LIKED THE ISLANDS WELL

Judge Kelly Returns from the Realms of Queen Lil.

LAND THAT FLOWS WITH MILK AND HONEY

All Residents Clamor for Annexation Believing that it Would Give Them a Stable Form of Government.

Judge W. R. Kelly has returned from the Sandwich islands, where he spent his summer vacation, and in speaking of the home

of the dethroned Queen Lil, he said: I am glad to give you some impressions of my recent visit to Honolulu. I could not describe the trip or the place without appear - ing to be enthusiastic. The voyage of 2,100 miles from San Francisco to Honolulu takes six days, and, after passing beyond the rough sea adjacent to the California coast, it is one of absolute enjoyment and pleasure. The return voyage requires seven days. This island to the other very easy, and I heard to because the trade winds are meeting us no complaint about rates. instead of blowing with us, as on the out ward voyage, and because of the currents which set toward the southwest.

Honolulu lies 2,100 miles nearly southwest from San Francisco, and about twentyone degrees north of the equator. The Hawalian islands lie in the track of the trade winds, which blow from the northeast to the southwest during almost every month of the year. There are eight inhabitant islands, square miles. Honolulu, the capital, is sit-uated on the Island of Oahu. The largest of the islands is Hawaii, upwards of 200 miles distant from Honolulu. Kawai iles about 100 miles distant from Honolulu and is said to be the most beautiful, as well as the most productive of the islands. The population of the group is something over 100,000 people. about 40,000 of whom are natives, and about 30,000 Chinese and Japanese, and the remainder are Europeans and Americans. The Chinese and Japanese are largely engaged as laborers upon the sugar and rice planta-tions. The Americans and Europeans constitute the energetic business element of the islands, and are largely engaged in sugar raising and coffee planting, and in the general commercial business of the islands, principally conducted at Honolulu. The natives are large land owners and raisers of stock They are a good looking body of people; they are intelligent, generous and hospitable. No doubt they have all the vices of civilization but they also have many of its most comfortable virtues. It is claimed that 95 per cent of the natives of the island can read and write well in their own language, and that almost as large a percentage of them can also read and write in our language. The English language is the legal and commo language of the islands.

cal affairs of the island. The impressions, however, which I gained from what I saw and from what I heard led me to believe that the almost universal hope of the people of the islands is for annexation to the United States under some form of government. The people are devoted to the islands and to their government, but they are also intensely. government, but they are also intensely American in sentiment. They believe that the material interests of the Islands would be greatly subserved by annexation, or some relations with the United States which would insure a certain and stable government. They also believe, with much good reason, that the United States itself would be as much benefited as the islands would be.

The government under the queen consisted

of royal institutions, supported by two legislative houses and a judicial system much like that of the United States. The republic has preserved the two legislative houses and the judicial system as it found it. A fine system of public instruction is maintained, numerous schools of high class are maintained on the islands, quite a number of them under the direct auspices of various religious denominations. The small percent-age of illiteracy on the islands indicates sub-

maintain order and good government, even during the present supposedly troublous times. The revolt in January, 1895, was not felt anywhere on the islands except at Honolulu. It was promptly put down by the present government and a number of the leaders, including the ex-queen, were tried, convicted and have been imprisoned. During the last few months quite a number of persons con-victed have been released by absolute par-don, some few were banished, and it is reported and currently believed that the ex-queen is about to be liberated.

The general sentiment seems to be there that the present government is sufficiently strong to maintain itself. ALL ONE GARDEN OF FLOWERS.

Honolulu is an ideally beautiful town. Its streets and the grounds of the residences are filled with most beautiful trees, plants, shrubs and more kinds of flowers than I can describe. The royal, date, the sago, the coccanut, the Pride of India, the umbrella tree, oleander trees and fern trees are in endless profusion. Everybody, there loves flowers and oleander trees and tern trees are in endless profusion. Everybody there loves flowers and everybody wears them. Ordinarily the natives decorate themselves on the street and severywhere else with wreaths and garlands of flowers at all times of the day. On the streets the native women flower sellers offer to the recolle strands of all sorts of beautiful to the people strands of all sorts of beautiful flowers at the rate of about 10 cents a yard. They call these strands leis. Tourists always buy them. The only one offered that I knew in this country was the tube rose. Many other kinds, however, were to my eye more beautiful and certainly more fragrant than the tube rose. The city is an immense garden. The residences generally sit well back from the street in the midst of spacious grounds, and great care has been taken that all available space shall be decorated with some beautiful plant, tree or shrub. There are but few brick buildings in the city. The impression is given one that many of the inhabitants are wealthy, a very great number in moderately comfortable circumstances and to the people strands of all sorts of beautiful

in moderately comfortable circumstances and that the poorer people are so comfortably and beautifully located in their homes that they cannot feel the privations of their poverty.

Pearl harbor, in which the United States Pearl harbor, in which the United States has some interest as a coaling station, is a magnificent harbor, lying about ten miles from Honolulu on the line of the Oahu Railway and Land company's railroad. This magnificent harbor is sufficient to float the navies of the world. It is land locked, easy of access, its mouth is not obstructed by any bar. The reef which surrounds the island is from half a mile to a mile away from the shore and the opening through it leaves the deep water entrance into the har-

from the shore and the opening through it leaves the deep water entrance into the harbor almost unobstructed. It is claimed that the only obstructions to this harbor are a few hundred feet of coral rock which could easily be blown out, so as to give thirty feet of water at the lowest tides.

The principal productions of the islands are sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, all of which are exported in very considerable amounts. The growing of coffee is comparatively a new industry on the islands; extensive plantations are now being opened and the quality of the coffee raised is very fine. Many fields of pineapples are cultivated, the quality of which is superior to anything we have ever had in our markets here. This industry is comparatively a new one, too. That product can be marketed in this market without difficulty, as they will stand transportation for three or four weeks without any appreciable danger.

abundance. This root furnishes an excellent abundance. This root furnishes an excellent breakfast food and the flour from it makes most delicious waffes and griddle cakes. The sugar growing industry is the principal industry on the islands. There are about sixty sugar plantations on the islands, several of which are owned by Claus Sprækels, the California sugar king, but it is a mistake to suppose that he has a monopoly of the sugar raising industry on the islands. The total product of sugar on the islands is

total product of sugar on the islands is something like 160,000 tons per annum.

It is said that the land will produce about eight tons of sugar to the acre. From the first planting it takes about eighteen months to fully mature the sugar cane and the planted crop is succeeded by two other crops of volunteer cane; which in like manner produces bountiful returns, less, however, in amount than the original planting. The cane fields require irrigation. On some of the islands this irrigation is supplied by means of streams from the mountain. On Oahu the present cane fields are supplied with water present cane fields are supplied with water from artesian wells, which furnish a continuous and bountiful supply. The rice and banana plantations are largely worked by Chinese labor, and produce bountifully. The climate is very even; always warm. The record shows that the temperature ranges from about 56 to 85 degrees the whole year. Transportation facilities en many of the islands are very complete. There is a system of interisland transportation by small steamers, which makes traveling from one island to the other very easy, and I heard

On Cahu there is a railroad completed for bout thirty-five miles from Honolulu to Waianae. This is a first class narrow guage railroad, well equipped and well oper-ated; it runs through two large sugar plantations and several rice plantations; it is projected, and is expected soon to be completed several miles further, thus reaching still other plantations of sugar and rice lands. The products along the line of road, of sugar, rice, bananas and pineapples, fur-nish enough business to justify the constructhe total area being something near 7,000 tion of a good railroad, and the revenues square miles. Honolulu, the capital, is sitthe managers, and they seem to have the profoundest faith in the permanence and continuance of the industries which they seek o serve.

The tourist who desires to find a pleasant and delightful place in which to spend the winter can find his every wish gratified at Honolulu. The hotels are sufficient and compientiful than in any city of its size in the world. The paving is unsurpassed; the roads are good; the climate warm and every day can be made one of pleasure; and, like all other persons who have visited the islands, either for a brief or a long period, I can only say that my every recollection of it is pleasant and agreeable.

The expert, with or without system, is content to the visite of even, plays the seven open and unostentationsly coppers the ace. So the interstate commercial act. That is the same inexperienced player will sit down at poker and for a time baffie the wit of the general government is usually extended to her children. By tacking a set of poker rules on the end of the interstate commerce law the government is usually extended to her children. The great American game has wonderful ment would at once introduce universality

ENGLISH ENGINES FAIL.

They Cannot Do the Heavy Work on American Railroads.

The recent remarkable runs made on English railroads, in one of which the unprecedented feat was accomplished of covering 540 miles in 512 minutes, have revived My stay of five days at Honolulu did not give me time enough to form opinions in respect to the government of any of the political affairs of the island. The impressions, however, which I gained from what I can got the standard of the speed of engines used in the two countries. American locomotives have never been to the speed of the speed of engines used in the two countries.

The latest experiment of this kind, says the Philadelphia Record, was with an English locomotive, which was exhibited at the World's Fair and was afterwards tried on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with unsatisfactory results. Previous to that the Pennsylvania railroad tried an English engine, and many Philadelphians well remember the curious-looking machine that formerly came rooling into the Broad Street station, hauling a New York train. It was never looked upon as a success, and doubtless before long will be reduced to the humble duty of pulling a gravel train or switching in some yard.

It was with a view to adopting the com-

It was with a view to adopting the com-pound theory in locomotives and developing it in this country that the Pennsylvania railroad in 1889 purchased of Byron & Peacock of Manchester, England, a compound engine of the Webb type and had it shipped to this country. This engine was built after destantially the efficiency of the system.

Honolulu has about 25,000 people, is the seat of government, is the principal city of the islands. A number of educational instithe islands. A number of educational institutions are located there, as well as hospitals for the 'sane, for the sick, and the
state prison. The home for the aged and indigent people founded by King Luanilio is
located there. The city is well lighted by
electricity, is supplied with excellent telephone service, its streets are well paved, kept
in splendid condition, it has good water
service, best of order is maintained by the
strong and sufficient police force, seconded
and strengthened by the military force of
the islands. The army is not strong in point
of numbers, but seems to be sufficient to
maintain order and good government, even

Markers the retarget supressed to texployer tives drivers, which are seventy-eight inches in diameter. The tender, loaded and with coal capacity of about four tons, and a water ca pacity of 2,200 gallons, weighs 58,000 pounds, making the total weigh; of the engine 158,000 pounds, or about 25 per cent less than the weight of the big American engines.

A few trials demonstrated the fact that the engine was not adapted for service on American railroads by reason of the heavier grades and the greater weight of the trains. The principal trouble appeared to be in the starting of the trains and getting under headway, as she appeared to make good speed after once under way. After several months' trial the engine was taken to the shops and partly Americanized; a cab and bell were placed upon her and several other minor changes made, but without apparently satisfactory results. The engine was continued in the service on the New York division, drawing light passenger trains until a few months ago, when she was transferred to the Amboy division to draw the paper train from New York to Long Branch, and is still in service on that division. The experience gained with the English compound engine was not sufficient to warrant the Pennsylvania railroad in duplicating their order, and in the light of recent experience of their own and other American locomotive builders in the construction of compound and other types of engines it is not likely that in the near future managers of American railways will look to England-for their motive power or that they will adopt the ideas or designs in vogue there.

That Will Easily Sustain the Weight of a Man. Gardener James Guerney, who has charge of Shaw's garden, and also of the monstrousleaved water lily known as the Victoria Regia, now on exhibition in Tower Grove park, has been telling some wonderful sto-ries about the power of these leaves, which rest upon the surface of the water, to hold

is a up large weights.

At first people laughed at him when he Railsaid they would sustain the weight of a 10This year-old child, says the St. Louis Republic, but he soon convinced the public that this was a fact, and finally made the statement that some of the leaves would sustain the weight of a full-grown man, and would answer as a raft in case one wished to be fer-ried over some deep pool. Yesterday after-noon and last evening he proved his asser-

> During the afternoon he rigged up several of the monstrous iily pads, first placing upon them a thin quilt to protect the leaves, and on top of this a light wooden frame work, so as to distribute the weight over the entire leaf. At first he placed on the pods chil-dren, whose weight was about fifty or sixty oren, whose weight was about fifty or sixty pounds each, and after showing off these, he invited Mr. H. C. Haarstick, whom he knew, from long experience with the river, was not afraid of any craft afloat, to step on board. Mr. Haarstick did so, and floated about for several influties.

More You Think You Know About Poker the Less You Know.

ABOUT AS UNSOLVABLE AS A WOMAN

And Both of Them Are So Fascinating -A Few Hints About the Game, but They Leave Much Yet to Be Learned.

There is a curious unanimity of modesty about poker, especially among those who know something about its fascinations. never saw an old poker player who claimed to be familiar with the game, says a writer in the New York Herald. Poker is something like a woman-the longer you know her the less you understand her. That is to say, familiarity with poker, instead of breeding contempt, inspires that respect which waits upon uncertainty and attends the unknowable. The best poker players are married men. The oftener a man is married the more modest he about "sizing up" womankind. He loses confidence in his own judgment of human nature. He becomes wary. He lies in wait, never thoroughly satisfied in his own mind as to what will turn up next-never absolutely certain whether over against him is an ace high or royal flush-"bluff" or

"a dead, lead pipe cinch." I hope no lady, especially a married lady will read this. It is no desire of mine to raise the ante on their possibilities. This out of sincere regard for my sex.

It is only the young and inexperienced who

know all about women; it is only the fresh young amateur who knows all about poker. And, like the man who staggers up against a roulette wheel for the first time, this sort of daring not infrequently wins, where riper Honolulu. The hotels are sufficient and comfortable. The roads and drives about the island are beautiful and pleasant. In the city streets cars reach every place of incompared and hacks and conveyances are more double OO and calls the turn on the last cards out of the box on the first deal—while poker deal will end in an appeal to congress the cards out of the box on the first deal—while poker deal will end in an appeal to congress possibly—and congress must settle all difference and the cards out of the box on the first deal—while poker deal will end in an appeal to congress possibly—and congress must settle all difference and the cards out of the box on the first deal—while poker deal will end in an appeal to congress possibly—and congress must settle all difference and the cards of the innocent who steps to the cards out of the box on the first deal—while poker deal will end in an appeal to congress possibly—and congress must settle all difference and the cards out of the box on the first deal—while poker deal will end in an appeal to congress possibly—and congress must settle all difference and the cards out of the box on the first deal—while poker deal will end in an appeal to congress possibly—and congress must settle all difference and the cards out of the box on the first deal—while poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal will end in an appeal to congress poker deal wil

The great American game has wonderful attractions for statesmen and politicians at the national capital. The United States senate is now and has been for several years virtually dominated by a little poker clique, composed of members of both great political commerce law has been generously construed commerce law has been generously construed. parties. In anything in which any particular one of this convivial crew is personally interested the senate may be counted on to act favorably. Upon all of the leading issues, even, the poker influences have been plainly and unmistakably exhibited. With a slender majority of two or three votes, or less, at times, it was easy for a senatorial poker party to make jackpots of legislation and decide grave issues by a draw. Enough has been told of Washington poker stories to fill volumes. Some of these stories are true. About the best poker story floating about he capital is related by the veteran Colonel Ike Hill, deputy sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives for many years. There was a call of the house late one night, and

replied Colonel Hill. "You are under arrest, gentlemen, and must accompany me to the capitol at once.' "All right, Ike," was the reply; "wait a few minutes, or we'll let you in if you will promise not to meddle until we play out this

hand. Will you do it?"
"Why, certainly," said Hill.
The door was opened, and the official emissary of the house saw four members sitting around the table in their shirt sleeves, while sundry bottles and cigar stubs decorated the sideboard. There were two stiff hands out, and a good bit of cash The bets went across in calm, methodical manner, the men cultivating that impassive countenance and impenetrable demeanor that characterize the veteran poker player. Presently one member-a well known Kentuckian, since called to a higher place—got short of money. He didn't care to lie down.

"I say, Colonel"—addressing the deputy of the house—"lend me \$50, will you?" "Haven't got it," said Hill. "Well, I'll draw an order on you for sal-

ary account and you accept it."
"All right," said Hill; "if you want to
draw the United States into this game of poker, go ahead."

The blank order was filled out and O. K'd by Colonel Hill and transferred to the pot. But before putting his name on the paper the colonel looked at the hand—four aces. Colonel Hill and transferred to the pot.

"I knew the government was good for it," explained the colonel afterward, "and the hand was as good as old wheat."

Poker has been defined by a cynic as a game at which one friend sits down to rob another. For the man of wisdom not a gambler will not rashly engage with strangers

or tempt fickle fortune with professional players. He must, therefore, confine his speculation to his known acquaintances and friends. Notwithstanding the apparent friends. Notwithstanding the apparent solidity of this definition, it is not very diffisolidity of this definition, it is not very dim-cult to find men willing to be robbed, so they enjoy the opportunity of holding up the other fellow. What is commonly known as the "gentleman's game" is usually made up of amateur sports and a sly expert or two worked in to leaven the lump. Men who make a living by cards affect the "gentleman's game" about the hotels and club rooms, the real gentlemen being their lambs for the shearing. The professional game, strictly as such, is almost unknown. In these times of anti-gambling laws every hotel in the city has become a gambling house, poker being the ruling game. Go through any down-town hotel during the summer when doers are ajar and you will find scores of games in full blast and running without

On every through train cards are popular and poker between strangers for good stakes is common. All the suburban trains out of New York are the daily scenes of gambling—and some are especially provided with cars fitted up for that purpose. Thousands of persons, women as well as men, play poker for amusement—penny ante and 5 cents and 10 cents limit. It is very casily learned, so far as the technical use of the cards goes—never really mastered in other respects. The best poker player in the world is but an approximation.

There are three things of importance be-

sides knowing the game—cards, courage and judgment of human nature. The last is the greatest of all. The ability to read the human countenance—to cast the probable value of a flutter of an eyelid, to detect the slightest tremor of an eyelul, to detect the slightest tremor of a muscle, to accurately gauge the intonation of a voice—these are acquirements; and to be able to do all of these with each and every new opponent would be perfection. Men are very different, and no two men at poker can be measured by the same standard. If to study man to by the same standard. If to study man is the proper study of mankind, poker is the

greatest school ever invented. Theoretically four aces beat any lesser hand held against them. As an interesting fact, perfectly familiar to every lover of the game, no hand at all is necessarily a winner, the outcome largely depending upon the nerve and judgment of the player. A pair of deuces and a royal flush of nerve have been

a woman. She can't help cheating, and when you catch her at it you can't punch her in the nose or kick her out.

When a man can draw one card, with fours in hand, with exactly the same impassive countenance or expression of diffidence he will wear in drawing to a bobtailed flush, he will have almost mastered the art of poker. There is but one higher step, and that is to be able to read such a face correctly.

A popular form of poker out west is

A popular form of poker out west is known as "freeze-out." It is a duel to the death—that is, the players agree in the beginning to play until one man has all the money. This sort of a game sometimes only lasts an hour or so—sometimes for two days lasts an hour or so sometimes for two days and nights. It originated probably in the and nights. It originated probably in the disgust always manifested around the table when a winner quits ahead. Such a man is called "a quitter." As soon as he gets ahead on some lucky turn he gets up and leaves, giving the rest no chance of getting their money back. It is better not to begin than to be "a quitter." Some men are so sensitive about this that they frequently miss church on Sunday marning. They don't like church on Sunday morning. They don't like

to be considered quitters.

Another plan to obviate this is to fix an hour for closing the game—say 12 o'clock sharp—win or lose. This not only circumvents the quitter, but relieves the stayer and keeps the peace at home. It is sometimes better to be a quitter than have your wife playing freeze-out with you for the next week. A quitter may become popular with poker players only when he begins to put up paper instead of cash.

In poker, checks or any other promises don't go; it is c. o. n.—cash on the nail. Nobody of experience in the game will trust anybody who plays it. That is another beauty of the institution. You just shake off all moral obligations and meet every man on the dead level of a common humanity. A man's check or word of honor may go for thousands on Wall street and be no good at poker. Cash is a necessary rule of the game. If you haven't cash and cash to spare, you'd better

stay out of it. Better to stay out anyhow.

There is to be a poker convention shortly. I don't know whether it is to be of delegates elected in the conventional style known to politicians or whether it is to be a cut and dried affair made up of poker sharps. dried affair made up of poker sharps. It appears that there are some people not wholly satisfied with the game as it is played in various sections of the country and they want to harmonize things. We get along with diverse divorce laws incidental to forty-four ment would at once introduce universality and utilized, and has taken the place of the time-worn phrase of the constitution, "the general welfare," under the protection of which, according to some statesmen, headed women and white horses might be regulated and everything set right. There eems to be no reason in the world why ongress shouldn't deal poker for the country generally, with the same spirit of fairness and acute judgment its members display across the committee table. Therefore this

FLAGGED WITH HER SKIRT. Not the Traditional Red, but it Saved

the Train. Miss Martha M; Gurnee has been employed on the New Jersey & New York railroad as station agent at Mount Ivy for a number of years, says the New York Sun. Miss Gurnee and her 11-year-old brother were alone in the station about 3:30 o'clock the other after-noon, when they discovered that it had been set on fire by sparks from the engine of a freight train which had passed a few mo-

The station is situated in a lonely place among the foothfile of the Haverstraw moun-tains. No assistance was near. Miss Gurnee and her brother saw that the little station was doomed, and set to work with a will to remove whatever they could from it.
They first removed the ticket case and other urniture, and after a hard struggle succeeded in removing a large, new stove, which had been placed in the station last winter. They were hardly through with this task when they saw that the roof of the freight house close by was on fire. Miss Gurnee remembered that there were several barrels of kerosene oil in the freight house, and call-

ing to her brother to follow her, she rushed into the burning building and began to roll out the oil. They succeeded in getting it to place of safety.
Miss Gurnee did not forget that Conductor Johnson's eastbound passenger train was about due, and that the tracks were covered with wreckage from the burning buildings. She had neglected, however, to remove her signal flag from the burning station and they had been consumed. Her woman's wit did

not forsake her. She slipped off her white petticoat, and handing it to her brother, started him off on a run up the .oad to warn the approaching train of danger. The train was brought to a standstill by the boy's waving of his sis-ter's petticoat. The train crew and the passengers crowded around him, and when they heard the story of the fire they were loud in heard the story of the fire they were loud in their expressions of admiration and of gratitude toward the pair.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Rebellion Remembered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Pensions granted, issue of August 29, 1895, were Nebraska: Additional—Lemuel P. Brisack Dodge, Dodge. Increase—George W. De Wolf, Geneva, Fillmore. Reissue—Thomas Dodge, Dodge, Increase—George W. De Wolf, Geneva, Fillmore. Reissue—Thomas C. Diltz, Peru, Nemaha; James W. Thompson, Omaha, Douglas. Original widow—Edith Pointer, Ashland, Saunders.
Iowa: Original—Riley Niles Van Allen, Epworth, Dubuque. Increase—George H. Adams, Drakeville, Davis, Reissue—Louis C. Taylor, Fort Madison; Martin V. Potter, Marne, Cass; Julius Rainville, Everly, Clay; Frederick O. Parker, Ireton, Sioux; John E. Conenhoven, Iowa Falls, Hardin; Noah M. Davis, Fioris, Davis; Thomas C. Verts, Crocker, Polk. Original widow—Surrilla Kenworthy, Red Oak, Montgomery.
South Dakota: Increase—Benjamin Nilson, Lewiston, Sully. Reissue—Joseph Brown, Aberdeen, Brown.
Colorado: Original—Henry C. Davis, Green, El Paso. Reissue—George W. Gammon, Lyons, Boulder.
Issue of August 30:
Nebraska: Original—John W. Garner, Petersburg, Boone; Clark W. Eaton, Beatrice, Gage, Increase—Edwin F. Woodward, Republican City, Harian, Reissue—George S. Kilgore, Hastings, Adams.
Iowa: Original—John Kitzmiller, Conrad Grove, Grundy, Origina, widow—Rosan Tryon, Avoca, Hottawattamie.
South Dakota: Increase—Micajah Doty, Artesian, Sanborn.
Colorado: Original—William Murphy;

Artesian, Sanborn.
Colorado: Original-William Murphy.
Engle, Las Animas; James L. Coffee, Dener, Arapahoe.
Montana: Original-Dennis Hefferon, Di-yide, Silver Bow. Increase-Edward R. Chase, Elkhorn, Jefferson.

Issue of August 31;
Issue of August 31;
Nebraska: Original—Eleazer Moore, Palmer, Merrick. Reissue—Thomas Sears, Hay
Springs, Sheridan; Henry Feusner, Huntley,
Harlan; William Henry Wagenseller, Omaha,
Douglas; John W. Honza (deceased), Omaha,

Douglas.
Iowa: Original—John D. Garrison, Logan, Harrison. Reissue—Samuel Asbury Griffin, alias Samuel Asbury, Milo, Warren, Original widow, supplemental—Margaret L. Gerard, Beacon, Mahaska.
South Dakota: Original—John W. Sweat, Edgemont, Fail River. Reissue—David S. Darling, Henry, Codington.
Colorado: Original widow—Melvina Marsh, Denver, Arapahoe.

LEAPED TO BECOME A FREAK. Jumped from Brooklyn Bridge to Se-cure a Dime Museum Job.

Mrs. Clara McArthur, the young woman who attempted to jump from the Brooklyn bridge several weeks ago, but who was pre-

THE GREATEST OF ALL SALES

The Mammoth Bankrupt Sale of the S. P. Morse Dry Goods Co.

Has captured Omaha and vicinity. The people are wild about this sale. It's the acme of Bargain Giving. Economical bargain seekers delighted. Prices on highclass merchandise are cut unmercifully. Values totally disregarded

Open evenings

It's only once in a lifetime that a chance presents itself to get big bargains in just what you want. You generally can find everything cheap except the particular article you are looking for. IN THIS GREAT BANK-RUPT SALE it is different.

Here you find a splendidly assorted stock of only the finest class of goods, covering 33 departments, and if we cannot meet your requirements, both as to selections and prices, you need look no further, for you won't find

Headquarters for State Fair Visitors. Parcels and satchels checked free of charge

S. E. OLSON CO.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEP'T.

like cut, full mandolin sleeves, fine magreat bargan by other stores at \$9.00.

Bankrupt sale price

\$15 quality New Mohair Boucle Cloth

Jackets. Bankrupt

Ladies' Pure Silk Pantellas, value \$6 pair, sale \$2.67 10c values, bankrupt sale Morse price was 5c yard, bankrupt sale price, yard

1 lot of Children's Cashmere Hose, black and colors, all sizes, choice pair 25c 1 lot 36 to 46-inch all Wool Novelty Dress Goods, worth up to \$1.25

yard, bankrupt, sale price, 49c LADIES' HOSE - 500 dozen full regular made fast black hose, Hermsrupt sale price, 2 pair for 25c

Dr. Jaeger's Elegant and nobby SANITARY

We have a big assortment of this best of all Sanitary Underwear. The well known true hygenic principles on which they are lin sleeves, fine materials, fit and finish perfect, quot d as a work of our big stock we will offer DR.

JAEGER'S SANITARY UNDERWEAR AT

1/4 of list prices.

This is a most exceptional opportunity and should be embraced by all who appreciate fine underwear. NOTE—The sa'e of Dr. Jaeger's Underwear n this city is confined exclusively to this

Boy's Clothing BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS, Celebrated brand,

regular \$1.00 quality, bankrupt sale price BOYS' SUITS, of all wool chevots and cassimeres, well made and perfect fitting,

silk platted hose, in newest shades, worth \$1 pair, 49c bankrupt sale price, pair 1 lot of large size

heavy Crochet Quilts, value \$1.25, sale price 75 c Bleached Huck Towels, size 19x41, value 15c, sale price, each CARPET DEPT, Second floor, Farnam st entrance, anilla door mats, size

20x33, \$2.50 value, sale \$1.50 All our fine line Linoleums, worth up to 90c 45c yard, sale price, yard Everything in Carpets and Draperles at bank-

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sweater, covered with a common blue jumper stockings and heavy shoes. The stockings were much too large for her and were filled with sand in order to give the necessary weights to her feet, and prevent her from turning over in the air. Round her waist and outside the jumper she wore an Ameri-can fing, and attached to the waist held by short strings were two ordinary bladders in-

which is superior to anything we have ever had in our markets here. This industry is comparatively a new one, too. That produce the placed to place a regiment placed to placed to place a regiment placed to place a regiment placed to placed to place a regiment placed to place a regiment placed to placed to place a regiment placed to place a regiment placed to placed to place a regiment placed to place a regiment placed to placed to place a regiment placed to place a regiment placed to pl

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