

The partial failure of the meet at Inoff in members, have given vitality to the it is not. Its warmest supporters admit the presence of dangerous microbes in the organization, and foresce dissolution unless radical changes are made in its plans, Among the supporters of the league the New York Tribune holds high rank, and deservedly so. Its comment on the present condition is weighted with the friendship of years and is entitled to serious consideration. "In 1897," says the Tribune, "the membership in the organization was more than 100,000, but this year the number has dwindled down to a little more than 80,000. The thinking men of the league are losing much sleep trying to find out the cause for this slump, and many of them have come to the conclusion that the racing has had much to do with the falling off in membership and the decreased interest taken in the work of the organization by many of its members. The opinion that racing abould be divorced from the League of American Wheelmen has steadily grown during the last two years. When the New York division first made its fight against racing at the National assembly at Baltimore two years ago the other divisions thought that this division was merely making a "bluff," and Chief Consul Potter and bis friends were laughed into silence. Recently several of the other states have come out openly in favor of abandoning racing.

With New-Yark, Massachusetts and New-Jersey banded together on this issue and with several of the other states ready to follow such a lead, it can be seen that the coming assembly at Providence in February is sure to be a lively one. This anti-racing program will be the plank on which some of the state candidates will win or lose in the coming state elections."

The plan advocated by the Tribune for the control of racing seems to be the best one yet suggested. Allow each state to elect or appoint a man who will have charge of the racing interests for that district. Then let these men get together and form a national organization, within the league, yet separated in every way from all other league work. It might be called the "National Racing Board" or the "National Racing association," and there need be no League of American Wheelmen attached to it in any way. Racing properly controlled in this way would have the respect and confidence of the public, and the sport, which has deteriorated this year, can be brought back to public favor.

At a meeting held in New York recently of the board of directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers several decisions were reached affecting the trade for the coming season. Among other matters it was agreed to continue the sixty days' guarantee given by the dealer to the purchaser. This length of time has been found satisfactory, and it was decided it should continued. The proposition to hold a trade convention was hurried into an early grave. The board decided flat-footed against it. It seemed the general opinion that the coming season had already been laid out, and that little was to be gained by a gathering that would involve considerable expense to all concerned. The trade patterns in cycles and accessories have already been determined by most houses, and it would not be feasible to change them after a convention. It was admitted that if a convention could have been held in July or earlier much good might have resulted from it. The long-debated question of a cycle show sgain occupied the time of the board. It was decided not to hold one this winter have slight projections at their outer ends, or spring, and not to sanction any cycle which projections slip respectively into the show that might be arranged by concerns the expressions of opinion it seemed as if the determination to refrain from cycle is removably clamped the handlebar. This shows was strong, and would be continued year after year. Last year it was a question for current discussion whether the board would not find it disadvantageous to the lowest of low bars, or an extremely The high position. abstain from the annual exposition. manufacturers appear to have thought otherwise, however, and they are firm against the cycle show.

Since January 1, 1898, E. S. Edwards, otherwise "Teddy" Edwards, has ridden more than 23,000 miles on his bicycle. He rides 100 miles every day, rain or shine, blizzard or sirocco, and intends to keep it up until the year is out. Moreover, he weighs five pounds more than he did on the day he started his heart breaking, nerve racking ride and says he never felt better

In appearance Edwards does not look the athlete he is, being below middle height, weighing only 120 pounds and having a physique in almost every particular under the average of measurement. His legs alone betray the secret of his power. While the upper portion of his body is not developed to any great extent his legs are bunches of muscles, supple when at rest, but capable of assuming the hardness of fron with slight effort.

His shoulder muscles are good, as these are brought into play by leaning over the handlebar of his wheel. The rest of the upper portion of his body looks no stronger than that of thousands of clerks who get very little exercise. His legs are a study for an anatomist, his thigh and sprinting muscles being wonderfully developed.

There is a noticeable lack of "scorcher" lines in Edward's face, which is contrary to theories. His eyes are bright and his complexion is ruddy. He is round shouldered, but not "bieyele humped," which is fast becoming another evaporated supposttion. In fact, theories, deductions and suppositions bearing upon the possibilities of bicycle riding have rather been swept aside by this young Welshman, who has already ridden more than 23,000 miles this year. Whether he will be able to continue throughout the year remains to be seen, but, barring accident, the odds look to be in his

Bicycle riding up a steep grade, according to physicians, imposes a sudden and severe strain upon the action of the heart. The remedy is simple. Dismount and trundle They fancy they will be taken for new riders or poor ones, so they tug and push away until they reach the summit of the grade, with their hearts beating a tattoo in their breasts and their faces aflame with unnatural exertion. Many riders are sensible enough to walk up steep grades. It is no aign of aptness to do foolish things on the to be walked, or riding centuries on a hot day, or humping one's self like a monkey for the sake of looking like a racer. All by weak and weak minded bicyclists are seriously injuring the reputation of the wheel,

The Board of Trade Bulletin says: "The se of bicycles in China is somewhat pecu-Blar. Only the upper or richer classes ride, when there is a bet to be made, and is one

the poor people of China hardly having sufdianapolis, coupled with the steady falling ficient to keep body and soul together. Their use is certainly increasing though at pres-"What is the matter with the ent there are very few in the country. In League of American Wheelmen." The the southern portion of China there are no thoughtless answer, "It's all right." But roads. Narrow with the country. In villages, while across the rice fields stonepaved and very uneven paths from three to four feet wide were built hundreds of years invited his wheelmen friends to participate ago, and by the looks of them do not seem in a run and grand pic-nic today. Mr. Kuhn to have been touched since that time. It would be impossible to ride any distance which is located about five miles northeast on these stone walks. Foochow has about of Council Bluffs, and as his parents still fifteen miles of good roads, which have been own the place and live there, he has planned built by the foreign residents. In the north the roads are very good, varying from fifteen to twenty-five feet in width, and in many parts very good and level, principally membership of the Owl club and Ganymede used for heavy wood carts and wheelbarrows. Cheap and poor bicycles are now being manufactured in Japan and are having some sale, but American and English machines are generally used. French machines are used here, but are so heavy that American wheels will entirely supersede them. The duty on bicycles is 5 per cent ad valorem. Bicycles for China should have special nameplates and colors. Some nameplate device such as dragoon, pagoda or characters of the Chinese language denoting happiness, good luck, speed or lightning might be popular, and undoubtedly the best color would be red. The brighter the color

> Of course, it was only a step from bicycle policemen, bicycle messenger boys and bicycle soldiers to bicycle highwaymen. Still, this new development in the possibilities of the wheel comes in a startling way. The married couple which was halted and robbed of \$500 on a lonely New Jersey road by a man and woman on bicycles are likely to look on the wheel as an invention of the enemy of er this. The distressing thing is that a wneelwoman should turn highway-

and the more nickel the better.

Two Welsh wheelwomen who started to ride from Cardiff to Brynamawr in South Wales, going via Newport and Abertilly, were jeered and assaulted by women and children who threw stones at them because they wore "rational" costumes. The persecution was bitterest at Brynamawr, at the outskirts of the town, where the populace is ignorant and strongly prejudiced. It became so severe that the wheelwomen sought refuge in a store and remained there over night, until they received skirts for which they had sent. This incident, which was narrated at length in the British papers, may be a valuable hint to bloomer-wearing Americans who are planning a trip abroad.

Miss Jennie Armitage, a buxom country lass of nineteen berry-picking summers and an equal number of quilting-bee winters, who lives near New Brunswick, N. J., found the other day that a tramp had stolen her bleyele and that all the horses of the place were away. Thereupon, with some clothesline rope, she made a bridle and, without any saddle, mounted a steer grazing in an adjacent field-and-recaptured her wheel after a chase of nine miles.

An adjustable bar that admits of the extremes of high and low positions and all in four of the five amateur championships ranges between is put out by an Illinois at Indianapolis, and yet won the fifth, the construction is so novel that it is doubtful if it will find favor among the quieter riders. Two plates are fitted, one projecting from the top of the head, and the other from the under side of the fork crown. The upper plate has a short stem of the size of the handlebar stem, and is clamped to the head in the same manner. The lower plate is screwed to the fork crown. Both plates upper and lower ends of a piece of tubins beyond the jurisdiction of the board. From lying parallel with and directly in front of the head tube of the blcycle. On this tube may be slipped up and down on the auxillary head tube, and may be turned up or

> A new style of grip is much larger than the ordinary, and will meet with favor from many riders who think a large grip would tinued to direct the fortunes of the Welchnot cramp the hands so badly as the present | man. Again this season the rumors develstyles. The new grip has another peculiar feature. On the top it is rounded, but on to the fingers when clasped around it.

is affixed with a thumbscrew. It may be claims it will temporarily cure the worst leak or cut.

BICYCLISTS AS BANKERS.

What the Racing Men Have Done in the Way of Saving Money. F. Ed Spooner, writing on the financial status of well-known bicycle racing men. says: Few of the old-timers are possessed of a competency, in many cases owing to re verses in business since their retirement from the cycle path. One of the old-time riders who is now living upon the money he made is Harry Tyler, who ranked with the "top notchers" in '91, '92 and '93, and also in '94 and '95, when he was one of three to inaugurate the present reign of honest professionalism. Tyler lives up in the Adirondacks at Plattsburg, and is known as a gentleman farmer. He saved his money while racing, married happily and is now a prosperous man. Zimmerman and "Willie" Windle lost money in business failures and have little of the money which the cycle racing game yielded to them in the years gone

The leading five men of the present day are all large money makers and in several instances are men of means as the direct result of their racing. Of these five, Gardiner, Cooper, Bald, Major Taylor and Orlando Stevens, Cooper is the best fixed. The Detroit boy, when he started racing, was a clerk at \$5 a week. Now he is a wealthy man, having over \$20,000 well invested and an income from his investment of \$42.50 a week. Cooper struck it rich, as the saying goes, when he invested his all in telephone stock in Detroit. This stock doubled in your wheel up the grade. Many from a value and is away above par now. Cooper weak and foolish pride refuse to do this. is still placing money in the company and stands fair to finish his racing independently rich. He is assured of a life competency right now, and is one of the happiest men on the path and incidently one of the

Gardiner is also well-to-do and has won over one-tenth of all the money offered on the circuit this season, or nearly \$2,000 in wheel, such as riding up hills that ought three months. He has won much in addition to this and has laid by much of his money. Gardiner does not squander his money, but is a free spender and does not these and many other practices indulged in save as much as he should. "Eddie" Bald's probable savings have proved a problem for all to guess at during the last seasons. Bald has made a mint of money and has it banked but not invested, so it is said. He is al-

of the lucklest men s. betting that ever came over the sod. Bald made money on the last election and by his own testimony bet \$3,000 to \$1,000. He probably has \$20,000 in

Major Taylor, the colored boy, is making hay while the sun shines and has won over \$2,000 this season. He won a lot last season and has laid his money by. Major came of poor but honest parents, as the copy books say, and knows full well the value of money He is not tight-fisted, but maintains an even keel and quietly adds to a private hoard, the location of which no one knows. Orlando Stevens has won \$2,000 this year, or very close to it, and Stevens has a fat bank ac count out in Iowa, where it is said he will finally settle down as a gentleman farmer, providing he does not go to California, his favorite state.

WHISPERINGS OF THE WHEEL

Brick Kuhn of Chicago who recently joined the ranks of local bicycle dealers, has a grand outing for local wheelmen today to join him and also expects about half the Wheelmen of Council Bluffs to go along. The start will be made from his store, on Fourteenth street, at 6:30 this morning, and a more pleasant time for starting a run during this hot weather could not have been chosen. At Council Bluffs the party will be joined by the Bluffs wheelmen and will proceed immediately to the farm. Mr. Kuhn says he has ordered two big wagonloads of watermelons hauled to a shady spot, so that they will have ample time to cool by the time the boys are ready to devour them. The farm boasts a fine vineyard, apple orchard and plenty of plum trees, all of which are loaded with fine, ripe fruit, and these will all be at the disposal of the visitors. "And you can say in your paper for the benefit of the local wheelmen that have not been invited," said Mr. Kuhn, "that I am pretty easy to get acquainted with, and I will be glad to have any and all of them who want to enjoy a Sunday outing in the country, and a general good time, join us. They will be just as welcome as my intimate friends and acquaintances." A large

at least 200 wheelmen to entertain. The Nebraska state bicycle circuit, which has been quite a successful one, considering that this is an off year in racing, will close at Beatrice tomorrow evening. Friday the boys raced at Lincoln on the one-mile track at Lincoln park. It was expected by local racing enthusiasts that at this meet Gadke would make a killing, as a mile track is where he shines, but he was unable to do better than one third, which was in the mile open, while George Meierstein, another local flyer, took third in the half-mile race. This s the second big disappointment Gadke's admirers have suffered this season, as he was expected to make a showing at Indianapolis, but he failed. It can truthfully be said, however, that he is in better condition and riding faster this season than ever before, but he is out of luck, so to speak. Vice Consul Benson has not as yet compiled the table, showing the standing of the riders upon the circuit, but will probably to do so immediately upon its closing tomorrow evening. The table will appear in these columns in next Sunday's issue.

party from the Omaha Wheel club, the

Tourists and the Turners will make the trip,

and it is expected that Mr. Kuhn will have

It does not follow just because a man carries the title of champion that he is invincible. Frank Kraemer was beaten States for 1898. At the very next meet in which he competed he had all that he could do to quit even with Ray Dawson, the intercollegiate champion. No one can rob him of the title of champion of 1898, but he will never be given credit for being pre-eminently the best amateur rider in the country until he has duplicated the performances of Zimmerman in days of old, or Peabody last season, or Bald in the professional ranks.

James Michael, the all but dethroned king of middle-distance riders, and David G. Shafer, his mentor, manager and trainer, have agreed to disagree. It was generally conceded when Shafer took hold of the down as desired, thus giving on occasion midget that he was not actuated by philanthropic motives. In fact, it is a notorious fact that Shafer always looks out for number one. There were rumors and rumors of trouble last season, but whatever trouble there was was patched up and Shafer conoped into shape that gave evidence that there certainly was something tangible back the under side it is irregular, and conforms of them and now it has been acknowledged that there is trouble that cannot be patched A puncture clamp for tires is the result of up. Michael is dissatisfied. He thinks he Chicago thinker's efforts. It has an outer has been "easy spending money" for his clasp of metal, with a facing of rubber, and trainer and is determined, as soon as his present contract expires, to find another put on in ten seconds, and its inventor manager-and there are plenty who would like to direct his fortunes-who will not insist on being the "whole thing." Michael has made far from a mint of money out of the four races already run, as his pacing expenses have been heavy and he got the loser's end of the purse in two of them. Nor was there enough in it for Shafer to make him very deep in velvet, as he did not do enough betting on the outside to pull him through.

Michael has been dissatisfied with the small amount of his net earnings and there is said to have been more trouble about money settlements between the two.

Bald and Cooper have met, and the "best" man (at loafing on the track) won the race. What a great mess two of the foremos racing men in the country made of it in their recent match race at Indianapolis during the national meet! In winning the event in the great time of nearly 8:00 for a mile race Bald does not prove that he is the best man by any means. It proves nothing. The race was a farce, and it is certain that the public will not stand for much more on the same order. The only way to settle the question between Bald and Cooper is to start them at opposite sides of the track, the man reaching his tape first to be declared the winner.

The returning pilgrims from Indianapolis bring pretty well backed stories that the League of American Wheelmen is more than likely to cut loose from the racing game at the next national assembly. A pretty well authenticated statement is also made that Potter is working at a scheme whereby it can be handed over to league members already now directly interested in its management and in addition to them some personal boomers of himself, who have longed for a inger in the racing pie. The new scheme s said to be about to take the form of an auxiliary association of some kind. In other words, while the League of American Wheelmen will not control it officially, the powers that be in the present racing department are to run the game, of course, for what there is in it for themselves.

Do you want a good glass of champagne Cook's Imperial is an extra dry wine with a delicious boquet.

Send your out of town friends photogravures of the Exposition. ten cents. The Bes office has them.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee Discusses the Situation in the Island.

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER

Purpose of Military Occupation by the United States-Does Not Anticipate Opposition on the Part of the Cubana.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 24.-In the Florida camps and cities the war is no longer discussed. The question of supreme importance now concerns the plans for the reconstruction of Cuba. "What will be the political future of the island?" "How extensive is the military occupation to be?" spent his boyhood days on a fruit farm, and inquiries of similar import are the first to be put by every man who has returned from Cuba since the signing of the proto-

There is probably no other man in the He has invited all of the local bicycle clubs country who can speak with so much authority or so interestingly on this subject as Major General Fitzbugh Lee. Since the probability of his appointment as military governor of Cuba during the period of American occupation became a well-defined certainty General Lee has maintained a dignified silence, refusing to talk for publication. Before he was summoned to Washington, however, while still in command of the Seventh Army corps in Jacksonville, he talked freely with The Bee's correspondent in regard to the subject of Cuba's political future, as he was then able to do in an unofficial capacity. From the tone of these utterances there is no doubt that General Lee understands and is in complete accord with the views of the administration with regard to the treatment of the Cuban situation. General Lee said:

"The rules and regulations prescribing the course to be followed on the island of Cuba, now that the war is over, will be decided upon by the government of the United States, but only so far as to embrace a provisional control upon the part of the United States, pending the formation of a government which will have the approval and consent of a majority of the voters of the island, as decreed and set forth by their representatives assembled in legislative con-

"Without, of course, being able to foreshadow the policy of the government of the United States, it may be said that during the transition state from Spanish to "home" rule this government will insist upon peace and order everywhere, upon full security to human life, and upon a strict maintenance of property rights of all classes and nationalities. In order to effect that purpose it will be necessary to have an armed occupation by the United States troops as a sort of constabulary, or, in other words, as a guaranty to the people who are now on the island, and to those who may hereafter come, that law and order and peace will be insisted upon in all portions of Cuba.

"In taking this action the United States can scarcely be accused of an intention to interfere in any way, shape or form with the government of the island, which it is perfectly willing to leave to the people themselves, provided the guaranties as before stated are satisfactory.

A Question for the Future.

Whether Cuba will ultimately become republic, or later be merged into an American colony, and later still possibly into an American state, is a question for the future and for the people of the island to determine By proving to the Spanish soldiers and residents who elect to remain there and to will be respected in every particular as strictly as the rights of all other classes of citizens, it is to be hoped that their assistance may be obtained, with that of the conservative Cubans and Americans, in forming there was a difference of opinion as to the purposes and which will remain as formed At any rate the testy old gentleman put until those interested, under forms of law, shall proceed to change it.

ing a fair and stable government in Cuba know it. He hunted up a lawyer immedidoes not present any insurmountable difficulties. It is almost certain that the inter- then I was called in. The wrathy old felests of the people from the United States low was mad clear through, and he was and other countries who are in Cuba now or going to fight the case all the way up to who settle there in the future will become too great to be exposed to revolutionary riots, even should there be found an ele- of mine and I didn't want to see him waste ment disposed to them. The Spanlards and his money foolishly, so I advised him to the foreign-born inhabitants of the island compromise it. will undoubtedly realize that it is to their advantage to work in harmony with the conservative and law-abiding portion of the this case clear to the limit, no matter what natives for the strict observance of the it costs."

"It is difficult to say how many American troops will be required for the occupation of Cuba during the period pending the organization of a stable and efficient local government. The number should be sufficient to inspire confidence in the complete preservation of order, so that capital and enterprise will not be afraid to invade the island and do their part in the work of its restoration to peaceful prosperity. The change will no doubt be gradual, the United States troops taking the place of the Spanish soldiery as fast as the latter are withdrawn from the various garrisons. As the mission of the Americans is to preserve order and not to wage war, it will scarcely be necessary to move them into Cuba in numbers equal to those of the retiring Spanlards. It may seem wise, however, to the government of the United States to take advantage of this opportunity to give some of the volunteer soldiers who did not have the opportunity to participate in the active hostilities a chance to secure a somewhat more thorough military training than they have thus far obtained. This consideration may lead to the employment of a larger body of men than would otherwise be used and to the taking of some of the newer volunteer regiments for this service.

A Friendly Mission. "It is not conceivable that the native inhabitants of Cuba will receive the troops of the United States in any unfriendly or hostile spirit. They must realize that it is to the arms of the United States that they owe their speedy deliverance from Spanish rule, that the mission of the United States in the island is not one of conquest, but of friendly concern for the establishment of order, and that it is to their advantage, as well as to that of the other residents in the island, to make the task as light as pos-

"An encouraging factor in the problem of Cuba's political future is presented by the attitude of the provisional government, as while the league will wash its hands officially explained by their representatives in this of the control of the racing game, President | country and by the emissary who has just come from their headquarters in Cuba From this it appears that those who now control the administration of civil affairs in the island are willing and anxious to assist to the fullest extent of their power in bringing about the establishment of a suftable and satisfactory government. It seems to be no part of their plan to selze the reins of government or even to hold the authority that has already been entrusted to them, as was attempted in the case of some of the South American countries on the achievement of their independence. On the contrary, the terms under which the present civil administration exists, and which it has declared its intention of respecting, pro-vide for the calling of an assembly repre-senting as nearly as possible all classes in vide for the calling of an assembly repre-senting as nearly as possible all classes in Cobs., and to turn over to this assembly from Mrs. Oiglamps'. So I evolved a crafty

task of constructing a new government. "This procedure, if carried out, will be the first step taken by the Cubans under the protection of the United States toward their own government as a free peopte. Its conduct will be, in a measure, a test of the ability of the Cuban people to control and direct their own affairs. To the American who has watched the successful operation of our own constitution it will doubtless be an encouraging indication that the political leaders of the Cuban people seem disposed to accept its principles and general outline

The state of the former and the state of the state of the state of the state of

for their own government. "The greatest need of Cuba at the present time is peace—peace in which to bind up and heal the wounds inflicted by a severe and devastating war-peace in which to develop her rich resources and to gain a start on the high road to prosperity-peace guaranteed by every safeguard which her own people and the people who have finally achieved her independence can provide,"

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

It has been judicially decided by the superior court of Lake county, California, in a recent case that hell-fire is a hot and sizzling reality. The facts of the case, as gathered from the newspapers, are as follows: A belligerent school trustee named Shelton Kyle went into a school taught by Mrs. Julia Sherwood to chastise some pupils who had been annoying him. The teacher strenuously objected to the proposed castigation of her flock, when Kyle blurted out: You are as fit to teach school as hell is for a powder house." He then left, banging the door behind him. Mrs. Sherwood consulted a lawyer and sued old man Kyle for slander, asking \$1,000 damages. Complainant set forth that Kyle's remark was slanderous, because it imputed an entire absence of qualifications in Mrs. Sherwood for her position as school teacher. This conclusion was deduced from the general belief that hell is a hot place, and, being so, is evidently unfitted for a powder house-It therefore followed that, if Mrs. Sherwood was no more fitted for her place than hell was for a powder house, she was not fitted for her place at all. This position being reached, it logically followed that Kyle's remark became slanderous.

Defendant's attorney demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state a cause of action in that it did not appear that hell was an improper place for a powder factory, that the worst that could be said of hell was that it is a "place of torment," that it contained no heat whatever and might therefore be an excellent place for a powder house or a cold storage warehouse.

The plaintiff's attorney directed the attention of the court to the Sermon on the Mount and pointed out in the twenty-second verse of the fifth chapter of the gospel, according to St. Matthew, these words: "But whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell-fire." Hell-fire! There is the very thing itself.

The court recognized the Sermon on the Mount as giving authentic information regarding the presence of fire in hell and held that, all things considered, hell certainly was not a fit place for a powder house. Such being the case, in the opinion of the court, Kyle's remark was slanderous per se and therefore actionable. The issue being thus joined the case went to trial. Mrs. Sherwood carried the day with fly ing colors. The jury rendered a verdict awarding her damages in the full amoun

"Our cleverest work," said the old lawyer to the Chicago Post man, reminiscently, "is not always done in court."

"No?" saft the young man inquiringly. "Decidedly not," replied the old lawyer. "Possibly you could give an illustration suggested the young man. "Undoubtedly I could," replied the old Spanish merchants and property holders and lawyer. "In fact, I was thinking of the man. He fits the bar to any wheel. In appearance the attachment is neat, but its of amateur champion of the United will be assured them, and that their rights kicked a servant out of the house." "For what reason?"

"Principally because he was angry, but I will have to confess that I have forgotten the exact occasion for his anger. I believe a government which will be sufficient for all amount of wages the man was entitled to. himself in the wrong when he ejected the man with violence of both language and "The solution of the problem of establish- action, and the man was smart enough to ately and put the case in his hands, and the highest court and back again if necessary. However, he was a personal friend

> "'Not if he offers to compromise for 10 cents!' he asserted vociferously. 'I'll fight

"I argued with bim, but it was no use He'd pay me anything I wanted to fight the case, but he wouldn't pay the plaintiff a cent. I suppose I would have been justified under the circumstances in going ahead and letting him run into a lot of expensive and useless litigation, but I didn't like to do it just the same. So I went to see the lawyer on the other side. He knew he had a goo case, but he also knew that my client had lots of money and could make a prolonged and costly fight. Consequently he was inclined to be reasonable. He hunted up his client and talked it over with him, and the client said he would compromise for \$25 clear for himself. His lawyer made a very reasonable charge, and I closed with them both on the spot and paid them. Then I went back to my client, told him I had put up such a bluff that he never would hear of the case again, turned in a bill that covered the cost of the settlement I had effected and he paid it without a murmur. He sometimes speaks to me now of the clever my fare. Just as he got within a few feet work I did in that case, but he doesn't know how clever it really was and what a lot of

MY PAW'S A SOJER. I ketched a lickin' th' other day, Up at school—an' its jes this way: Cy Jones he says as how my Paw 'Was off a fightin', with his jaw.'

He said he'd paired off with Bill Bryan An' was down a' Jacksonville a tryin' Ter spoil th' hardtack trust, An' he'd do et er he'd bust,

He offered odds, jes sixteen to one That Paw had never shot a gun Ner seen a Spanish, live er ded. So I got mad an' punched his head.

I ketched it offul after school; Teacher used his golden rule. That's why I'm walkin' kinder lame, An' can't set down—sin't et a shame? JAMES L. WHITTINGHAM.

A WOMAN'S CONSCIENCE.

It Pricked Her After She Had Played the Trick. "I wonder if street railways have any such things as conscience funds?" she asked

her husband at dinner the other evening. relates the Washington Star. "Because of they have, I'm going to mail one of them a cent."

they have, I'm going to mail one of them a cent."

tinued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. Of course he wanted to know about it "Well, she said, "I called upon Mrs. Gig-

amps this afternoon. You know she's moved way over to the west end. After I came away, possessing a sort of feeling that I wasn't particularly strong in a monetary way. I looked into my purse as I stood waiting for the car. My suspicion had been correct. I only had four pennies. Now, you know that I couldn't go into a drug store fishing all the afternoon." and ask the proprietor for a penny-I might have been arrested for begging had I done

\$35.00, \$25.00 \$45.00, \$17.00 National, Columbus, Victor

Cleveland, Model, "D" and "F."

Do not fail to call and see the wheels while at the Fxposition, or write for prices, etc.

Midland Cycle Company,

H. H. HAYFORD, Manager,

410 North 16th Street. - -Omaha, Nebraska

Standard PER CENT Bicycles, OFF. AS LONG AS THEY LAST, \$75.00 WORLD \$49.50

Other new wheels from \$18 up. Second hand wheels from \$5.00 up

Renting, Repairing.

H. E. FREDRICKSON.

N. E. Cor. 15th and Dodge. Telephone 493.



Guarantee to cure speedily and radi-eally all NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND PRIVATE diseases of men and women MEAK WEN

SEXUALLY. cured for life.

Night Emissions, Lost Manhood, Hydrocele, Vericocele, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Piles. Fistula and Rectal Ulcers, Diabetes, Bright's Disease cured.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Stricture and Gleet at Home. DRS. SEARLES & SEARLES. 130 112 12

COOK REMEDY CO BL.OOD **POISON**

A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently Cured in 15 to 35 Days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge if we fall to cure.

IF YOU HAVE taken mercury, iodide potash and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling

We Guarantee to Cure

We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent baffed the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our uncondi-tional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100 page book sent free. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1491

Masonie Temple, Chicago, Ill. COOK REMEDY CO.

scheme-really. I begin to grow ashamed of the awful things I think of in emergencies-and I put it into effect. I took the four pennies out of my purse and held them in my hand. Then I stepped into the car, as bold as you please. It was an open car. I jingled the pennies in my hand absentmindedly-apparently, that is-when the conductor came along in my direction for of me, and a curve in the line providentially favoring me. I gave a little screech and the pennies flew out of my hand. I pretended that the lurch of the car had done it. The conductor looked sympathetic-he was really an amiable man-and said he'd pick the pennies up. He groped around and found the whole four of them under the seats. Of course he couldn't find the fifth. told him the five pennies had comprised my entire funds.

'Never mind, lady,' said he; 'I'll find the other penny when all the passengers are out at the end of the line," and I thanked him hypocritically. Wasn't it dreadful?" "And you talk about my being foxy!" said her husband. "Why, I'm not a marker."

It Cured the Child. About one mouth ago my child, which to fifteen months old, had an attack of diar-rhoea accompanied by vomiting. I sent for a physician and it was under his cure At this time the child was having about twenty-five operations of th bowels every twelve hours, and I was convinced unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-era and Diarrheea Remedy was recommended and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its con

Evidently Not in Love. Cleveland Plain Dealer: They watched the couple stroll up the beach from the "I suppose their engagement will be

"Oh, no, it won't," answered the girl in "But they've been out in a boat togethe

nounced tomorrow," said the girl in blue

"He's actually brought back some fish."



from 9 to 11 o'clock, we will sell a limited number

of our well known \$30

Alliance bicycles for \$13.50.

Prices on our other lines correspondingly low. Secondhand wheels \$5 up.

Nebraska Cycle Go.,

Cor. 15th and Harney. Geo. E. Mickle. Mgr. Tel. 1663

REMEMBER THE PLACE. Bicycles

AT WHOLESALE PRICES. New Wheels \$16.50 to \$25.00

Omaha Bicycle Co

Cor. 16th and Chicago Sts. Also Exhibit

Transportation Building.











