court must recognize cannot be obtained to pay, r else compel the creditor to take the p erty itself at not less than a ruinous disount of 33% per cent, which the debtor nust sacrifice because the money is with-

Hence the legislators made the wise provisions that exist upon our statute and only sola you will find on each landing. If you need be enforced to grant relief to the do that I am sure we shall have no more numerous debtors of this state and absolute justice to the creditors. The statute also provides that if no one bid at such a sale and the order of sale is returned not sold for want of bidders, at any subsequent time a new order of sale and appraisement can be new order of sale and appraisant and "with had. Search through the whole statute and "with you will not find a single word, phrase or at you will not find a single word, phrase or at the subsequent life, appraisement should be at any less than the real value.

INTENT OF THE LAW

The natural presumption is that land should a ordinary times sell at the enormous disount of a third of its value; and if it does not a mistake in the appraisement might

sity of such a provision, but now, when land is not sold for money in one case out of ten, but simply taken at two-thirds of the average conscience of the mortgages, no one could contend that the mortgages who are bidding in such property, even at prices far below what was paid for the improvements, are swindling themselves. Yet, if these mortgagees did not bid, but forced all property to sell for money, how low would the modern appraisers estimate the value of property?

This is a very simple question upon the natruction of a contract, upon the meaning of certain sentences of the English language. No matter how intricate the law may sometimes be, the law of this class of ortgage contracts

I submit that a fair and fust interpretation is that value existing at the time the mortgage was made; that when that value fixed by the mortgagor and mortgagee at the time the mortgage was made no appraise-ment is necessary; and that upon such showing the courts should not confirm sale for less than two-thirds of such agreed or existing value.

Some may contend that although the contract means as interpreted the law of pre-cedent should not be violated. I maintain that we have no precedent for these out-ragious practices of low appraisements in modern foreclosures. In normal times land has generally been about the same value at both the date and maturity of mortgage debts, and has always sold at more than two thirds of its real or appraised value, and more than two-thirds of its value at date or maturity of the mortgage debt. It has never been necessary to raise this ques-tion before, and the courts have no precedent whatever but the courts have no pre-cedent whatever but the one they are at this moment making, which, in the name of jus-tice, should be stopped before it can become respectable solely by the white hairs of age. The history of all progress is the breaking

be a perpetual bar when riper judgment knocks at the door of justice. JOHN O. YEISER.

FEMININE GOSSIP.

An ingenious bride has evolved a happy scheme for keeping her husband true to the protestations of his wooing. The engagement was a long one, the love letters exchanged legion.

With the envelopes of these letters she

has papered their rooms, and finished the unique decorative scheme with a frieze of ink-stained blotting paper.
No man could, in the face of such evidence of eternal devotion, be such a monster as to get into a rage because his divinity bad paid \$30 for a bonnet, or invited her mother

to spend the winter with them.

How could he scold about the butcher's bill, or be sulky even if she did give his winter flannels to the old-clothes man, or put her poodle to sleep in his Sunday bat, or cried because he stayed at the club and forcome in until midnight, as in his

The joy of the latter day girl of independent type is her ability to travel alone or with companions of her own age and sex without an approach to an unpleasant adventure or an unfavorable comment. Not a few girl bachelors of limited incomes look forward to their annual jaunt to Europe with no less assurance and often far greater pleasure than their luxurious society sisters.

pretty women becoming models of wifely per-fection that it would be obviously unjust to insist upon too close a connection between good looks and had household management. Still, a girl accustomed to the deference and the loan company accepts the application and Still, a girl accustomed to the deference and examines this appraisement and the land adulation which beauty everywhere commands

appraised value, which was accepted as satisfactory; therefore that value must control.

The supreme court of this state has held that the appraisement is not jurisdictional and also that it can be waived. Therefore I maintain if the appraisement at the particular time can be waived by not taking advantage of it before the confirmation of sale it can be waived by the parties who make the agreement, especially when the agreement upon what the real value is, at the time of making the loan, is found at that time.

Men can agree upon the full value and consideration, for the sale of real estate and make a valid sale cocious child. Others hang upon his words Men can agree upon the full value and consideration for the sale of real estate and make a valid sale and transfer of it. They can make a valid agreement to sell and upon the future payment of a certain agreed, valuation of such land. So also can they agree in a mortgage as to what should be the lowest value a mortgaged piece of land could be sold for at the foreclosure, and obtain the enforcement of such condition in an action to foreclose. of such condition in an action to foreclose. In the same manner men can agree what O'Rell of American women it will be because his head is singularly level.

> Mr. Healey, the artist, was a man of exellent tact, as shown by the following in A young woman one; came studio with her face so covered with pair and powder that every characteristic line was obliterated. He was, of course, in a dilemms. He could not order the girl to go and wash her face; he would lose his commission, and he was too polite a gentleman. He could not lay the same paint on canvas that there was on her face; it would not be satisfactory to the family. When the sketch was lined in he rose from his seat, sat down beside his subject and kindly asked her if she was feeling as well as usual. Surprised, But, Miss J , you walked from your

"Yes."
"And you came hurrielly up stairs without

"Why, yes, of course."
"Ah yes, Miss J—, but, you see, though you may not be feverish, you have exerted yourself so severely that there is so much color in your face that I fear it would lead me. Now, tomorrow, if you would be so good, please bathe your cheeks in cool water the last thing, come in a close carriage, and stop and rest yourself upon

The faint flush on her cheek when she came the next day was perfectly natural. and did not at all retard the picture.

"I am impressed," said a woman recently "with the fact that a taste for and facility at card playing, cultivated early in valuable possession first the monotony age. My father and mother, after busy lives, the one at his office, the other looking after a large family, never found letsure of inclination to become interested in any game; every son and daughter has gone, except for not a mistake in the appraisement might have been made. Therefore, after the second advertisement, a new appraisement at its real value can be had.

In many cases of uncontested foreclosures in ordinary time we have seen the necessity of such a provision but now when last of cards. I have tried to interest them in sity of such a provision but now when last eribbage, bezique or casino, but find that they have no liking for any games, having passed the responsive years. One enjoys passed the responsive years. One enjoys cards as one is skillful at the games played with them. If I had children I should see that they learned to play cards, and in particular became adepts in several varieties of is more restful or diverting."

The latest buttons to be worn in the front box-plait of shirt waists, like studs, are of white enamel, imitating pique, covered with tiny colored dots, pink, blue, red. black, etc.

Pale yellow chiffon and bands and cascades may sometimes be, the law of this class of of jet are used as trimming on several beau-cases is to carry out the meaning of the tiful imported brown crepon gowns. The chiffon is put on in front in Federa effect and the jet falls over it.

> The newest cotton shirt waists have the high, two-button turnover collar, generally of a color contrasting with the waist portion. Light green and brown, pink and lavender are some of the favored combinations of

The spangle craze is as universal as ever and row that spangles and paillettes can be bought by the pound, it is tolerably certain that they have reached the height of their favor. Still they are not likely to pass out of fashion for a season or two to come.

THE COST OF WARS

That of Japan and Chiux a Basis of Future Calculation. A retired army officer in New York has collected important data on the cost of modern wars, and makes some instructive comparisons with the cost of the Japan-

China war now drawing to a close.

Accepting the obtainable figures of expennes and losses on both sides as approxof unjust precedents. Precedent should not imately correct, he has arrived at the conclusion that in modern warfare there is a ateady decrease in the number of men killed in proportion to those engaged, and a very large increase in the money cost to the na-tions involved. Assuming that Japan will exact a large indemnity from China as the price of peace, the total cost of the war to the two nations involved will be larger in proportion to the number of men actually engaged in hostilities than that of any other war of ancient or modern times, while, if the cabled reports of the loss of life are any where near correct, the number killed in proportion to those who went into battles will be

nuch smaller.
The struggle between Japan and China is the tenth important war in thirty years, and when peace has been concluded it is probable that all the European powers will study the cost and result very carefully as a basis for calculation in the future. According to the most reliable figures obtainable, the wars of the past thirty-five years, not counting the present struggle in the far east, cost 2,250,-900 lives and the enormous sum of \$14,000,-000,000 in money. This estimate of the cost does not take into account the damage to commerce and other private losses, but only the sums paid out by the various nations involved in maintaining armies and navies and paying indemnities.

The Italian war of 1859 is not at this late date ranked as very much of a struggle, yet it cost \$300,000,000. The Crimean war was the bloodiest struggle of modern times, and also a very expensive one. Very few battles were fought, but the total loss of life, count-By a little forethought and management \$150 ing all those who died of wounds or sickness, may be made to pay all the expenses of a as well as those killed in battle, was 759,000. six weeks' vacation on foreign shores, in-cluding passage both ways.

Of course, traveling about cannot be in
The cost in money of the struggle was \$2,000,-

lives lost on both sides foot up the enormous total of 800,000, counting or estimating the deaths from all causes. These figures of the cost of wars show only the money expended by the various na-

Still, a girl accustomed.

Still, a girl accustomed.

Itons which a girl accustomed adulation which beauty everywhere commands is liable to find the duties of family life somewhat irksome, if not actually distasteful, more expecially if the means of her husband forbid and deprive her of those opportunities include the cost of maintaining standing armies, building navies or any other expense of social success to which, perhaps, she has navies, fortifications and all the other expenses of preparation were included the agreement of the property of the pro

Karl's Clover Root wil purify your blood.

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The Boston Store sold more Furniture on May Ist than all the other stores combined. The Bankrupt Sale of Holloway Smith's goods will continue until all are sold. Many took advantage yesterday of the rare bargains offered. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity if you wish anything for your house

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	HOLLOWAY SMITH'S	10000000
	Complianting Protection PRICE. SALE	PRICE.
	Combination Bookenses \$10.00	5 4.90
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	Library Bookeases 18.00	9.00
	Combination Desk and Bookease, 8.50	3.78
	Open Bookense, with rod 7.00	3.06
	Cane seat Rockers antique finish., 3.00	.86
	Cane seat Rockers, antique finish. 4.00	1.58
	Plush sent Rockers, antique finish. 6.00	
		2.78
	Patter Poskers, antique finish. 8.00	3.48
	Rattan Rockers 5.00	1.38
	Ratan Rockers	3.64
	Oak Parlor Desks 9.50	3.48
	Oak mahogany Parlor Desk 12.50	5.90
	Antique Wardrobes	4.87
	Folding Beds, quartered oak 45.00	20 00
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	Oak Dining Tables 12.00	4 90
	Plush covered Bed Lounges 12.00	
	Quartered oak Bed Room Suits., 95,00,	6.94
	Oungraped pal Pad Days Cute 17 00	42.00
	Quartered oak Bed Room Suits., 85.00	38.00
	Oak and curly birch Bed Room	
	Suits	29.00
	Oak and birch Bed Room Suits 45.00	22.00
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-	OCITION	10.00

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FOREST LAWN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

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and Tobacco.
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