

thoughtless answer, "It's all right." But it is not. Its warmest supporters admit the presence of dangerous microbes in the 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 should be diverced 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 be continued. The proposition to hold a trade convention was hurried into an early grave. The board decided flat-feeted 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 gathpense to all concerned. The trade patterns 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 the day he started his heart breaking, nerve

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 iron 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

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 shoulfast becoming another evaporated supposition. 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

to physicians, imposes a sudden and severe week. Cooper struck it rich, as the saying the next national assembly. A pretty well strain upon the action of the heart. The remedy is simple. Dismount and trundle stock in Detroit. This stock doubled in while the league will wash its hands officially wheel up the grade. Many from a They fancy they will be taken for new riders or poor ones, so they tug and push away with their hearts beating a tattoo in their breasts and their faces aflame with unnat- hardest workers. ural exertion. Many riders are sensible enough to walk up steep grades. It is no 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 scriously injuring the reputation of the wheel.

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

The partial failure of the meet at In- the poor people of China hardly having suf- finally settle down as a gentleman farmer. dianapolis, coupled with the steady failing ficient to keep body and soul together. Their off in members, have given vitality to the use is certainly increasing though at presinquiry. "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 roads. Narrow paths connect the country villages, while across the rice fields stonepaved and very uneven paths from three to organization, and foresee dissolution unless | four feet wide were built hundreds of years radical changes are made in its plans. ago, and by the looks of them do not seem fifteen miles of good roads, which have been own the place and live there, he has planned used for heavy wood carts and wheelbarrows. Cheap and poor bicycles are now ing 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 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 and the more nickel the better.

Of course, it was only a step from bicycle solicemen, bicycle messenger boys and biyele 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 offer this. The distressing thing is that a wneelwoman should turn highway-

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 perseution was bitterest at Brynamawr, at the utskirts of the town, where the populace s ignorant and strongly prejudiced. It beame 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 clothesine 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 lilinois at Indianapolis, and yet won the fifth, the man. He fits the bar to any wheel. In anering that would involve considerable ex- pearance the attachment is neat, but its construction is so novel that it is doubtful States for 1898. At the very next meet in cycles and accessories have already been if it will find favor among the quieter riddetermined by most houses, and it would ers. Two plates are fitted, one projecting not be feasible to change them after a con- from the top of the head, and the other from vention. It was admitted that if a conven- the under side of the fork crown. The upper tion could have been held in July or earlier plate has a short stem of the size of the much good might have resulted from it. handlebar stem, and is clamped to the head pre-eminently the best amateur rider in the The long-debated question of a cycle show in the same manner. The lower plate is again occupied the time of the board. It screwed to the fork crown. Both plates 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 professional ranks. show that might be arranged by concerns upper and lower ends of a piece of tubing beyond the jurisdiction of the board. From lying parallel with and directly in front of the expressions of opinion it seemed as if the head tube of the bicycle. On this tube the determination to refrain from cycle is removably clamped the handlebar. This shows was strong, and would be continued may be slipped up and down on the auxil- have agreed to disagree. It was generally year after year. Last year it was a ques- fary head tube, and may be turned up or tion for current discussion whether the down as desired, thus giving on occasion board would not find it disadvantageous to the lowest of low bars, or an extremely The high position.

> 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 not cramp the hands so badly as the present styles. The new grip has another peculiar feature. On the top it is rounded, but on the under side it is irregular, and conforms of them and now it has been acknowledged to the fingers when clasped around it.

A puncture clamp for tires is the result of weighs five pounds more than he did on a Chicago thinker's efforts. It has an outer has been "easy spending money" for his clasp of metal, with a facing of rubber, and racking ride and says he never felt better is affixed with a thumbscrew. It may be put on in ten seconds, and its inventor claims it will temporarily cure the worst

## 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 reverses 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 than that of thousands of clerks who get in '94 and '95, when he was one of three to very little exercise. His legs are a study inaugurate the present reign of honest profor an anatomist, his thigh and sprinting | fessionalism. Tyler lives up in the Adirondacks at Plattsburg, and is known as a gen tleman 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 dered, but not "bieyele humped," which is 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 resuit of their racing. Of these five, Gardiner, Cooper, Bald, Major Taylor and Orlando Stevens, Cooper is the best fixed. The De troit boy, when he started racing, was clerk at \$5 a week. Now he is a wealthy man, having over \$20,000 well invested and Bicycle riding up a steep grade, according an income from his investment of \$42.50 a goes, when he invested his all in telephone value and is away above par now. Cooper of the control of the racing game, President weak and foolish pride refuse to do this. is still placing money in the company and stands fair to finish his racing independ- can be handed over to league members alently rich. He is assured of a life compeuntil they reach the summit of the grade, tency right now, and is one of the happiest ment and in addition to them some personal men on the path and incidently one of the

Gardiner is also well-to-do and has won is said to be about to take the form of an over one-tenth of all the money offered on auxiliary association of some kind. In other sign of aptness to do foolish things on the the circuit this season, or nearly \$2,000 in words, while the League of American Wheelwheel, such as riding up hills that ought three months. He has wen much in addi- men will not control it officially, the powto be walked, or riding conturies on a hot tion to this and has fald by much of his ers that be in " e present racing departmoney. Gardiner does not squander his ment are to run the game, of course, for 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 always handy with large amounts of each

last election and by his own testimony bet \$3,000 to \$1,000. He probably has \$20,000 i

gafe places. 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 o poor but honest parents, as the copy books MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER say, and knows full well the value of money He is not tight-fisted, but maintains an eve keel and quietly adds to a private hoard, the ocation of which no one knows. Orlando Stevens has won \$2,000 this year, or very close to it, and Stevens has a fat bank account out in Iowa, where it is said he will 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

invited his wheelmen friends to participate in a run and grand pic-nic today. Mr. Kuhn | tensive is the military occupation to be?" to have been touched since that time. It spent his boyhood days on a fruit farm, would be impossible to ride any distance which is located about five miles northeast on these stone walks. Foschow has about of Council Bluffs, and as his parents still from Cuba since the signing of the protobuilt by the foreign residents. In the north a grand outing for local wheelmen today. the roads are very good, varying from fif- He has invited all of the local bicycle clubs teen to twenty-five feet in width, and in 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 being manufactured in Japan and are hav- 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 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 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 party from the Omaha Wheel club the Tourists and the Turners will make the trip, and it is expected that Mr. Kuhn will have at least 200 wheelmen to entertain.

> The Nebraska state blcycle circuit, which has been quite a successful one, considering that this is an off year in racing, will clos 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 the second big disappointment Gadke's admirers have suffered this season, as he was expected to make a showing at Inianapolis, but he failed. It can truthfully said, however, that he is in better conition and riding faster this season than ever before, but he is out of luck, so to Vice Consul Benson has not as speak. yet compiled the table, showing the standng of the riders upon the circuit, but will probably to do so immediately upon its closng tomorrow evening. The table will ap pear in these columns in next Sunday's issue

> It does not follow just because a man carries the title of champion that he is Frank Kraemer was beaten invincible. one-mile event, which carries with it the title of amateur champion of the United 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 country until he has duplicated the performances of Zimmerman in days of old, or Peabody last season, or Bald in the

James Michael, the all but dethroned king of middle-distance riders, and David G. Shafer, his mentor, manager and trainer, conceded when Shafer took hold of the 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 continued to direct the fortunes of the Welchman. Again this season the rumors developed into shape that gave evidence that there certainly was something tangible back that there is trouble that cannot be patched up. Michael is dissatisfied. He thinks he trainer and is determined, as soon as his present contract expires, to find another 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 foremost 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 de-

clared 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 authenticated statement is also made that attitude of the provisional government, as Potter is working at a scheme whereby it ready now directly interested in its manageboomers of himself, who have longed for a finger in the racing pie. The new scheme what there is in it for themselves,

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# CUBA'S POLITICAL FUTURE

Major Taylor, the colored boy, is making Major General Pitzhugh Lee Discusses the Situation in the Island.

Purpose of Military Occupation by the United States-Does Not Anticipate Opposition on the Part of the Cubans,

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 exand inquiries of similar import are the first to be put by every man who has returned

There is probably no other man in the country who can speak with so much authorty or so interestingly on this subject as many parts very good and level, principally membership of the Owl club and Ganymede Major General Fitzhugh 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, joined by the Bluffs wheelmen and will however, while still in command of the proceed immediately to the farm. Mr. Kuhn 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 regard to the treatment of the Cuban situaion. General Lee said:

"The rules and regulations prescribing the 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 representatives assembled in fegislative con-

"Without, of course, being able to forehadow the policy of the government of the United States, it may be said that during the transition state from Spanish to "home" ule this government will insist upon peace and order everywhere, upon full security to numan 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 ome, that law and order and peace will be nsisted upon in all portions of Cuba.

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

### A Question for the Future.

"Whether Cuba will ultimately become a epublic, 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 Spanish merchants and property holders and will be assured them, and that their rights kicked a servant out of the house." 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 a government which will be sufficient for all until those interested, under forms of law, shall proceed to change it.

"The solution of the problem of establishing a fair and stable government in Cuba' does not present any insurmountable difficulties. It is almost certain that the interests of the people from the United States and other countries who are in Cuba now or who settle there in the future will become riots, even should there be found an element disposed to them. The Spanlards and 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 natives for the strict observance of the rights of all.

"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 Spaniards. 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 explained by their representatives in this 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 suitable and satisfactory government. It seems to be no part of their plan to seize the reins of government or even to hold the authority that has already been entrusted to them, as was attempted in the case some of the South American countries on the achievement of their On the contrary, the independence. terms under which the present civil administration exists, and which it has declared its intention of respecting, provide for the calling of an assembly representing as nearly as possible all classes in Queta, and to turn over to this assembly from Mrs. Giglamps'. 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 people. Its confuct 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 b an encouraging indication that the political leaders of the Cuban people seem disposed to accept its principles and general outline 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. with the views of the administration with It therefore followed that, if Mrs. Sherwood was no more fitted for her place than hell was for a powder house, she was ourse to be followed on the island of Cuba, being reached, it logically followed that not fitted for her place at all. This position 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 and consent of a majority of the voters of the said of hell was that it is a "place of the island, as decreed and set forth by their 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 whoseever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell-fire." Hell-fire! There s 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 amount

"Our cleverest work," said the old lawyer to the Chicago Post man, reminiscently, "is ot always done in court."

"No?" said 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 lawyer. "In fact, I was thinking of the others that a safe and suitable government case of an irascible old fellow who once "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 there was a difference of opinion as to the amount of wages the man was entitled to. purposes and which will remain as formed At any rate the testy old gentleman put himself in the wrong when he ejected the man with violence of both language and action, and the man was smart enough to know it. He hunted up a lawyer immediately and put the case in his hands, and then I was called in. The wrathy old fellow was mad clear through, and he was going to fight the case all the way up to the highest court and back again if necestoo great to be exposed to revolutionary sary. However, he was a personal friend of mine and I didn't want to see him waste his money foolishly, so I advised him to

> " Not if he offers to compromise for 1 cents!' he asserted vociferously. 'I'll fight this case clear to the limit, no matter what it costs.'

"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 good case, but he also knew that my client had lots of money and could make a prolonged and costly fight. Consequently he was in clined 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 work I did in that case, but he doesn't know how clever it really was and what a lot of cash it saved him."

## MY PAW'S A SOJER.

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; Tencher used his golden rule That's why I'm walkin' kinder lame, An' can't set down-ain't et a shame? JAMES L. WHITTINGHAM.

### Omaha, Neb. 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

Of course he wanted to know about it. "Well, she said, "I called upon Mrs. Giglamps this afternoon. You know she's moveaway 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 cor rect. I only had four pennies. Now, you know that I couldn't go into a drug store and ask the proprietor for a penny-I might have been arrested for begging had I done that, might I not?-and yet it was, of course, impossible for me to walk home

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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 i 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 my fare. Just as he got within a few feet f me, and a curve in the line providentially favoring me, I gave a little screech and the pennies flew out of my hand. I pre tended 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, I 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 month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an astack of diarrhoca accompanied by vorniting. I sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and I was con vinced unless it soon obtained relief is would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended and I decided to try it. I soon ner nusband at dinner the other evening, noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought they have. I'm going to mail one of them a about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. was brought Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va.

> Evidently Not in Love. Cleveland Plain Dealer: They watched the couple stroll up the beach from the

"I suppose their engagement will be an nounced tomorrow," said the girl in blue "Oh, no, it won't," answered the girl in

But they've been out in a boat together fishing all the afternoon." 'Well, don't you suppose he seized th portunity to propose? I know he didn't."

'How do you know?" "He's actually brought back some fish."



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