

THE MIDDLEMAN



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Regent
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Shoes

as we sell you the shoes direct from the factory at factory prices. No retailers' or jobbers' profits - but the same shoe that would naturally cost you \$5.00 and \$6.00 of other dealers. Our price for your choice, \$3.50 and \$3.50.

Regent Shoe Co.
205 South 15th.

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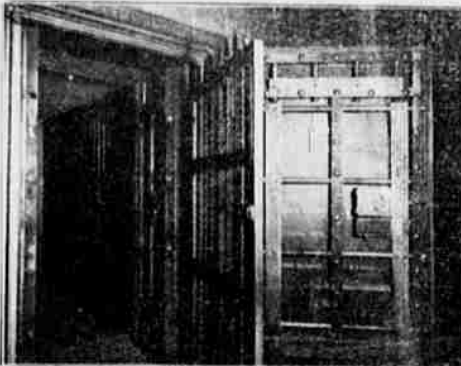
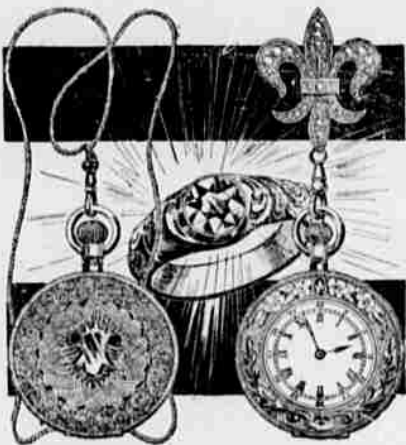


Photo by Rinehart.

Omaha Safe Deposit Vaults.

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Absolute security for all valuables. Safes \$5 a year and upward. Trunks, chests, etc., received on storage at reasonable prices. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. The public invited to inspect the vaults.



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If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms, Spells, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, etc., have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted by New Discovery, Epilepticide, will PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a FREE Bottle and try it. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. My 90-page Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Permanently Cured," FREE. When writing, please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential.
W. H. MAY, M.D.
May Laboratory, - 94 Pine St., New York City.

Greater America Official Souvenir Spoon.



The manufacture and sale of the official Souvenir Spoon is solely in the hands of Geo. W. Ryan & Co. Sterling Silver Tea size, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

Jewelers—Omaha **Geo. W. Ryan & Co.** 109 South 16th St.

Carpenter's Letter.

(Continued from Seventh Page.)

Santarem, and another at the city of Campinas, in the coffee-raising state of Sao Paulo.

The Campinas colony was very large away back in the sixties, but it has now dwindled down to about 100 families. It is made up of Southerners, who selected Brazil as a home before slavery was abolished in the United States. They were very sore over the defeat of the south. They had been slaveholders and when they came south they supposed, I venture, that Brazil would always have slaves.

The first who came were from Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, but later on there were some from Texas and other states. They bought land and some of them for a time had slaves and several had these slaves freed by the emancipation laws of Brazil. In fact, a number of them had their slaves taken away from them twice in this way, once in the United States and the second time in South America.

I met a number of these southerners during my stay in South America, but I have yet to talk with one who is not anxious to get back to the United States. Only a few are doing well. The most of them are in just about the same condition that they would have been had they stayed at home. They all say they expect to go back some day, but the probability is they never will. They have English schools, and, although they are so few, they stick to their church denominations and have little heavens of their own. In the colony at Campinas there are Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, each of which, I venture, has its special variety of hell—in expectation.

With this letter I close the regular series describing my South American tour. From Manaus, 1,000 miles up the Amazon, I returned to Para, where I got a cargo steamer for New York. The distance from Para to New York is over 3,000 miles. The time required is twelve days and the fare was \$90.

My whole South American tour, from New York to New York, including the interior trips which I made, covered a little over 25,000 miles. The expenses were at times very heavy and at times comparatively light, averaging for the tour between \$9 and \$10 gold a day.

As a whole the traveling is not unpleasant. The ships of the west coast are very comfortable and those of the south Atlantic as far as Rio are not bad. The hotels in the large cities are fair and much cheaper than in the United States.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

New York's Charity.

New York is "charity mad." Controller Coler says so. Princely fortunes every year are poured out in support of so-called charity, reports the Sun. New York state spends twenty million annually. New York city gives two-thirds of that total. The city alone directly appropriates three and three-quarter million dollars for public and private charities. Of this sum \$1,784,846 is given to private institutions out of the tax money. Add to this the various sums that are divided up and the sum the city gives these private institutions amounts, according to a charity expert, to \$3,251,802.84.

But perhaps all this money is needed to relieve distress. What does Mr. Coler mean by saying New York is "charity mad?" To go to the very bed rock of things, he means that the public money appropriated for charity in the city amounts to about \$3 per capita, and probably a little less than \$1.50 per capita reaches the more or less suffering poor. The remainder goes to pay salaries to persons who make their living out of the charity business. He means that in 1830, when times were not so good and money was not so widely distributed, the total amount of charity amounted to 64 cents per capita. He means that the city and philanthropy have so liberally emptied their wallets that an active competition has sprung up among the men who are managing these charities to see who shall make the greatest showing and get the largest number of paupers. He means that the great hospitals that are self-supporting through liberal endowments vie with each other in the magnificence of their buildings, and rival ambulance surgeons wrangle in the streets to see who shall get a likely looking patient. He means that smaller hospitals get money from the city, do a handsome business through medical schools attached, and each year show a surplus greater than the city's donation. He means that maternity hospitals scour the neighborhood to get wives of well to do mechanics to become inmates that the obstetrical classes may have experience and the city may be charged \$25 a case and \$5 a week board. He means that the hospital business is overdone, and that there are 1,200 vacant beds in hospitals in Manhattan borough alone and 5,000 vacant beds in institutions for children. But Mr. Coler means more than that.

How the private money may be spent is no concern of his. The expenditure of the public money is what he is concerning himself with. Bearing on the use or misuse of this public money, he means that hereafter there must be a halt in the indiscriminate giving, in systematic pauperizing and in using the city's money without the city's auditor knowing what it is used for. He finds a temperance rescue getting \$7,500 from the city, and receiving \$40 from private sources. He discovers a throat hospital getting \$3,000 from the city and \$340 from private sources, and treating five charity patients at a cost of \$2,900. He feels compelled to get after the dispensaries, too. There are sixteen of them in Brooklyn, getting large sums of city money. They are distributing medical charity to 70 per cent of a population that, according to the census, contains only one pauper to each 100 citizens.

The increase in the amount of public money given to private institutions is eloquent. The committee points out that in 1898 the city appropriated \$1,578,517.06 for asylums, reformatories and private institutions. The same year \$1,364,608 was appropriated for public charities, so that the private appropriations were \$213,909.06 in excess of the public ones. The amount for private charities in 1899 jumped to \$1,784,846.78, an increase of \$206,329.72. The public charities appropriation also increased \$576,607, or to \$1,941,215.

A tracing of the disposition of these funds reveals what was not suspected before—that a number of institutions are drawing money from two sources from the city. Thirty-five Brooklyn institutions that already have direct appropriations from the city share in the division of the \$100,000 fund, and ten institutions that get money direct from the city and receive a part of the \$100,000 fund in addition come in for the divvy of the \$5,000 fund.

In addition to these funds there are a large number of institutions which not only get money direct from the city, but share in the excise funds. These number twenty. Further than this, there are societies that are not only on the regular list, but share in the distribution of the theatrical and concert license fund, which, in 1898, amounted to \$48,767.05.

But this is not all. Section 1152 of the charter authorizes certain private schools to participate in the common school fund. This amounts to \$125,000, and seventeen institutions that get public money direct also get a slice of this fund.

Very few of the institutions that get the city's money make any report to the city or to anybody else. Some of them use the money for buildings; some of them use it for big salaries; some of them squander it; some of them use it deliberately.

Farm for Bowl of Punch

A deed is on record in Gochland county, Va., an abstract of which reads: "William Randolph, for and in consideration of Henry Wetherburn's biggest bowl of arrack punch to him delivered at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said William Randolph doth hereby acknowledge, hath granted, etc., unto the said Peter Jefferson and to his heirs and assigns one certain tract or parcel of land, 200 acres, on the north side of the Northanna in the parish of St. James, in Gochland, 18th May, 1736." This was Captain Peter Jefferson, father of the president, by his marriage October 3, 1739, with Jane Randolph, first cousin of the William Randolph of Tuckahoe, above mentioned.



A CLASS OF STUDENTS OF BOYLES' SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

This school is considered by business men as being the most thorough and practical. Its graduates are always in demand. The school is located in the Bee Building and the above picture was taken in the court of the building.

Clothing Sense

Any clothing is clothing. True. So any coffee is coffee—so any flour is flour. But grades differ. If you understood clothing as well as you do coffee and flour, it would be easy to determine good from bad. When you buy an article whose value you don't know, you pick out a reliable house to trade with and trust to their honesty and reputation.

For the Fall of 1899

we will place on sale unquestionably the finest high-grade clothing made in this country, by the well known wholesale tailors, Alfred Benjamin & Co., a house that cuts each garment singly and with the same pains-taking care as the tailor would cut a made-to-measure suit. On the inside of their clothes you'll find the same honest tailoring, the same perfect finish that makes the outside so handsome—elegant, fashionable, perfect in fit and make.

Continental Clothing Company

N. E. Cor. 15th and Douglas Streets, Omaha

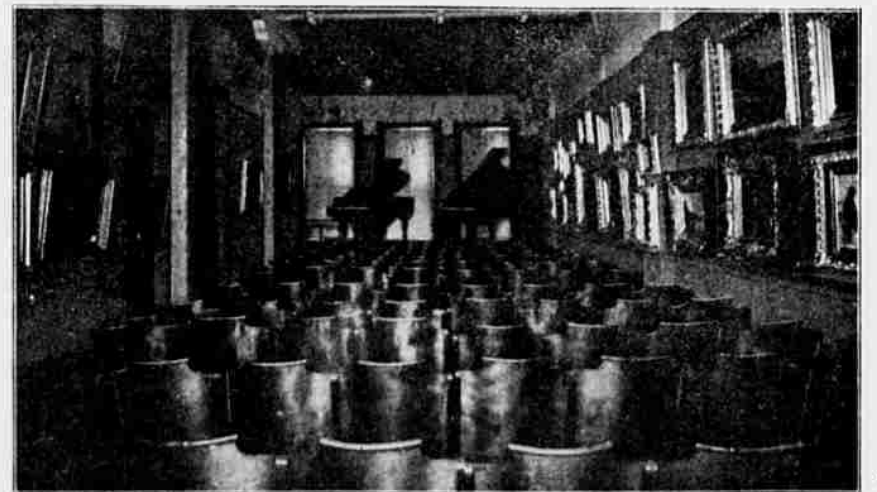


Photo by Rinehart. The new Hospe Auditorium, 1513 Douglas, just recently opened to the public—a most delightful place for holding private recitals, etc.—has a seating capacity of 200—well lighted and ventilated.

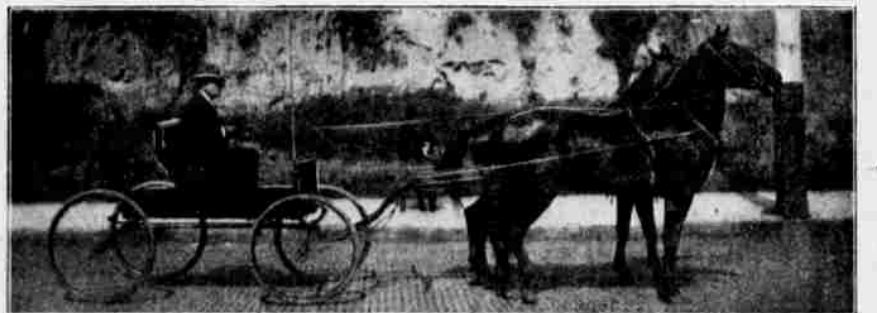


Photo by Rinehart. F. A. Nash, general agent of the Milwaukee railroad, with his matched team of trotters and new ball bearing pneumatic tire run-about, furnished by the Drummond Carriage Co., Omaha.

