Achievements of an Orphan Pawnee at a Pony Express Station.

STORY OF A WAIF OF THE PLAINS

His Acute Hearing Put to Good Use in Detecting the Approach of Hostile Indians\_Battle with Robbers.

(Copyright, 1897, by Cy Warman.) When there were no railroads west of Missouri or east of California they used to carry mail and light freight on horseback during were employed, and relay stations were set, fifty miles apart, across the great

'American desert. Of course the west was wild at that time, many riders were murdered and the letters and other valuables taken and destroyed Indians would steal upon these little sta-Indians would steal upon these little sta-tions, kill the keeper and carry the horses away with them, so that when the weary rider arrived there was no one to take his place, and, after gazing on the black ruins olace, and, after gazing on the black ruins for a moment, he would push his tired horse on toward the next station.

At first it was hard to find men who were for a moment, he would push his tired horse

HUMAN ALARMOF WHITE HOSS but as Whipsaw haned forward they all started double quick for the cabin. Ten paces from the door they stopped, the boy still sandwiched between the men. The Sloux must have heard them, for now they

came pouring out. SHORT RANGE FIGHTING.

Before they had gained the open air the little regiment opened fire. Two of the Indians fell, and the others returned the fire, but with bad aim. Another round from the white men and two more Sloux bit the dust Bob was pumping his rifle, when a bal from the cubin door shattered his righshoulder. Dropping the gun he pulled his six-shooter and continued to fight. Having emptied both of his revolvers. Whipsaw slammed one of them into the face of a Sicux, who came for him with a knife. The Little Kyuse kept p mping small shot into the other remaining loux. Seeing Whipsaw hard pressed, the bor began to watch for a chance to use his little rifle. Bob succeeded between St. Joe and Sacramento. This serve at last in stopping he man, and then fell in fee was known as the Pony express. Horses a faint from loss of blood. Whipsaw had swift and strong and riders brave and en- been shot and badly cut, when his antag-

> sank in a heap.
>
> Thus did Little Kyuse reward the white trapper for his tende, care and avenge the death of his father and mother, who had



LITTLE KYUSE SHOVED HIS RIFLE NEAR THE SIOUX'S LEFT SLDE AND PULLED

willing to face these dreadful Indians for | back and buried him, and there wouldn't the pay offered by the company, and equally have been a soul at the suneral only for Lif-difficult to get men to dwell alone in these the Kyuse. solitary stations to protect and care for the

Away out in Wyoming there lived a trap-

face, had come to this traper's camp one gun away from him. winter's day with a Pawnee baby, naked "See! See!" cried t winter's day with a Pawnee baby, naked and nearly frozen. The Sloux wanted to sell the boy and the trapper gave him a knife and kept the child. The young Pawnee was not more than 3 years old when the trapper took him from the savage.

"See! See!" cried the boy, pointing at the Sloux, and the trapper recognized in the object of the boy's wrath the hideous features of the scar-faced Sloux who had sold the child, at whose hands he had, in his own good time, been taken off. warmed him, fed him and put moccasins on

warmed him, fed him and put moccasine on his little brown feet.

The wo years later Whipsaw went to keep the station called White Hoss for the pony express, taking the Pawnee with him. The little fellow grew to love his white father, and seemed to conceive a bitter hatred for all Indians. One day some friendly hunters called at the station, the little reaskin slipped out onicily cut the rones and let their out quietly, cut the ropes and let their lished a smoking room a Lambeth for those horses go. At another time he attempted of his guests who enjoy the fragrant weed. bring him from a sound sleep. He would hear the hoofs of the incoming horses ing the plains a mile away and long before

white master could hear the faintest OMINOUS SIGNALS.

"Kyuse, Kyuse," he would whisper, in the dead of night. He was an alarm clock for the station, and at his warning the rider who was resting there would get up, throw a saddle across the back of his broncho and be ready to snatch the pouch from the man who was then galloping down the trail.

The little Pawnee was never too cold too sleepy to go out and welcome the weary rider and pat the nose of the spent steed, saying softly the while, "Kyuse, Kyuse." horses that caused Whipsaw to call him

"Little Kyuse." When they had kept the station a year Little Kyuse was known, by reputation, at least, to every rider on the entire route from St. Joseph to Sacramento. Once he had warned the men who were sleeping in the cabin, and they had gone out just in time to save the horses that were about to be stolen by Indians. The story of the boy's doings reached headquarters, and the president of the Pony Express company sent a short, light rifle to the young watchman, and before he was 6 years old he had killed a wolf that came to the station while he was

One night Whipsaw awoke and found the y sitting up in his blankets listening. "Kyuse?" asked Whipeaw.

"No. Kyuse," said the boy, shaking his head and looking serious. said the man, but the Indian "Sleep," said Wake up here, Bob," said Whipsaw.

"suthin's goin' wrong. 'What is it?" asked the rider, rubbing his "I can't make out clear," said Whipsaw,

"but suthin's wrong. This kid's cockin' his ear an' when I tell him to lay down he shakes his head." Whipsaw lit a match and looked at his

watch. "Long time." said the boy, shaking his head. "Long time—no Kyuse."
Then they knew what the child meant. It was 11 o'clock; the pony express was an late and the boy knew, instinctively

that it was so. For another hour the two men sat and waited for a sign from the boy who listened for the sound of the horse's feet. Presently the Pawnee crawled out, put his ear to the

round, came back and shook his master,
"Kyuse?" asked Whipsaw.
"Heap Kyuse." was the boy's reply and
hey understood. It was not the lone rider, but a band of Sioux bent upon mischief.

SIGHTING THE ROBBERS. Little Kyuse seized his rifle, slipped out and the two men followed him. To guard against surprises of this sort, Whipsaw had dug short treaches, deep enough to hide a man, all about the cabin, and now, to his sur prise. Little Kyuse planted himself in on-of these holes. Without a word the two mer took places, one to the right, the other to the

left of the boy, and waited. When the rob bers had reached a little sag in the dezer some 500 yards from the station they dis mounted, and now came creeping upon th lonely cable. One came crouching so close to Whipsiw that he could almost have reached him with his rifle barrel. The trapper was sore afraid that the boy or Bob might open fire, for how was this child to know that he was waiting for the band to assem near the cabin door before attacking m? But Little Kyuse was as wise in this his first fight, as a white man would be a 21. The clouds were breaking and in the starlight they could see the Sioux, six of them, near the cabin door. They listenedone of them pushed the door open. Now ar Indian went in, came out a moment later and they all files in, at the very momen that Whipsaw was about to open fire. In-stantly he changed his plan. They would charge on the cabin door and fight the gang. which outnumbered them, even counting the boy, two to one. Without a word Whipsaw

Bob held his rifle, the trapper laid his upon the ground and held a six-shot re-volver in either hand. It was to be close and rapid fighting; he would empty his six-shooters and after that the knife. Little Kyuse grasped his rifle with fourteen shots invariably go to New York for a few weeks in the magazine, and he knew how to work during the opera season.

got to his feet, and instantly his companions

The next day, when they were caching the carcasses of the read Indians, Little Kyuse shocked and surprised the white men per, who was known only by the name of "Whipsaw"—a name given him by a gambler In Deadwood.

A Sloux, who had a hideous sear upon his one of the dead Indians. Whipsaw took the

CY WARMAN.

#### RELIGIOUS.

Electricity now supplies the power for ringing the chimes in Grace church, New York. The archbishop of Carterbury has estab-

to shoot an Indian who had stopped at the door, but could not raise the r.Be. Like all the southern Presbyterian church have Indians, he was ever aiert. The scratch of a prowling bear on the cabin door or the cry of a lone wolf on a far-off hill would the American Missionary association.

whose work is largely among colored people of the south, meets this year in the west. The date is October 19 to 21, and the place The Right Rev. Dr. G. Forrest Browns

as been appointed bishop of Bristol, England. He was a professor at Cambridge several years, serving later as canon o St. Paul's, and since 1895 as bishop o The sum of \$30,000 has been given by John

D. Heins of New Rochelle, N. Y., for the purpose of building a home for the aged and infirm on the grounds of the Wartburg Or-phans' home, near Mount Vernon, N. Y., in memory of his daughter.

Bishop Talbot of Rochester and Canor Gore will spend the months of September and October in the United States, repre senting the Christian Social union at the of St. Andrew, to be held in Buffalo. The archbishop of Finland bore a historic

crozier in the jubilee celebration in London It was one of the three that belonged to Philaret Kilkitch Romanoff, patriarch o Moscow and father of Czar Michael Feodoro witch, who ascended the throne in 1613 as the first of the present Romanoff dynasty. Rev. J. Ritchie Smith of Peekskill, N. Y. son of Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D.D., of Bai timore, has under consideration the offer of the presidency of Westminster university, Denver, Colo., which is considered one o

the most important educational institution of the west. The salary attached to the position is \$10,000 a year. Cardinal Di Rende's death, according to the London Tablet, has made the number of foreign cardinals greater than that of the Italian for the second time within twelve months. There are now thirty-one of the

former to thirty of the latter, a state of things which until within a few years had not occurred for many centuries. A madman struck the chalice from the hands of the priest celebrating mass in the Sacre Coeur at Montmartre, Parls, at the moment of the elevation of the host, shat tering it on the altar steps. The priest who was an old man, struck out from the shoulder

and hit the man between the eyes, knocking

him senseless to the bottom of the steps where he was captured. The American Baptist Missionary union of New York has just received from John D. Rockefeller a check for \$121,267, the balance of the \$250,000 to be given by him on condi tion that this society and the American Bap tist Home Missionary society raised \$236 000 On the 11th of last February it was publicly announced that these two societies were struggling along with an indebtedness Mr. Rockefeller, who had alread; given \$30,000 to each association, then promised to increase his subscription to \$250.00 on the conditions already named. It is said that his contribution is the largest ever made

the missionary cause. Rt. Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison Protestant Episcopal bishop of central Penssylvania, who has just died in Manhelm Germany, was born in Carthage, N. Y. in 1842, and was educated at the Wesleyan academy at Gouverneur. In 1866 he was crdained a deacon in Utica and after serving as assistant pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, New York, for some time, became pastor of Zion church at Morris, N. Y. Three years were spent at St. John's Fre hurch, Jersey City, and eight at St. Paul's church, Cleveland. In 1884 he was elected assistant bishop of Central Pennsylvania, subsequently becoming bishop. He was the subsequently

The "Bicyclist's Beet Friend" is a familiar ways ready for emergencies. While a specific for piles, it also instantly relieves and cures cuts, bruizes, salt rheum, eczema and all affections of the skin. It never fails.

author of several religious works.

Clara Louise Kellogg, the queen of American prima donnas, abdicated, so to speak, in the full splendor of her eventful professional career, apparently without a shadow of re gret. In private life she is Mrs. Carl Stra-kosch, her husband having been formerly as prominently active an impressario as she was a singer. Mr. and Mrs. Strakosch reside dur-

### WHITE LABOR NOT WANTED

Asiatic Hordes Monopoline the Fields and Mills of Hawaii.

PRACTICAL SLAVERY U.D.R CONTRACT

Pocketbook Side of the Annexation Question as It Concerns Plantation Owners-Sentiment of the Government.

HONOLULU, Aug. 25 .- (Correspondence of The Bee.)-On a recent trip to one of the outside islands and in conversation with one of the representative planters the question came up of the precarious condition of sugar stocks and the value of plantations as a permanent investment. The idea was exonist paused to gef advantage. Instantly
Little Kyuse shoved his rifle as pear the
Sioux's left side as he could get it and
pulled the trigger, and the big, bad Indian
south is a heart formula to be called monopoly, unless annexation was assured. Many plantations nexation was assured. Many plantations were almost valueless under the McKinley bill to such an extent that they were on the verge of bankruptcy. It is felt that the chances of changes in the political system of the United States might at any time, through a change of partisan power again, precipitate a similar condition. But as a whole they would rather see annexation and an assured legislative protection with smaller profits than uncertainty and possibly

big profits.

This he gave me as the basis of the support which three of the largest owners give to annexation. Without annexation, with a changed policy towards the sugar interests here and with a possible withdrawal of the reciprocity treaty, plantation stocks would go tumbling. A stock that does not now pay 20 per cent of dividends on its capitalization is not considered good for much and the men who are magnates today may thank the legislation of our own land for their

dollars in a large degree.

The other large owners, or, more properly, the agents of the owners, are supposedly in its favor, but in reality are adverse to it, and because they feel that the foregoing reason is about offset by the problems of future labor. The labor governs the whole working of the plantation and the profits shown on its books, and is therefore the main question to be considered. They may possibly be able to affect legislation from adverse to favor-able, but wages is a problem that cannot be altered by influencing the powers that sit in law-making assemblies; ergo, those who are ostens.bly in favor of, but really are against annexation, are so for purely pocketbook reasons. The God, or perhaps I should say god-dess, they bow down to is impressed on the They know that under annexation they cannot have Asiatics, and more than that they cannot have the penal clause of

PRACTICAL SLAVERY. By the working of this clause a man who judged by the plantation doctor to be fit or work is sent into the field whether he is ill or not. If for any other reason than nability a man refuses to work, he may be arrested upon a warrant under that clause. His case comes before the judge summoned perhaps to the plantation, many of the latter eing remote from the regular court. His unishment is graded by the number of of-cases. For the first he is merely fined, say

without it they know that a contract for

labor is of practically no value to them.

\$5, and after that the penalties increase un-til he may be sent to "the reef," which term is synonomous with "the pen" in America, and gets its origin from the fact that the pententlary is located close to the ocean in Honolulu. Or, rather than proceed to court with the man, the manager may see fit to simply dock him. Discrimination is not always used, and many claims are made that ne man being from his size and strength physically able to do much more than another, the two are often judged by results the end of the day's work, and the smaller infortunate of the two is, of course, con-

These statements led to the question of white labor in the place of Asi-

atics, and that was vetoed for several rea-THE QUESTION OF WHITE LABOR. I have already cited the fact that white abor cannot work in the cane fields. Mv tatement was contradicted editorially, one special point quoted against me being the ecords of the thermometers as proving that he work could be done by the whites because of the even temperature and the not enervating atmosphere. In Hawaii I found the sugar plantations stretched all along the oast and there the temperature is about he same as here. The humidity is greater, necessarily so where the rainfall, as on the windward coast, amounts to 150 or 200 inches In the grinding mills I found Japs working clad simply in overalls and though the temperature does not register high figures, it is nevertheless oppressively hot and there seems to be no tone or vigor in the air. On the higher ground where the coffee plantations are at an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,200 feet it is better and still igher at the Volcano House, at an elevation of 4.040 feet, the temperature was down to degrees twice during a stay of ten days, ut they do not grow cane on the mountains, hough Pahala plantation, on the lee side, is ultivated up to an elevation of about 2,000 eet, as I was told by its manager. I have made an especial point of ascertaining bether I was wrong on this, and the same centleman, who wanted it understood that he considered a change of some kind neces-sary, said that white labor had been tried and found wanting. "This does not apply to teamsters nor mill hands, but to the bulk of laborers in the fields; in the high cane the sweat continually thrown out on the air by the cane and the tropic sun shining down on it makes a condition quite different from the reading of thermometers and a condition that Caucasians cannot continue to work They can and do work in the fields. but not for any great length of time, and at an early opportunity seek more congenial work in Honolulu." There is no contention but that the whites can do the work of the

LACK OF LABOR FOR WHITES. On quite other grounds the whites find the ack of labor in Honolulu as it has filled up with Asiatic mechanics. These men perhaps learned their trades on a plantation, where formerly there was a white boss carpenter or blacksmith. He was given an assistant who finally replaced him because of the wage reduction made possible thereby, and these plantation-taught mechanics have drifted here. They build the houses here, spend their money with the Asiatic stores r send it abroad through one of the two anks that do a rushing business in Chinese

I asked if there were other reasons why Poles or Huns might not be used, and he said that most decidedly there were. That there was already a tendency among the Asiatics to combine against what they conidered unfair treatment and if the Euro beans were brought here it would increas he difficulty "With the records of the strikes that have taken place in America in the last ten years before us we cannot afford to take any chances with such labor PLANTATION ABUSES.

One hesitates to speak of abuses prac-

n doing so you attack a system supported

er, perhaps, I should say condened, by man

ind Japanese exchange.

igers and owners who personally are the kindest and most considerate companions And I can freely say that the same condi-tions do not exist on all plantations. I went ill over one plantation known to be distinctly "American," where the manager, a Massa-chusetts man, had not found it necessary to take a case of insubordination into court for redress under the penal clause for a year. Half his men were day laborers, men who had originally been contract, or, a they are here termed, "shipped men," who

iciently satisfied with their treatment to continue work under him at their own option as day laborers. The expression oped" is probably a relic of the days of the whaling supremacy here; days when the man who shipped might expect about the same treatment in the forecastle that the ontract men get now. I say his was a distinctly American plan-tation; his fields are covered in the season with American fertilizer and in his mill I noticed on the machinery name plates an

having served their contract term, were suf-

The Corliss system of creameres-as run by the Waterloo Creamery Association - places the producer and consumer within speaking distance-they ship their cream from their creameries at Waterloo-Gretna-Springfield-Papillion and Bennington while it is sweet-and make the butter at their creamery at 1613 Howard street-this gives Omaha on advantage that few centers have of getting fresh buttermilk direct from the churn every day-a telephone order will receive prompt attention.

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Fresh Buttermilk. 1316 HOWARD ST.

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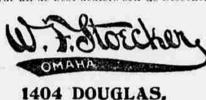
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There's a deal of satisfaction in knowing that you've got the best when you pay out your money-it's not only because we say the Jewel steel range and cook stoves are the best-that they arebut every user of a range or cook stove metal that comes from the United States that has tried the Jewel agrees with usonly the best cold rolled steel is used in the building of the Jewel-no sheet iron the present "master and servaut" law, and to get like the ocean in a storm-but steel of the right weight and thickness that can be bent when hot-but it won't break-a range that will burn hard or soft coal-or wood-with a patented oven that is warranted not to warp-\$24 and up for the steel range-\$18 and up for the cook stoves.

#### A. C. RAYMER, BUILDERS' HARDWARE HERE. 1514 Farnam St.

I wuz gein' ter strike if dem fellers didn't stop gittin hole of my button an' talkin' about savin' de state from de pops-but dat blaness at de coal mines has changed to dis kid don't strike-but will go right on wurkin' fer my dad an' his five-cent Stoecker cigar-jis tink how many fellers cud save money an' smoke de Stoecker instead of payin' ten cents-cose dev tink no five-center as good-why fellers dat have smoked de Stoecker tell my dad dat it's as goodan' in some cases better-dan de ten-centers dev have been smokin'-vou don't have to go to my dad's store to get 'emfur all de best dealers sell de Stoecker.



ed, all the way from San Francisco to Boston Cleveland oil was on the bearings, Cincinnat supplied the bolts, the wagons in the fields were from Indiana and a Ledgerwood cable carried the raw sugar in bags from the mill to the steamer lying beyond the surf. When spoke to this gentleman of the future of labor under annexation he said that it was a grave question, as annexation would cut off the supply of Asiatic labor and might com pel a different scale of wages. I asked his opinion on the question of negro labor which has recently been prominently brought for-ward here and which seems to be assuming the importance of an issue. He said that he would gladly try them and use them; that patriotism alone ought to dictate such a course and that if it would help the cause of annexation he would be still more in favor Knowing that he had influential politcal friends in America, I asked his opinion of the effect politically of the effort to colnize the negroes here. His opinion was that would have no appreciable effect, as the negro would probably remain loyal to the republican party which is also the party for annexation, but even then if these islands were under a territorial form of government

he would have no presidential vot SENTIMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT. Returning to the situation here in Hono ulu. Minister Sewall is probably a warm a riend of annexation as can be found on the slands and tells me that in all instances, with no exceptions, it has been the earnest endeavor of the Hawaiian government to for ward the cause it has at heart by conforming to the lines and policy of the government at Washington, as in the matter of the exclusion of the Chinese, which act met the opposition of a number of the planters, more especially those whose interests are non-American ealize " he said, "that strong arguments have been built up against annexation by who fall to see the great benefits that would result directly to the United States as a whole. The American people in view of th great benefits that have been extended to the islands by the reciprocity treaty now expect everything in return, not a part but the whole, and I believe that the rich product of these islands, their value from a naval point of view, and other considerations which have been recited before, will compensate us. The subject has been viewed by our people from too great a distance and I could wish that Senator Morgan might be accompanied by another who was not so pronounced a friend of annexation. The senator can only return with his favorable views, which are well nown and of long standing, even more weight as if one now in opposition to movement should come and find sufficient here to change his views. The Bennington has just arrived direct

no news unless it is official. WATSON H. WYMAN.

### LAHOR AND INDUSTRY.

North Carolina has two silk mills. We make 400,000,000 tin cans a year We make 500,000 sewing muchines an-

The Brotherhood of Tailors in New York and Brooklyn has 16,000 members. Three-fourths of all the iron mined in the United States is shipped from Duluth. It is affirmed by men in the building trades that the Italians make splendid union men. with American fertilizer and in his mill I A Georgia cotton mill has paid 90 per noticed on the machinery name plates an aggregate of forty American cities represent
years, a testimony of the prosperity of that Sheriff McLean, Jaller Kearney, Deputy



form of industry in the south which carries its own lesson with it. Some twenty city councils in the United

States now use the union label on their

Last year the United States exported \$12,-

official printing.

000,000 worth of hams-130,000,000 poundsof which England bought 103,000,000. It is reported that the Florence mills at Forest City, N. C., have been bought the Henrietta mills and will be equipped with 12,000 spindles and 400 looms.

The strike of the British Society Amalgamated Engineers for an eight-hour day without reduction in wages continues to spread, and 70,000 are now out of employ-James Reid, five years ago president of

trade, and has just been admitted to the bar. He will practice in Chleago. The Trement and Suffolk mills, Lowell Mass., are receiving unfinished goods manu-factured by southern mills. This company

the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, studied law at night while working at his

recently napped a consignment of 11,00 pieces of cloth for a Georgia mill. There are fifteen woolen establishments in Stafford, Conn., and all are in operation except the worsted yarn mill of the Warren Woolen company, and arrangements are being made which will insure the starting

of that mill before many weeks. The Fall River profit-sharing arrangement as begun in 1889, and has continued up to the present time, with results apparently gratifying both to employers and employes. Dividends to working people have amounted to from 2½ to 7 per cent of their wages-semi-annually. Results have been attained that have been counted valuable by the em-

Twenty years ago a fruit can factory con sisted of several dozen men and as many poy helpers, who made the cans all by hand, cutting them out with shears, ing the sides through a ringer to roll in shape. With twenty men and their help ers the most that could be produced in those days was 16,000 a day. The sam number of employes, most of them boys, are now able, by means of automatic machinery to turn out over 200,000 a day.

### IMPIETIES.

"The sloth," said the witty dean of Si Paul's, "moves suspended, rests suspended sleeps suspended, and, in fact, passes hi life in suspense, like a young clergyma: distantly related to a bishop."

Ethel-Papa, does God tell you what to Papa-Yes, my dear.

Ethel-Then why do you scratch out s much? Papa (after a pause)-To please your

Elder J. S. Tait, colored, pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist church, Mobile, Ala. makes a lengthy statement relative to hi treatment while in jail in that city. The elder states that he was arrested on a charge of threats to do bodily harm, and when admitted to the bull ring of the fall he was met by a number of prisoners, who pro needed to belabor him with a strap. While the elder yelled the prisoners sang several The elder claimed that he was so roughly used that welts were raised on

his back.

The tariff hasn't affected the price of our ladies' shoes-except in the matter of a surprise on acount of the lowness-Drex L. Shooman says he has never seen such a complete line of fall and winter shoes for the ladies at such small prices as we have just received-all the latest toes-in dress and wet weather shoes with the double soles-cork filling-you can't make any mistake if you want an up-to-date shoe by selecting the new this season high cut lace shoe-with Louis Fifteenth heel-one of the most elegant shoes for the ladies ever made-our new fall catalogue is ready for mailing-send

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Price, quality and style are all represented in the new fall carpetings we are showing now-and to all who are looking for a satisfactory combination of the three we offer an exceptional opportunity our patterns have been slected with the greatest of care and are exclusive with us-the quality is such that we guarantee every yard of carpet we sell-no matter what the price you pay-we do not handle a carpet that we can't recommend to you-but we do handle the highest grade of carpets-at a price that you will acknowledge to be reasonable.

# Omaha Carpet Co

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Seventy and seven don't see alikebut maybe both need glasses—the child's eyes should be looked after even more carefully than grandma's for if taken in time the little defects can be remedied -we make a careful and scientific éxamination of the eyes -and we will tell you just what is needed-maybe gla won't help the case—but if they will—we can furnish the remedy-we grind all of our lenses here in Omaha-under the supervision of an expert of twenty-one years' experience-we will tell you the cost before we do the work-different cases require different treatment.

# Columbian Optical Co

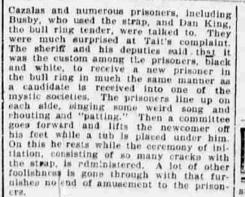
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These are the days when the politician stays up late at night getting his boom incubator in working order-There's lots of political news in The Daily Bee-interesting news-not only to the politician-but to the business manthe laboring man-in fact to every voter in Omaha-Douglas county-and the entire state of Nebraska-if you are not reading The Daily Bae you are not post d upon the political situation as you should be-why not send The Weekly Bee to your eastern friends and let them see what a great state you live in-65 cents a year.

#### The Omaha Daily Bee Circulation Department

17th and Farnam. Bee Building



The sheriff said that this business had The checks said that this business had been going on for years under former administrations and he made no attempt to stop it when he assumed office, seeing nothing butal in the proceeding.

Willie lusby, a negro, who stated that he had been coming to the fail for a seried of twelve rears, was all "broke up" ever the others."

der's 'guealing. "He's a big baby," said flusby, showing his teeth, and he orter got more'n he did. We didn' hit him but fifteen times." There are five or six elders in fail at prepent. 41 strong, healthy members, and they all smitted that they had been duly initiated, but took it in the nature of a

#### All of he prisoners were surprised at Elder Tai "hollering," as they termed it. STRINGE FAMILY REUNION.

Meeting of Five Brothers Who Had Neverseen One Another Before. The rest Grand Army encampment held at Buffal was the cause of many a happy reunion, ramas in real life, of which the public knw little or nothing. An incident came to be notice of a Rochester Democrat reporter ( five brothers, who were visiting in Rocheer, and who were all brought to gether fouthe first time in their lives. The oldest hatbroken the family ties before the

youngest as born, and the other brothers had beenseparated through other circum-

ENNYROYAL PILLS Most Complexion Powders

stances, so that their meeting was the first stances, so that their meeting was the first time that all five had been together. The names of these five are William Getchell of West Haven, Mich., aged 53 years; Earl of New Haven, Conn., aged 55; Martin C. of Ovid, Mich., aged 53; Frank A of Edmira, aged 47, and Charles of 72 of Dimira, aged 47, and Charles A. of Pimira, aged 47, and Charles of 72 Caledonia avenue, Rochester, aged 39. All are strong, stalwart, robust and good-na-tured, and when they were seen together they presented an interesting and unique picture. The three oldest are veterans of the late war, and that they were fighters of no mean ability is shown by the innumerable scars from bullet wounds, saber cuts and the like that all three bear upon their persons.

The three veterans were in attendance at

the national encampment and they took the opportunity of visiting their youngest brother in Rochester, whom they had not met since the close of the war. At the same time the second youngest came up from Elmira, and so the union was perfected. All time the second youngest came up from El-mira, and so the union was perfected. All of the brothers boast of the fact that they are stanch republicans, ever have been and always will be advocates of the principles of the party, and rooters for its candidates. The quintet went to one of the downtown photograph galleries, after which each went to his home. There were three other both photograph galleries, after which each went to his home. There were three other broth-ers in this remarkable family. Morris Getchell, also a veteran, died in Dakota two years ago, aged 60 years. Edward of Detroit and Parker of St. Paul are still living. They come from long-lived appears and they come from long-lived ancestors, and all are over six feet tall.





have a vulgar glare, but Pozzoni's is a true

cautifier, whose effects are leating.