NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Former Assistant Secretary of Treasury Writes a Book.

TAXATION IN BOTH THEORY AND PRACTICE

Large Number of Recent Works, Both Prose and Poetry, Fact and Fiction to Suit Readers of Various Tastes.

A. B. Nettleton, former assistant secretary of the treasury, has published a volume bearing the title "Trusts or Competition?" which is certainly most timely. It is not and does not pretend to be an economic or legal treatise upon the trust system, but for the purpose of popular enlightenment it is much better and more serviceable than such a treatise would be, for it can be read and understood by citizens of every class, and not merely by students and experts. Hitherto there has been no single publication which ever attempted to present tersely and methodically all important aspects of the many-sided trust question. A fair knowledge of what has been said worth reading on the topic could only be gleaned here and there from many scattered sources, usually accessible only to the few. A considerable literature has, in fact, been built up around this relatively new subject, and the editor of the present volume has admirably condensed the real substance of that literature into brief space and readable form for the benefit of all who care to be intelligent in the premises. The Leon Publishing Co., Chicago.

The appearance of Dr. Baird Ames Wells' important work, "The Theory and Practice of Taxation," at this time, when questions relating to taxation are attracting such serious attention, is peculiarly opportune. For many years Dr. Wells had in view the preparation of this volume, in order to present a record of his own experiences in practical contact with state and national tax systems, and of his studies and conclusions drawn from the history of taxation in other countries. He sifted facts and theories with a view to combining the best of both into a volume which might serve as an account of existing tax methods, and as an index or guide to a better system. In his later chapters the law of the diffusion of taxes is developed, and the author discusses the best methods of taxation. Dr. Wells' work will remain an invaluable summary of the subject and a most useful guide in the consideration of the many questions which confront individuals, corporations and the public. D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price, $2.

"Practical Agitation," by John Jay Chapman, is an attempt to follow the track of personal influence across society. The first three chapters are taken up with discussions of political reform, the fourth chapter with contemporary journalism. The results of these discussions are then summarized in the chapters called "principles." The main idea of the book is that we can always do more for mankind by following the good in a straight line than we can by making concessions to evil. The writer says: "The illusion that it is wise or necessary to suppress our instinctive love of truth comes from an imperfect understanding of what that instinctive love of truth represents, and of what damage happens both to ourselves and to others when we suppress it. The more closely we look at the facts, the more serious does the damage appear. And, on the other hand, the more closely we look at the facts, the more trifling, inconsequent and absurd do all those reasons appear which strive to make us accept, and thereby sanctify and preserve, some portion of the conceded evil in the world." Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $1.25.

"A History of the People of the United States," by John Bach McMaster, deals with a period of our history between 1821 and 1830, which in many of its phases has received but scant attention. The close of Monroe's term, the administration of John Quincy Adams and the stormy opening years of Jackson, form an epoch of peculiar interest in view of the development of the democratic spirit, the manifestations of a new interest in social problems, the experiments in banking and finance, the improvements in the conditions of city life, the changing relations between the east and the west and the author's full and striking presentation of the literary activity of the country at that time. The volume opens with a chapter on the "Early Settlement of Texas," by Austin and his imitators, and on the origin and first temporary settlement of the Oregon dispute by the establishment of the line 50 degrees, 40 minutes. It was in connection with this line that Adams announced to Russia the anticolonization part of the Monroe doctrine. After reviewing the important foreign relations of Monroe's second term, the author returns to domestic affairs, discussing the breaking up of the republican party and sketching certain social, political, literary and industrial conditions which paved the way for the triumph of Jackson and democracy. Socialistic movements and labor reforms, problems in city government, the introduction of gas and anthracite coal, the opening of the Erie canal, the early railroads, the negro problem, the industrial revolution, the tariff and the states rights doctrine of Calhoun, a study of common schools in our first half century, and a striking survey of British criticism of the United States, are among the themes vividly presented by the historian. Then follow chapters on political ideas and foreign complications, and an account of the prevention of the freedom of Cuba by the United States in the interest of slave holders, and finally, a picture of the triumph of democracy in the election of Jackson, which was followed by the sweeping removals from office, the attempt to buy Texas and the rise of questions concerning the Indian, the surplus, the public lands and the right of nullification. Many phases of our history treated in this volume are now adequately presented for the first time and some of them are of peculiar and timely interest. D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price, $2.50.

For School Children.

In recent pedagogical practice it has been thoroughly proved that the child in the first school year is much interested in descriptions of the Indian and the Esquimaux. His chief desire at this period is for new impressions and ideas to be gained from descriptions and accompanying pictures and is even more keen than is his desire for sense impressions of the world about him. "Big People and Little People of Other Lands" is designed to satisfy this desire to learn about the strange peoples of other lands. It reveals to him a large number of different races and describes their peculiarities as to personal appearance, their dress, their ways of living, their customs and their manners. American Book company, Chicago. Price, 30 cents.

Among the child's primers recently published there has been none more attractive than "The First Days in School," by Seth T. Stewart. It is designed to be placed in the hand from the very beginning of school work, as its title denotes, and in this respect is unlike most other first readers and so-called primers, since it requires no preliminary work, either from the blackboard or reading charts. Following the idea and practice of the best teachers, script is used exclusively in the first half of the book and predominates throughout. While the lessons are interesting, because they pertain to child life, the simplicity of the work is due in a great measure to its comparatively small, but carefully selected vocabulary. The illustrations are the key to words and phrases, and are numerous, apt, beautiful. No other primer contains a better collection of halftones, pen and ink sketches, and colored pictures. American Book company. Price, 25 cents.

Other Recent Works.

"Thoughtful Hours" is the title of a very attractive appearing volume of verse, by S. M. Herrick. The excellence of the binding, however, is not the only praiseworthy feature of the book, which is too often the case with latter-day poetry. The verse is all of it very readable and is possesses no little merit. There is a pleasant, musical jingle to many of the poems, restful to the ear. The simplicity of the language employed brings out the poetic spirit and makes clear the meaning of the author, which ought to commend the work to many readers. The author, Stella May Herrick, is a resident of Cincinnati. The Literary Shop, Cincinnati.

Horace N. Fisher has written a pamphlet entitled "Principles of Colonial Government Adapted to the Present Needs of Cuba, and Porto Rico, and of the Philippines." Assuming that the object of government is to assure to the governed the enjoyment of peace, order and justice, it is obvious that the principles and form of government must be adapted to the present need of progressive civilization of the governed; and that, consequently, the form of government best suited to accomplish these ends will depend upon the past experience, present condition and political capacity of the governed. On that assumption the author considers briefly the past experience and apparent political capacity of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico, and of the Philippine archipelago, for whose peace and prosperity the United States is responsible. Coming from a man who for twenty years has acted as consul for South American countries at Boston and is familiar with the peculiarities of the Spanish race, the ideas advanced are certainly worthy of consideration. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Paper, 20 cents.

"The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity" is a book to fill a want that the ourpouring of English-speaking tourists into Mexico in recent years has made very pressing. Its compiler, Mr. Robert A. Barrett, has gathered from the best sources all the information regarding the picturesque old capital that travelers in Mexico require. Readers of the Standard Guide will know just what to see and when best to see it. The book contains more than 100 illustrations and in addition to its practical value forms an admirable souvenir for tourists to carry home from Aztecland. The Modern Mexico Publishing Co., 120 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo. Price, 50 cents.

"Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia," by Samuel Johnson, has been brought out as a part of Cassell's National library. Each week some classic of the English language is added to this most valuable collection, thus bringing the best literature within reach of the most slender purse. Cassell & Co., New York. Paper, 10 cents.

Books Received.

"The Absent-Minded Beggar," by Rudyard Kipling. Brentano's, New York.

"Smith College Stories," by Josephine Dodge Daskam. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $1.50.

"The Cardinal's Musketeer," by M. Imlay Taylor. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price, $1.25.

"Enoch Willoughby," a novel by James A. Wickersham. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $1.50.

"Boys and Men: A Story of Life at Yale," by Richard Holbrook. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.25.

"The Seekers," by Stanley Waterloo. Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.

"The Bending of the Bough," a comedy in five acts, by George Moore. Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.

"Captain Dieppe," by Anthony Hope. Doubleday & McClure Co., New York. Price 50c.

"Iroka: Tales of Japan," by Adachi Kinnosuke. Doubleday & McClure company, New York. Price, $1.25.

"Would Christ Belong to a Labor Union; or, Henry Fielding's Dream," by Rev. Cortland Myers. Street & Smith, New York. Price 50c.

"How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination," with recent questions and answers, by Francis E. Leupp. Hinds & Noble, New York.

Literary Notes.

"The Harp of Life" is the title of a new book by Miss Elizabeth Godfrey, author of "Poor Human Nature," which Henry Holt & Co. will publish immediately.

"The Children's Hour," a volume of short stories by Rev. William H. Pott, is one of the new books to be issued by James Pott & Co. The stories are illustrated in color.

The first actual and sustained novel to come from the pen of that genial Frenchman, Max O'Rell, will be issued March 28 by Harper & Bros. under the title of "Woman and Artist."

A novel soon to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons has the poet Robert Burns for the central figure. It is to be called "The Rhymer" and is said to be a charming and moving romance of Edinburgh and Scotch rural life.

R. H. Russell announces that he has purchased from M. Edmond Rostand the American copyright of his new play, "l'Aiglon," and will publish the English translation in America simultaneously with the publication of the book in England and in Paris.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing "Railway Control by Commission," by Frank Hendrick; "Wood Working for Boys," by Charles Wheeler; "Charlemagne," by H. W. Carless Davis of All Souls' college, Oxford, and "Modern Spain," (1788-1898), by Martin A. S. Hume.

The Lothrop Publishing company, having sufficiently demonstrated its entrance into fields beyond the limit of juvenile literature by publishing "Mr. Trunnell," has also taken "The Wind-Jammers," by the same author, from the Lippincott company, and issues the two in uniform size.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. have found another novel of Maurus Jokai for spring publication and will issue it under the name of "The Baron's Sons," the nearest approach to a title not to be translated into English. A new revolutionary story by Mr. Robert N. Stephens, entitled "Philip Winwood," and "A Georgian Actress," by Pauline Bradford Mackie, are also on their list, and "Memory Street," by Martha Baker Dunn.

Charles A. Sibley and William H. Ducker were members of the Boston firm of Leach, Shewell & Co. until its dissolution, January 1, 1899. Certain of the publications of the dissolved house fell to the new firm that was formed with the names of Sibley & Ducker. For the last year the latter has been occupied with reissuing the acquired books. It has now decided to issue original work and heads its list with "History of English Literature," by Dr. F. V. N. Painter.

After being published nine years as a quarterly Current History (Boston, Mass.) now makes its appearance as a monthly. The character, the scope and the general editorial direction of the work undergo no change. The literary and historical standard is fully maintained, while the usefulness of the magazine as a summary of contemporary history is increased by a more abundant use of portraits, maps and other illustrations, and the greater frequency of the issues gives an added freshness and interest. The yearly subscription price remains the same, $1.50.

"The Idle Born" is the title of the leading contribution to the first number of "The Smart Set," the new standard monthly magazine that has just been issued in New York. "The Idle Born" is a sensational satire on New York society by H. C. Chatfield Taylor and Reginald de Koven. Other contributors of social prominence are Julien Gorden (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger), Mrs. Burton Harrison, Miss Caroline Duer, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt and Eliot Gregory, and there is a literary galaxy of such stars as Edgar Saltus, Julian Hawthorne, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Bliss Carman, Theodosia Garrison, Oliver Herford, Clinton Scollard, Gelett Burgess and R. K. Munkittrick.

DRILL TEAM TO JOIN MILITIA

Thurston Rifles Will Once More Become Company L, General Barry Administering the Oath.

This evening the Thurston Rifles drill team will once more assume the title and privileges of Company L, First Nebraska. The ceremony will be conducted by Adjutant General Barry, who will come from Lincoln for the purpose. The company, which numbers about fifty, will assemble in citizens' clothes and following roll call the oath will be administered. The oath differs slightly from that previously taken. Each militiaman will pledge his allegiance to the constitution of the state and the United States, promise obedience to his superior officers, to the governor and to the president of the United States. The president was not specified in the previous oath and the governor was alone empowered to call out the state guard, surrendering it later to the authority of the War department.

Following the administration of the oath and a brief address by General Barry the company will proceed to the election of officers. The officers now in charge, it is said, will be elected, as follows: W. E. Stockham, captain; L. F. Fisher, first lieutenant; J. O. Lillie, second lieutenant.

Although no appropriation has been made for the First regiment by the legislature, the governor has chosen to act independently, as the necessary equipment is mostly on hand, trusting that his action will be upheld by the legislature. Eight companies of the First regiment have already been sworn in and sufficient applications are on hand to make up the quota. The only substantial outlay involved is for the encampment next summer, which may necessarily be omitted.

By joining the militia the Thurston Rifles will receive a full equipment from the state arsenal, consisting of Springfield rifles, fatigue uniforms, tents and $100 annually for armory rental. The rifles will be of 45-caliber, supplanting the heavy 50-caliber arm temporarily loaned to the company. General Barry says that if those interested in the bill pending in congress are successful the militia service will be equipped with Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

The Thurston Rifles' club expects to take immediate steps toward the erection of a club house. Proposals from a number of capitalists are now being considered by a committee.

The Best Salve in the World

is Banner Salve. It is made from a prescription by a world wide known skin specialist and is positively the most healing salve for piles, burns, scalds, ulcers, running sores and all skin diseases. For sale by Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha, and Dillon's Drug Store, South Omaha.

Building Permits.

The following permits have been issued from the office of the building inspector: James Cuda, 1427 South Fourteenth, frame summer kitchen, $25; Will & Co., Thirtieth and Meridith avenue, frame store, $500; Mary F. Bourke, 1710 Charles, brick store, $2,600; J. H. Richards, 2454 South Twentieth, foundations and repairs to four buildings, $1,200; Fritz Moeller, 1710 Vinton, double brick store, $1,500; Kirschbraun & Sons, 1219 Howard, repairs, $50.

"I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my family with wonderful results. It gives immediate relief, is pleasant to take and is truly the dyspeptic's best friend," says E. Hartgerink, Overisel, Mich. Digests what you eat. Cannot fail to cure.

OPENING THE DOOR IN CHINA

Secretary Hay Sends the Official Correspondence to Congress.

SUGGESTION MEETS NO OPPOSITION

Commercial World to Receive Equal Treatment in All the Various Spheres of Influence in China.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Hay today submitted to congress the correspondence had with the governments of the nations respecting the maintenance of an "open door" in China. The correspondence extended over a period of time from September 6 last to the 20th inst., the last date marking the successful completion of the undertaking. The nations addressed on this subject by the United States were Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan. On September 6 the State department addressed to our ambassadors at London, Berlin and St. Petersburg copies of a "formal declaration" setting out the desires of our government in the matter of "open door." Italy and Japan were similarly addressed about a month later.

While the "formal declarations" sent to the ambassadors were similar in each case, yet each of the officers adopted a different phraseology in addressing themselves to the governments to which they are accredited, the dominant note being best set forth perhaps in the form of conveyance chosen by Ambassador Choate in his note to the British government, which was as follows:

Note to England.

"My Lord: I am instructed by the secretary of state to present to your lordship a matter which the president regards as of great and equal importance to Great Britain and the United States in the maintenance of trade and commerce of the east, in which the interests of the two nations differ not in character, but in degree only—and to ask for action on the part of her majesty's government which the president conceives to be in exact accord with its uniformly declared policy and traditions, and which will greatly promote the welfare of commerce.

"He understands it to be the settled policy and purpose of Great Britain not to use any privileges which may be granted to it in China as a means of excluding any commercial rivals and that freedom of trade for it in that empire means freedom of trade for all the world alike. Her majesty's government, while conceding by formal agreements with Germany and Russia, the possession of 'spheres of influence or interest' in China, in which they are to enjoy special rights and privileges, particularly in respect to railroads and mining enterprises, has at the same time sought to maintain what is commonly called the 'open door' policy to secure to the commerce and the navigation of all nations equality of treatment within such 'spheres.' The maintenance of this policy is alike demanded by the commercial communities of our two nations, as it is justly held by them to be the only one which will improve existing conditions, enable them to maintain their positions in the markets of China and extend ther future operations.

Integrity of China.

"While the government of the United States will in no way commit itself to any recognition of the exclusive rights of any power within or control over any portion of the Chinese empire, under such agreements as have been recently made, it cannot conceal its apprehensions that there is danger of complications arising between the treaty powers which may imperil the rights insured to the United States by its treaties with China.

"It is the sincere desire of my government that the interests of its citizens may not be prejudiced through exclusive treatment by any of the controlling powers within their respective 'spheres of interest' in China and it hopes to retain there an open market for all the world's commerce, remove dangerous sources of international irritation, and thereby hasten united action of the powers at Pekin to promote administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes the whole western world is alike concerned. It believes that such a result may be greatly aided and advanced by declarations by the various powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China as to their intentions in regard to the treatment of foreign trade and commerce therein and that the present is a very favorable moment for informing her majesty's government of the desire of the United States to have it make on its own part and to lend its powerful support in the effort to obtain from each of the various powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China a declaration substantially to the following effect:

1. That it will in nowise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called "sphere of interest," or leased territory it may have in China.

2. That the Chinese treaty tariff of the timebeing shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within such "spheres of interest" (unless they be "free ports") no matter to what nationality it may belong and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese government.

3. That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such "sphere" than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its "sphere" on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such "sphere" than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationality transported over equal distances.

Expects Co-Operation.

"The president has a strong reason to believe that the governments of both Russia and Germany will co-operate in an understanding as is here proposed. The recent ukase of his majesty, the emperor of Russia, declaring the port of Ta-Lien-Wan open to the merchant ships of all nations during the whole term of the lease under which it is to be held by Russia, removes all uncertainty as to the liberal and conciliatory policy of that power and justifies the expectation that his majesty would accede to the similar request of the United States now being presented to him and make the desired declaration.

"The recent action of Germany in declaring the port of Kiao Chao a 'free port' and the aid which its government has given China in establishing there a Chinese custom house, coupled with oral assurances given the United States by Germany that the interests of the United States and its citizens within its sphere would in nowise be affected by its occupation of this portion of the province of Shan Tung, encouraged the belief that little opposition is to be anticipated to the president's request for a similar declaration from that power.

"It is needless also to add that Japan, the power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the views here expressed, and that its interests will be largely served by the proposed arrangement, and the declarations of its statesmen within the last year are so entirely in line with it that the co-operation of that power is confidently relied upon.

"It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I present this matter to your lordship's attention and urge its prompt consideration by her majesty's government, believing that the action is in entire harmony with its consistent theory and purpose, and that it will greatly redound to the benefit and advantage of all commercial nations alike. The prompt and sympathetic co-operation of her majesty's government with the United States in this important matter will be very potent in promoting its adoption by all the powers concerned."

Favorable Reply from England.

Just a week after the receipt of this important communication Lord Salisbury acknowledged its receipt in a note, promising to consult his colleagues on the proposition, and meantime assuring Mr. Choate "that the policy consistently advocated by this country is one of securing equal opportunity for the subjects and citizens of all nations in regard to commercial enterprise in China, and from this policy her majesty's government has no intention or desire to part."

A month later came the formal answer of the British government, under date of November 30, 1899, in the following language, addressed to Mr. Choate:

"I have much pleasure in informing your excellency that her majesty's government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your government in regard to the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei, and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain, by lease or otherwise, and all 'spheres of interest' now held or that may hereafter be held by her in China, provided that similar declaration is made by other powers concerned."

A note of acknowledgment was the remaining letter in the British series, Mr. Choate expressing the gratification of the secretary of state at the cordial acceptance by the British government of the proposals of the United States.

The notes to the other powers were similar, only varying as to the conditions surrounding their grants rendered necessary. Each replied favorably, the only condition being that the other powers assented.

Closing the Negotiations.

The last act in the negotiations, that which clinched the agreement, was the dispatch to our diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the several countries concerned of identical instructions, couched in the following terms:

"Sir: The—— government, having accepted the declaration suggested by the United States concerning foreign trade in China, the terms of which I transmitted to you in my instruction No. 2 —— of ——, and like action having been taken by all the various powers having leased territory or so-called 'spheres of interest' in the Chinese empire, as shown by the notes which I herewith transmit to you, you will please inform the government to which you are accredited that the condition originally attached to its acceptance—that all other powers concerned should likewise accept the proposals of the United States—having been complied with, this government will therefore consider the assent given to it by —— as final and definite.

"You will also transmit to the minister for foreign affairs copies of the present enclosures, and by the same occasion convey to him the expression of the sincere gratification which the president feels at the successful termination of these negotiations, in which he sees proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire and a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

"I am, etc., JOHN HAY."

MR. ROGERS IS TURNED DOWN

Another Chapter is Written in the Story of a Woman's Will.

At 5:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after a trial lasting two days, Judge Vinsonhaler declined to receive for probate an instrument purporting to be a true copy of the last will and testament of the late Clara Rogers, who died at her home in this city last September. The will was offered by Alexander T. Rogers, husband of the deceased. He was opposed by Edward and Joseph Whitman, her brothers. Mr. Rogers was unable to offer the original of the will in which Mrs. Rogers bequeathed to him her property, because the document has been lost or destroyed, so the best he could do was to submit what purported to be a copy and to identify it by the witnesses who signed the original. Judge Vinsonhaler declined to accept the instrument for probate, because he was not convinced that it was the last will of Mrs. Rogers.

The evidence showed that it was the custom of the deceased to make wills periodically, always having each one differ from the other. She made several wills and destroyed them, so it is now a question which one is the last. A few months ago the Rogers will was in court to decide if the property of the deceased should go to St. James orphanage at Benson. In one of her wills Mrs. Rogers named this institution as the beneficiary. After a lengthy hearing it was decided that this will was made by Mrs. Rogers when she was not in her right mind, so it was not admitted to probate. In that litigation Mr. Rogers was supported by the Whitman brothers. After having won that victory Mr. Rogers' brothers-in-law appeared against him when he offered what he claimed to be the real will for probate. As the matter now stands Mr. Rogers has a life interest only in the property at issue and after his death it is to go to the heirs in the regular way. The estate is worth about $3,500.

Talk to Woman's Club.

Colonel Charles J. Murphy, or "Cornmeal" Murphy, arrived yesterday from Chicago. Although it has been understood that his wife, who has accompanied him in his work abroad, would be with him here, and the Woman's club had invited over 500 women to meet her this afternoon, she was unable to come. Colonel Murphy has, however, arranged to talk to the women at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Women's club headquarters in the First Congregational church.

EXCELLENT RESULTS.

They Have Resulted in a Steady Gain of Popularity.

People Who are Ever Ready to Recommend What Has Done Them Much Good.

The people of Omaha feel very grateful for the great benefit they have received from the use of Morrow's Kid-ne-oids, the great remedy for backache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness and all diseases arising from the kidneys. Morrow's Kid-ne-oids cure where other remedies have failed and the people of this city have not been slow to find this out, and they add their testimony that their friends may know what to use and get cured.

Mrs. H. C. Rogers, 409 North 14th St., says: "For the past three or four years I have been suffering from kidney backache, also with spells of severe headaches, nervousness, dizziness and urinary troubles of an annoying nature. I secured some of Morrow's Kid-ne-oids and followed the directions closely. In a few days all the symptoms were greatly relieved. The backache disappeared, and the other troubles less annoying. I will continue to use Kid-ne-oids, for I know they will cure me in a short time."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at all drug stores and at the Myers-Dillon Drug Co's Store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio

GUMPTION.

"ONE does not have gumption till one has been properly cheated." Persons of gumption are using Ivory Soap, women who have trusted themselves too near the precipice of false economy and who can now appreciate the true economy in a soap made of pure vegetable oils and other high-class ingredients, but made in such quantity as to bring the price within the reach of the very poorest family. Indeed it is the very poor who most need it, for they can least afford the extravagance of common soap.

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SMALL BOY TURNS INFORMER

Clarence Gilmore Tells What He Knows of an Alleged Burglary.

REFUSES TO GET TANGLED ON THE STAND

In a Wordy Battle with a Lawyer the Lad More Than Holds His Own and Shows that He Was Not Born Yesterday.

"The first time I ever saw him I met him in an alley. He had a chew of tobacco in one side of his mouth, a cigarette in the other, a can of beer in his hands, and still he had time to 'cuss.'"

It was Fred Buckles talking, and his remarks had reference to Clarence Gilmore. It happened in Judge Baker's court, where Buckles has been for two days, on trial for alleged burglary. Buckles is in his teens. Clarence Gilmore is just entering his teens, but he doesn't look to be more than a dozen years old. He is the chief informant against Buckles—therefore the animus of the defendant in giving publicity to the alley episode. This uncomplimentary report did not abash young Gilmore in the least. He kept on talking about "turning state's evidence," although the words seemed top-heavy for such a wee bundle of masculinity.

The attorney for the defense tried to confuse the lad in the midst of a merciless volley of cross-questioning, but the boy held his own. He proved to be an artist at repartee and although there was no open demonstration, ample evidence was given of suppressed applause. It has been a long time since a child has developed such innate sagacity on the witness stand of an Omaha court. He seemed to anticipate every situation that arose and he had a ready answer for every question. He was inclined to go outside of the record and argue the case, but was fairly tractable when "called down" by the proper authority. In the beginning of the case the Gilmore lad was accused of complicity with Buckles in the burglary. He was shrewd enough to turn state's evidence, as the lawyers call it, and it is not likely that he will be punished. In fact, he appears to rest assured of immunity.

The charge was that on the afternoon of October 5 Buckles led the way into the residence of Albert Echwaldt, 1714 Clark street, and that a few cents in cash and some trinkets were stolen. Except for the part taken in the case by Clarence Gilmore, the trial was devoid of interesting features. The burglary was alleged to have occurred in daylight during the absence of the Echwaldt family. The evidence closed shortly before noon and after brief argument the case was given to the jury.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Buckles set forth an alibi and the jury evidently accepted it as a fact.

Divorce for Mrs. Cramer.

Judge Dickinson has granted decree of divorce to Mrs. Lillian Cramer, against William Cramer. Desertion was the chief allegation. Cramer was formerly a well known Omaha printer. It is alleged that he left his family four years ago. There was no contest and the proceedings occupied but a few minutes.

Says He Is Bankrupt.

Jonathan B. Haines of Bloomfield, Neb., asks to be declared a bankrupt. His one listed liability is a debt of $389.30 due the state of Nebraska on costs in a criminal case where he was defendant, the fine which he received at the same time having been remitted. He gives his assets at $520, which he claims to be exempt by law.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF is a medical comfort of proved value. Has brought thousands through illness. Made on scientific principles from the finest cattle reared on the richest pastures of the world. Rigidly tested. Endorsed by over 30 years' success. Refuse substitutes.

The Best Shoe We Have—

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