



# Muslin Underwear

Dainty as well as comfortable underwear for warm summer days. These garments are made with all the goodness of home-done work and the materials and trimmings are of the best.

These hints of prices: Night Gowns—\$5.00—three styles to choose from—trimmed with tucks and lace—ruffles—extra good quality. At \$1.00—A large assortment of gowns—muslin and cambric—with lace and embroidery trimmings. Other prices—\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Petticoats of muslin—lawn—lace—finishes with ruffle of embroidery—at \$1.00 each. At \$1.25—of muslin—lawn—lace—trimmed with tucks and ruffle of embroidery. Other styles more elaborately trimmed, range in price from \$1.50 to \$1.90 each.

Drawers—at 50c—of muslin—with ruffles of cambric. At 30c—of muslin—finished with tucks and hemstitching. At 50c—of muslin—finished with ruffle of embroidery. Other prices range from 75c to \$5.00 each. Corset Covers at 50c—of muslin—light fitting—embroidery—trimmed—V neck. At 30c—of cambric—square-neck—full front—finished with narrow edging of embroidery. Other styles range from 35c to \$6.00 each. Ladies' Chemise—a nice assortment of chemise to choose from at very reasonable prices.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR POSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

## THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA. T. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

can be found no case in which this power has been harshly or offensively exercised by a court of final jurisdiction. Indeed, such courts have not often called publishers to account for conduct of contempt, because it has rarely happened that a public journal, wielding any considerable influence, has deliberately employed outlawed methods for the purpose of attempting to control judicial action. The exceptional cases which we have examined are these: People ex rel Connor against Stapleton, 18 Colo. 568; People against Wilson, 44 Ill. 154; In re Hughes, 43 Pac. 692; State against Morrill, 16 Ark. 384; State against Pauls, 17 Mont. 140; State against Frew and Hart, 24 Va. Va. 140.

**Deny Personal Feeling.** Cases of this kind, originating in the lower courts are very numerous. We will not take the trouble to cite them or any of them. As said in the supreme court of Iowa, in the case of Field against Thornell, 106 Iowa, 7, it seldom happens that an honorable journalist so far forgets his self-respect as to trespass on the rights of the judiciary or seek to control or improperly influence its conclusions. We have, of course, no desire to restrain in the slightest degree the freedom of the press or to maintain the dignity of the court by inflicting penalties on those who may assail us by defamatory publications.

Our decisions and all of our official actions are public property, and the press and the people have the undoubted right to comment on them and criticize and censure them as they see fit. Judicial officers, like other public servants, must answer for their official actions before the chancery of public opinion; they must make good their claim to popular esteem by excellence and virtue, by faithful and efficient service and by righteous conduct. But while we respect the right of the press to criticize freely our decisions when made, we deny to any individual or to any class of men the right to subject us to any form of coercion with the view of affecting our judgment in a pending case.

"In the Iowa case above cited it is said: 'Courts are constantly passing on questions affecting the life and liberty of the citizen, as well as the property, and the freedom of the judiciary to investigate and decide is quite as important to the well being of society as the freedom of the press.'"

"Men," said one who knew them well, "are flesh and blood and apprehensive. They stand unmoved by the clamor of the multitude. Various motives, of course, conspire to make people deny, and even to disguise from themselves, the fact that they are amenable in any degree to the force of popular opinion. But it is folly to deceive ourselves and it is still more so to attempt to deceive others. Treats of public opinion may be before you away the judgments and fixed the purpose of resolute men, and it will be well to remember that what has happened may recur. Men have in the past yielded to the demands of an angry populace and it is quite possible that they may yield again. Moral fiber is not stronger now than it ever was before."

**Duties of the Courts.** Courts are charged with the function of administering justice and it is their duty not only to give to every suitor his demandable right, but to give him assurance that no harsh and hostile influence shall operate against him while his cause is under consideration. A litigant is entitled not only to a just decision, but to a decision after a free trial from the suspicion of having been coerced. Nothing else will satisfy him; nothing less can fill the measure of his expectations. He has no standard with which to gauge judicial firmness and if the court had been exposed to influences calculated, as in the Kennedy case, to tell against him, he will not know whether an adverse decision is the voice of the law or an echo of the mob.

"Our views upon this matter are well expressed in the following excerpt from the opinion of Lawrence, C. J., in People against Wilson, 44 Ill. 225:

"A court will, of course, endeavor to remain wholly uninfluenced by publications like that under consideration, but will the community believe that what is said to do so? Can it even be certain with regard to truth? Can men be sure of their mental powers? A third man might be influenced to yield, while a combative man

would be driven to the opposite direction. Whether the actual influence is on the one side or the other, so far as it is felt at all, it becomes dangerous to the administration of justice. Even if a court happily escapes the charge of partiality and equal temper that they remain wholly unshaken by a disturbing element, which has been thrown into the council chamber which is the first policy of the law to exclude."

"Equally pertinent are the following remarks of Elliott, J., in People against Stapleton, supra:

"Judges are human. They are possessed of human feelings and when accusations are published against them, as by a newspaper article, charging them, directly or indirectly, with dishonorable conduct, in a case pending before them and about to be determined, it is to say that they need not be embarrassed in their consideration and determination of such cases. They will inevitably suffer more or less embarrassment in the discharge of their duties, according to the nature of the charges and the source from which such charges emanate. When a judge is thus embarrassed, a case pending before him with which public charges against his judicial integrity have been published, as well as the fact that they are frequently led by the publication of the charges to distrust the honesty and impartiality of the judge, and thus confidence in the administration of justice is impaired. It is not only important that the trial of causes shall be impartial, but that the decisions of the courts shall be just. It is important that causes shall be tried and judgments rendered without bias, prejudice or improper influence of any kind. It is important that the rights of litigants and against the judges. It is a public wrong, a crime against the state, to endeavor by slander to impair confidence in the administration of justice. That a party does not, under such circumstances, lose his offense only in a degree."

**Court Not Influenced.** "We feel quite sure that the publications herein in question have not in the least deterred us from discharging with fidelity our duty in the case of the State against Kennedy, but they were manifestly intended to overawe and intimidate us. They were put forth for the purpose of preventing a decision in favor of the state; they were premeditated acts of journalistic lawlessness, calculated to weaken the independence of the court and destroy confidence in its judgment. To justify them is to deny the supremacy of the law and assert the doctrine of newspaper absolutism. To admit that publishers may promote their interests in pending litigation by resorting to methods not available to other litigants is to strike down the principle of equality before the law and to declare that journalists, who choose to become malefactors, are a privileged class and entitled as such to go unwhipped of justice."

"But the law recognizes no such distinction; it never has recognized such a distinction. It accords to publishers," says Chancellor Walworth, "no rights but such as are common to all. They have just the same rights as the rest of the community have, and no more." (King against Root, 4 Wend. 113.) Another distinguished judge has said: "A man who speaks in a newspaper has no greater right than he who speaks out of it. A newspaper is no sanctuary behind which a person can shield himself for breaking the laws of the land."

**Must Pay or Apologize.** "We have not acted in this case out of any spirit of resentment. Indeed, we have no reason to feel specially aggrieved. Our offensive articles do not charge us with any of our official misconduct. They were published, however, in execution of a design to prevent us from voting our convictions upon a cause in which it is shown the defendant has a contingent interest. Their natural tendency is to interfere with and obstruct the due administration of justice and it was the unanimous opinion of the court when the citation issued that it was our duty to take notice of them and call the defendant to account. And it is still the judgment of the members of the court who take part in the decision that we acted wisely and that we could not have ignored the defendant's attempt to coerce our decision without being guilty of a craven faithlessness to duty. From the admissions of the defendant and the testimony of its chief editor it appears conclusively that the defendant, for his own advantage and to promote its own interests, is guilty of a studied and deliberate attempt to bring about a miscarriage of justice in the case of the State against Kennedy."

"Our court therefore finds that the defendant is guilty as charged and it is the sentence of the court that it pay a fine of \$500 and the taxable costs. The defendant will, however, have leave to move for a modification of the judgment during the present term upon showing that it has published a truthful account of the cause and occasion for this proceeding, together with

a full and frank acknowledgment of its error. Since the above was written it has been suggested that the testimony of Edward Rosewater was not intended to be regarded as a part of these proceedings in this case. Granting that, our conclusions must remain unchanged. The guilt of the defendant is conclusively established without considering Mr. Rosewater's testimony.

"Norval, chief justice, for the reasons hereofore stated by him, refrained from taking part in the hearing and offers no opinion."

**No Decision on Edward Rosewater.** After reading the opinion, Judge Sullivan said: "In the case of the State against Edward Rosewater we have not as yet been able to reach a conclusion. Upon a question of secondary importance we find we are not at present in entire accord. The cause, therefore, will not be disposed of at this time. The clerk will advise Mr. Rosewater when a conclusion is reached and when the case is ready to be disposed of. In this connection, I will add, however, that if Mr. Rosewater is absent from the state during the next sitting of the court his attendance will not be required."

"Mr. Simeral—I desire to ask your honor if this connection whether a motion for rehearing would be allowed as in ordinary cases?"

Judge Sullivan—"Without consulting with Judge Holcomb, I do not wish to make any suggestions, but you may take such course as you think proper."

Mr. Simeral—"I see your honor says this matter must be determined during this term of court."

Judge Sullivan—"I have not said that. I said you might move for a modification of the judgment during this term."

Mr. Simeral—"That is on certain conditions."

Judge Sullivan—"Be sure of this, Mr. Simeral, without any discussion at all, that you will be accorded every right which the law in the opinion has no reference to your right for rehearing."

Mr. Simeral—"I appreciate that, your honor."

Judge Sullivan—"Of course, it would be improper for me to undertake to advise you any further than to say whatever your rights are shall be carefully preserved."

Mr. Simeral—"I wish to have time to move for a rehearing, and I presume a rehearing will be allowed in this case the same as in any other. We should consider that a desirable course."

Judge Sullivan—"Of course, Mr. Simeral, you are familiar with the rules of procedure in this court and you can have assurance that whatever your legal rights are shall be carefully safeguarded."

The court then adjourned.

**MERCER RAISES GLAD SONG**

Closing Hour of Congress is Marked by Some Remarkable Scenes.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES

House Recedes from Its Position as to Hydrographic Survey, Thus Reversing Victory Won by Cannon of Illinois Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In marked contrast with the exciting incidents attending the bitter struggles of the closing hours of the session Speaker Henderson laid down his gavel at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the conclusion of an outbreak by the senators which has ever occurred in the hall of representatives. Party passion and personal rancor, which have brought the house to the brink of actual riot several times during the last forty-eight hours, gave way in the closing hours to a patriotic fervor, which found an outlet that started the crowded galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

During a brief recess, taken within thirty minutes of the time fixed for adjournment so as to give the president time to affix his signature to the bills, the galleries rushed to him for approval, a group of members, led by Mercer of Nebraska, Ball of Texas, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Tawney of Minnesota, congregated in the area to the left of the speaker's rostrum and began singing patriotic airs. The galleries were hanked by the speaker, who sang "The Red, White and Blue," successively rang out. As the singing proceeded, members joined the group until without regard to age or party the entire membership of the house joined in the choruses. The speaker, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had just returned from the hall, then the unbounded enthusiasm broke out in wild cheers. But the enthusiasm "Dixie" was not to be compared with the remarkable demonstration which followed when, in a clear, ringing tenor, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had just started the national anthem with the inspiring words, "Through the Dawn's Early Light." In an instant all the men, women and children in the galleries were on their feet, joining in the singing. The mighty chorus, from thousands of throats, reverberated through the hall, making the pulses leap and the blood tingle. It was a magnificent and soul-inspiring spectacle. The women kept time to the rhythm of the music with their handkerchiefs and the men beat time with their hands. The speaker, noting as he entered the hall, raised his voice in a shout of approval, and a reply from the scene-overcame a white-haired old man in one of the public galleries and when the song ceased he jumped upon his seat and shouted: "That is the song of the angels of heaven. He was plainly a crank, but he showed a slight sense of humor, and the house he was quickly ejected."

After Speaker Henderson had made a graceful farewell speech, thanking the members for their courtesy, and had declared the house adjourned the members testified to his popularity, by singing "For He is a Good Fellow." The cheering and singing corresponded in the press gallery vibrated their emancipation from the burdens of congress by singing the "Doxology."

**WAR HAS JUST BEGUN**

(Continued from First Page.)

cancel the order for the removal of the prisoners. The Pretoria forces were found without guns. All the artillery had been stolen away."

Another dispatch says: "Sixteen hundred British prisoners were removed. After the government had taken away most of the stores the burghers were given a free hand to help themselves. All the British found a few hundred bags of coffee and sugar."

**PLEADS FOR LIBERAL POLICY**

Leader of English Liberals Wants Self-Government for South African Republics.

LONDON, June 7.—The liberal leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Glasgow today on the attitude of the opposition towards the South African question, said it was for the government, who had allowed the war, to deal with what it left behind. The members of the opposition, he added, were only onlookers and critics. The two countries were public must in some form become states of the British empire, and while the success of the army relieved them from any anxiety, South African affairs still demanded intense, watchful interest.

The happiness of the Free State, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, could best be effected by a return as near as possible to the government it had before, so that the people might experience the least possible change.

"There is only one royal road," he continued, "to confidence, and that is to gain it through confidence. The liberal party is strong enough to apply those liberal principles from which the power of the empire sprang. The two republics must enjoy those rights of self-government which give life and vigor as well as contentment and loyalty to the colonies. It would be impossible to find an enduring settlement in a tissue of limitations which would be a standing symbol of subjugation. There is, however, for a hasty settlement, as there will be a considerable period of military occupation."

**MYSTIFIED BY THE REPORT**

English Doubt that General Buller Has Requested a Three-Day Armistice.

LONDON, June 7.—In the absence of anything from British sources enlightening the Boer statement that General Buller requested a three days' armistice, the military experts here are inclined to believe a revised version of the story will show that General Buller summoned the federals to surrender or evacuate their positions within three days, failing which he will attack them.

According to a dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez under today's date, the Boers under General Botha are again concentrating in the neighborhood of Hatherly, twelve miles east of Pretoria. From the same source it is reported that the British prisoners are being sent to Noodi Gedoch, an unhealthy spot in the Elands valley. About 300 men arrived there June 5 and 700 reached that place June 6. These probably constitute the portion of the prisoners which Lord Roberts reported had been shifted from Waterberg.

The strained relations between the secretary of state for war, the marquis of Lansdowne, and the British commander-in-chief of force, Lord Wolseley, appear to have reached such a pitch that but for the exigencies of the situation Lord Wolseley would have resigned. It seems that Lord Lansdowne attempted to usurp some of the authority always heretofore wielded by the commander-in-chief and the latter is now said to have laid the whole matter before Lord Salisbury.

**HOLLIS IN THE TRANSVAAL**

State Department Denies Responsibility for the Consul's Reported Visit.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The State department has not directed the reported visit to Pretoria of Mr. Hollis, United States consul at Lourenzo Marquez, and if he has gone into the Transvaal he has done so without instructions and presumably upon his private initiative. He could not exercise any official functions in the Transvaal, nor anywhere outside of his consular district of Lourenzo Marquez, without formal authorization from the department and this has not been extended. Mr. Hollis is an earnest sympathizer with the Boer cause, in fact, a demonstration followed the announcement. After this default Cannon turned the management of the other item still in dispute between the two houses over to Dayton. This related to the course of the naval cadets at Annapolis.

Dayton moved that the house recede and concur in the senate amendment continuing the six years' course for cadets, but providing that a cadet at Annapolis from each congressional district should be appointed every four years. The motion was agreed to. This action removed the last stumbling block and finally passed the naval appropriation bill.

**SENATE'S LAST DAY WAS QUIET**

House Amendment to Naval Appropriation Bill Was Accepted to Expedite Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Congress adjourned this day at 5 o'clock this afternoon. For the senate it was a quiet day of waiting. The naval appropriation bill—the stumbling block to final adjournment—could not be agreed to by the conferees of the two houses and the disagreement was reported to the senate early in the day. The report was accepted by the senate, which refused to request another conference, although Mr. Hale expressed the belief that an agreement might be reached. There was an evident disposition on the part of the senate to make trouble if the conferees should recede from the senate amendment as to the ocean surveys and it was deemed the wiser policy to afford the house an opportunity to again pass upon the question.

At 3 o'clock, after several recesses had been taken, it became known to the senate that the house had concurred in the senate amendment remaining in controversy and soon afterwards the house resolution providing for final adjournment was passed, an amendment fixing the hour at 5 o'clock, June 7.

It did not quite 4:40, twenty minutes before the hour fixed for adjournment, that the president pro tem of the senate (Mr. Frye) announced his signature to the naval bill. With some other measures it was hurried to the president, who was in waiting in his room at the capitol, and was signed by him a few minutes later. The concluding hour of the session was purely a social session. No business beyond the adoption of the customary resolution of thanks to the chair (Mr. Frye) was accomplished.

In acknowledgment of the compliments Mr. Frye delivered a brief and graceful speech which was received with cordial applause throughout the chamber.

**Chinese Minister Anxious**

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, was the first caller of the day at the State department, but he had no news respecting the "Boxer" agitation from his government. He was concerned entirely with the unfortunate situation of the Chinese within the quarantine lines at San Francisco. He made some strong representations to Secretary Hay in criticism of the action of the health officials who are administering the quarantine. Secretary Hay has received a reply from the governor of California in answer to his request for a report upon the complaint of the Chinese minister of discrimination against the Chinese. The governor's answer is an explanation of the quarantine conditions which confront the state officers in their efforts to stamp out the plague, accompanied by an intimation that every effort will be made to abate the rigors of the quarantine laws in favor of the Chinese, wherever this can be done in safety.

**To Be Surveyor General of Alaska**

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The president today nominated and the senate confirmed William L. Bennett, chief of the surveyor general for the district of Alaska.

**Electricity in Capetown**

This new compound, which is made from ethyl chemicals, is put up in capsule form and when added to a certain quantity of water will furnish electricity enough to light a house, drive an automobile or even a railroad train. But this is nothing compared to the strengthening power contained in a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitter. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles and fills the system with the vigor of health.

Vote early and often.

**KING OSCAR GOES TO PARIS**

French Capital Receives Its First Royal Guest in Connection with the Exposition.

PARIS, June 7.—King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, the first royal guest in connection with the exposition, arrived here from London this evening. President Loubet and the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, met him at the railway station. M. Loubet accompanied King Oscar to the mansion on the Avenue de Duobis de Hologne, which was formerly the residence of Dr. Evans, the famous American dentist.

**Germany's Act of Friendship**

BERLIN, June 7.—It has just become known here that the Woerman line steamer, Marie Weerman, took eighty men and two officers, English troops, aboard at White Bay on a permission which the troops were landed at Capetown. This is construed here as indicating the friendship of the German government for England.

**Prizes for American Artists**

PARIS, June 7.—Further awards in the Fine Arts exhibits at the exposition include a medal of honor to the American artist, James McNeill Whistler, for engraving, and first-class gold medals to Joseph Forcott, Coley Moline, for sword engraving, and to Joseph Pennell, the American painter, for engraving.

**Reichstag Adopts Navy Bill**

BERLIN, June 7.—The Reichstag today adopted several clauses of the navy bill, including paragraph 6, dealing with provision for the increased cost, which forbids any augmentation of the indirect taxes on articles of popular consumption.

Don't you know some deserving girl who ought to have a vacation? Cut your vacation coupons from The Bee and save them for her.

**Officers for Medical Association**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7.—The Atlantic City Medical Association today elected officers as follows:

President, Dr. Charles A. Reed, Ohio; first vice-president, Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Georgia; second vice-president, Colonel Woodhall, U. S. A.; third vice-president, Dr. J. M. Jones, Kansas; fourth vice-president, Dr. E. E. Quinn, Illinois; secretary, Dr. G. W. Simmons, Illinois; treasurer, Dr. Henry P. Newman, Illinois; librarian, George Webster, Illinois.

The trustees elected were: Fletcher Ingalls, Illinois; oration on surgery, John A. Wreth, New York; oration on medicine, John W. Kober, Denver, Colo.; oration on medicine, U. S. Davis, Illinois. These addresses are to be delivered at the next annual convention, which will meet at St. Paul, Minn., next week.

The transaction of routine business, one address being delivered, an oration on medicine by Dr. John A. Witherspoon, Knoxville, Tenn.

You can vote as many times as you wish to in the Working Girls' Vacation Contest.

**Uprising in Borneo**

CHICAGO, June 7.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says: "News was brought from the east by the steamer Empress of Japan that a serious uprising against the British had again broken out in Borneo. Many fugitives who arrived in Labuan said that the cause of the outbreak was the general dissatisfaction against the rule of the Chartered company. In the fighting several British were killed and the environs of the city were totally destroyed."

The coolest places have been selected for the Working Girls' Vacation Contest trips.

**TRAIN BLOWN OFF THE TRACK**

Wind Lifts Express and Passenger Coaches from the Rails Near Oswego, Kansas. CARRIED TWENTY FEET AND DROPPED

Two Tramps Who Were Riding on the Trucks Were Injured, but All the Passengers Escaped.

WICHITA, Kan., June 7.—The westbound St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train from St. Louis was wrecked about 3 o'clock this morning two miles west of Oswego by a sudden storm. The entire train was twisted loose from the engine and lifted from the track. Two express cars full of fruit were thrown about twenty feet and dropped on one side. Two tramps riding on the trucks were injured. The Pullman chair cars were thrown across the track.

CHETOPA, Kan., June 7.—During a severe windstorm at an early hour this morning the village of Paulkner, seven miles northeast of here, was almost entirely demolished. The storm destroyed the school house, made, but of station months ago, a large ear barn and several dwellings, and scattered the buildings were scattered over the adjacent country.

Several farm houses in the county were unroofed or blown from their foundations and much damage was done to crops. No casualties are reported.

PARSON, Kan., June 7.—A severe windstorm swept over this section, doing much damage to buildings, fences, trees and growing crops. The clock tower of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was damaged and the elevator at St. Paul, Kan., twelve miles north of here, was destroyed.

GALENA, Kan., June 7.—The Crown Point mill plant in Empire was badly damaged by wind and lightning today. Many elevators and stacks of crushing mills were blown down.

The storm also struck Miami, I. T., twenty miles southwest, wrecking a lively stable. Thomas Skinner was blown against a tree with such force as to cause death within a short time.

**DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE**

White Liabilities for May Almost Reach the Record Mark Prospects Are Encouraging.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Dun's Review will say Saturday:

Failures in May were not only the largest ever known in that month since such records have been kept, but of eighty months covered by these returns only six have shown as large liabilities. Contradictory though it may appear the report is encouraging. There was not a single failure in the month which was calculated to shake or did shake commercial credits, which were stronger at the end of May than at the beginning.

Neither were there any failures or nest of failures calculated to create alarm about any particular branch of business. The large brokerage failure for about \$13,000,000 exceeded in amount all failures in any other month except one since 1858 and with it came another for \$735,000. Nearly 60 per cent of the total defaulted liabilities was due to five "other commercial" failures, while the ten larger failures in manufacturing and the remaining few failures in retail trade in all. The number and amount of liabilities of all commercial failures in May, compared with last year:

May, 1906, 947; 1899, 581. Liabilities, May, 1906, \$23,771,151; 1899, \$3,820,686.

The returns for the Review for May show an unusually large number of small failures. They exceed those of any year, but one, and this is considered suggestive, also the increase of over an eighth in average liabilities.

This report says, is really traceable to the manufacturers, for with the surprising increase in number the smaller failures in trading show lower liabilities than in any other year, except two.

Manufacturing liabilities have much increased, however, the average for those small firms running close to \$12,000. It might be inferred that there had been a really noteworthy expansion of manufacturing indebtedness for the season and in January a similar increase appeared, though very little in February or March. In April the increase was about \$1,500 per small failure and in May \$3,400. It is not difficult to surmise that this has connection with the general slackening of orders for manufactured products which has now begun to produce a surplus of production.

Liabilities of small retail firms showed a little increase in January, but a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in February, and a still larger decrease in March. In April the decrease was very slight and in May also. As there has been considerable expansion in this respect, the fact that even with the hundreds falling each month, the average of liabilities is not rising, but has remained unusually steady and below the range on most previous years, is of considerable importance. Unfortunately it is the fact that no return to a normal state of prices after such an excessive rise as was seen last year can be accomplished without losses to some.

The effort of the manufacturing and trading concessions to prevent decline in prices will only increase the loss where the effort fails, as in the case of cotton and silk.

The amount of failures for the month can only be regarded as evidence that many firms have not been able to escape serious losses, though they held to the hope of high prices too long.

**MOVING MISERY**

The Streets Are Full of It Every Day.

Tell-Tale Marks of Liver Troubles in the Faces of Mankind Everywhere and Yet It is So Easy to Look Good and Feel Well.

People we meet—on the street. What a lot of them look miserable, sallow, pimply, despondent, their skins blotched with liver spots and black-heads. Beauty is in blood. No one can have the clean, clear skin of health where blood is impure, and no one can have pure blood where liver is lazy.

Lively livers bring new life, pure blood, bright eyes, mental vigor, health and beauty. Lively livers make lively people, a contentment, good nature; therefore happiness.

Cascara, Candy Cathartic, make the liver lively, purify the blood, beautify the skin and are guaranteed to cure constipation and prevent its dire consequences.

Cascara is in tablet form; compact, convenient to carry, taste good (not like candy), never grip nor gripe, cause natural action of liver and bowels; therefore the most laxative. It's what Cascara do, not what we say they do, that proves their merit. Sold by druggists generally, 10c, 25c and 50c, or by mail for price.

Our booklet, "Lighten the load of Humankind," is sample mailed free for the asking. Write for it to Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

This is the CASCARA tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine laxative, guaranteed to cure constipation. "CCC" Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD DIRECT LINE TO CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL DUBUQUE WATERLOO ROCKFORD FORT DODGE**

City Ticket Office 1402 Farnam St.

When others fall consult

**DOCTOR SEARLES & SEARLES OMAHA.**

NERVOUS CHRONIC & PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN

**SPECIALIST**

We guarantee to cure all the curable of WEAK MEN SYPHILIS SEXUALLY CURED FOR LIFE. Night Emissions, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Vertigo, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Stiffness, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Ulcers and all other Diseases and Disorders of Men. Stricture and Gleet Cured at Home. Consultation Free. Call on or address DR. SEARLES & SEARLES, 110 South 14th St., OMAHA.

**DENVER**

Great Rock Island Route

BUFFET LIBRARY CARS

Best Dining Car Service

**MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH**

Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nose, cleansing and soothing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots, it heats the runny nose, it opens the nostrils, it softens the mucus in the throat and chest, it soothes the inflamed and diseased parts, it kills the germs, it restores the system to health.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**Eighteenth and Douglas**

One Week—Starting Monday, 11th June

Matinee Daily Except Monday.

Prof. Gentry's Famous Dog and Pony Show

Great Pinto "The Small" 27 1/2" high 47 1/2" high

EVERYTHING NEW THIS YEAR.

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ADMISSION—Children 15c; adults 25c

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