GRAND RE-OPENING

of Omaha's old stand by—The Favorite Popular Summer Resort,

COURTLAND BEACH

with it's most magnificent view of pretty **Lake Courtland** and one of the finest sandy beaches for bathing in existance, in the west.

Balloon Ascensions —always enjoyed by young and old.

The Langfords —the world renowned wonders, in their most wonderful and amazingly

Daring Aerial Performances

The Ever Popular Switchback Gravity Railway

Numerous surprises in store for young and old.

OPENS FRIDAY, MAY 30TH

Decoration Day.

Only 5 days off. Next Friday is THE DAY. Sherman avenue cars will run direct to Courtland Beach; all summer, special street car service.

Only One Fare From Any Part of Omaha, South Omaha or Anywhere

with proper transfer direct to Courtland Beach every day. Grounds open for inspection of the public this Thursday, May 29. Courtland Beach today, is in finer condition than ever before. The exceedingly large picnic grounds are much more beautiful than ever. The grand shade trees offer a most delightful spot for family picnics and Courtland Beach was always noted for it's fine and well kept picnic grounds.

Fishing, Boating, Bathing

4 New Elegant Up-to-date **Bowling Alleys** just completed for the edification of Omaha's men and women bowlers.

Fine Music Afternoon and Evening. Admission to Grounds, 10c.

ONE FIVE CENT FARE CARRIES YOU TO THE GROUNDS

LAKE MANAWA

known far and wide, as the finest body of water about Council Bluffs and Omaha with it's numerous sailing craft, fine boat houses, picnic grounds, greatly enlarged; bath houses, positively the very finest known anywhere in the west; pavillions and many other beautiful special attractions, as well as the ever popular

MANHATTAN BEACH

where one may bathe to their heart's content on the finest of fine sandy beaches, shaded, (after 4 p m) from the sun's hot rays by the IMMENSE KURSAAL which is built out upon *the long pier* and also enjoy the grand view from either the lower or upper stories; or a dinner or luncheon, as desired and listen to the strains of music from one of the finest orchestras in the west,

OPENS FRIDAY, MAY 30TH

DECORATION DAY

"You'll have to hurry"—only five days more

Great Attractions Each and Every Day---Entire Season

"Just starting, just commencing—going on all the time."

20 COLORED TROUBADORS 20

COVALT'S MANAWA BAND

The finest concert band ever brought together in the west. Under the directorship of A. A. Covalt, the well known cornet soloist. This band was organized ESPECIALLY FOR THE MANAWA season and is composed of the finest musicians and soloists from all parts of the country; some of the men having come direct from Berlin and this is their first American engagement. Every afternoon and evening in popular and standard concerts and if patrons don't see what they desire upon the program Mr. Covalt will consider it a favor if they will make their requests known to him.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, day and night; fine orchestra.

NEW ELECTRIC LAUNCHES quick and safe service between the large pavillion and Manhattan Beach.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE IS DEAD

End Comes to the British Diplomat at the Embassy in Washington.

COLLAPSE FOLLOWS WEAKNESS OF HEART

Long and Useful Career Filled Alike with Honor to Himself and the Country Which He Ably Represented.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy this morning at 5:35 o'clock.

The improvement which had been noted in his condition during the past week received a sudden check about 6 o'clock last evening, when it was noticed that he was experiencing difficulty in breathing. Dr. Jung, his physician, was at once sent for and he decided upon a consultation with a local physician, in the meantime telegraphing for Dr. Osler of Baltimore. In his stead came Dr. Thayer of Johns Hopkins university, arriving about 2 o'clock this morning. The patient's pulse was still good and when Dr. Thayer left the embassy at 3 o'clock for Baltimore the ambassador was resting so comfortably that a cablegram was sent to his son-in-law, Mr. Bromley, in London, that there was no immediate danger.

Diplomat Dies Peacefully.

Soon after 3 o'clock a distinct weakness of the heart developed and his pulse began to collapse. He died so peacefully that it surprised even his physician, who feared that the asthmatic affection would prove troublesome when the end came.

As soon as it became generally known that Lord Pauncefote was dead flags were half-masted over the different embassies and legations. At the Arlington hotel, where the visiting Frenchmen who have come to witness the Rochambeau statue unveiling are stopping, the French flag was placed at half mast.

Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., the first ambassador to the United States and the dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, was born in Munich, Bavaria, seventy-four years ago, and was the issue of one of the most ancient of British families, whose history is found in the Doomesday book.

Educated as a lawyer, his governmental services began in Hong Kong as attorney general in 1865, and after much valuable colonial experience, he came to Washington in 1889, first as minister and afterwards as first ambassador. His service here has been one unbroken record of successful diplomacy.

The Bering sea negotiations were among his earliest works of importance and it was his familiarity with that difficult subject that led to his selection by the foreign office for the post at Washington.

Forerunner of Great Work.

The arbitration treaty negotiated with Secretary Olney was the forerunner of the great work accomplished at The Hague, and it may be said that it embodied some of the most important principles of the great general convention regulating arbitration afterwards framed by The Hague conference. Then came a number of reciprocity treaties and arrangements involving a vast amount of study and work, all of which were perfected as far as the executive branch of our government could co-operate with Lord Pauncefote.

Soon after Secretary Hay assumed office Lord Pauncefote began the task which he himself regarded as the greatest accomplishment of his busy life, namely, to forever set at rest the questions growing out of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and he entered with energy negotiations, the result of which was the framing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, recently ratified.

For these valuable services the British government did Lord Pauncefote the honor to three times extend the term of his service at Washington, which would otherwise have ceased when he attained the age of 70 years.

Hay Takes Official Action.

Immediately upon being notified of the death of Lord Pauncefote Secretary Hay went to the White House and after a short conference with the president proceeded to the British embassy, where he made a formal call of condolence as the personal representative of the president, preliminary to the call which the president himself was to make later in the day. Then returning to the State department Secretary Hay dispatched the following cablegram:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1902.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, London: Permit me to express my deep sympathy and sorrow at the death of Lord Pauncefote. His majesty's government has lost a most able and faithful servant and this country a valued friend.

JOHN HAY.

The ambassador and his family expected to sail this month for England, going thence to the German spas, where the ambassador was to take the mineral baths.

In March reports came from England that the ambassador was about to be relieved of his post here, and that Mr. Lyttleton had been chosen as his successor, but these were promptly denied and it was made apparent that Lord Pauncefote's tenure at Washington lay entirely within his own wishes and, moreover, that the British government preferred that he should not quit the post where he had rendered such splendid services.

All Embassies Informed.

By noon all of the embassies and legations were informed of the sad event. Expressions of sincere sympathy and regret were heard on all sides and racial prejudices and national differences were swept away as the representatives of the other great nations of the world at the capitol spoke in terms of deep sorrow and high tribute of the deceased ambassador.

The office of dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington now devolves upon Mr. von Holleben, the German ambassador and upon him will fall the duty of directing the diplomatic body's action on this occasion. The entire diplomatic corps will attend the funeral in a body.

The late Lord Pauncefote will have a state funeral. Mr. Raikes, the secretary and charge of the British embassy, called upon Assistant Secretary Hill to advise with him respecting the funeral arrangements and finally these were entrusted to Dr. J. Hill in their official features. A tentative arrangement has been made, which must be approved by Lady Pauncefote before being put into execution. In brief this provides that the remains of the late ambassador shall be taken from the embassy at 11:45 next Wednesday to St. John's Episcopal church, where he worshiped. At the church service will be held at 12 o'clock, probably conducted by Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith.

Honorary Pallbearers.

The honorary pallbearers will consist of the five ambassadors in Washington, Mr. von Holleben, M. Cambon, Count Cassini, Senor Aspiroz and Signor Mayor des Planches, Secretary of State Hay, Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate, and Speaker Henderson of the house of representatives.

After the church services the remains will be conveyed to Rock Creek cemetery, escorted by a military procession, the details of which have not yet been arranged, and at the cemetery they will be placed in a temporary receiving vault.

At first it was suggested that the remains be permanently interred here, but the wishes of the family of the deceased were otherwise and it is the present intention to have them conveyed to England to the ancestral home at Preston when the Pauncefote family returns to England. It will be determined before that time whether or not a United States warship shall carry the remains to England.

News Surprises London.

LONDON, May 24.—The news of the death of Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, this morning was conveyed by a representative of the Associated Press to the British Foreign office and American embassy. The officials were greatly shocked and expressed regret at the loss both countries have sustained.

SOLDIER OF FRANCE HONORED

Statueof the Great Marshal Rochambeau Unveiled in Washington.

AMERICA'S FRIEND IN TIME OF HER NEED

Ceremonies Recall the Past and Cement Anew the Friendship of the Two Great Republics of the World.

(Continued from First Page.)

blow in the war which started this country on the path of independence among the nations of the earth. (Applause.)

I am sure that I give utterance to the sentiments of the people of the United States; of every American to whom the honor and glory of our republic in the past, as in the present, are dear, when I say that we prize this fresh proof of the friendship of the French people, not only because it is necessarily pleasing to us to have the friendship of a nation so mighty in war and so mighty in peace, as France has ever shown it to be, but because it is peculiarly pleasant to feel that after a century and a quarter of independent existence as a nation the French republic should feel that in that century and a quarter we have justified the sacrifices France made in our behalf. (Applause.)

Birth of Another Republic.

I am sure, my fellow citizens, that you welcome the chance which brings it about that this embassy of the French people should come to our shores at the very time when we, in our turn, have done our part in starting on the path of independence a sister republic—the republic of Cuba. (Applause.)

Mr. Ambassador, the American people, peculiarly because they are the American people and because the history of the United States has been so interwoven with what France has done for us; also because they are part of the whole world which acknowledges and must acknowledge in a peculiar degree the leadership of France along so many lines in the march of progress and civilization—the American people through me, extend their thanks to you, and in their name I beg to express my acknowledgment to the embassy that has come here, and to President Loubet and all of the French nation, both for the deed and for the magnanimous spirit that laid behind the doing of the deed, and I thank you. (Applause.)

Countess Unveils Statue.

As the president closed his remarks the Countess de Rochambeau drew aside the veils enveloping the figure, bringing into view the massive bronze proportions of the famous French commander, standing proudly erect with arm outstretched, directing the fortunes of war on the field of Yorktown. A great cheer went up from Frenchmen and Americans alike and at the same instant the Marine band broke into the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise." As the French national hymn died away Ambassador Cambon was escorted to the front of the platform by the youthful sculptor, M. Hamar, who executed the statue. Then the ambassador, stepping in front, delivered a brief address. He said:

Address of Ambassador Cambon.

The art of France and the generosity of an American congress are joining this day in the erection of a monument to the memory of Marshal de Rochambeau. This is a fitting tribute, paid to the French military leader who fought under Washington for America's independence.

Although the American people had already consecrated the glorious memory of these young and enthusiastic French patriots, who, fired with an inspiration which but echoed the silent wish of the entire French nation, had from the very dawn of the struggle brought their swords with Lafayette to the service of the thirteen colonies, it was but just that honor should be rendered also to those warriors who came hither by order of the government of France and who, understanding their duty, fulfilled it without reserve and made sure the final success of the patriotic enterprise. In the person of Rochambeau we glorify jointly with their commander the army of France, its regiments, its officers unknown, its obscure soldiery.

It is a great honor for me to speak here as ambassador of the French republic and to express to all who are present, the government, the magistry and the congress of the United States, our appreciation of the homage which you are now paying to the man who carried to closing triumph the "Fleur de Lis" of ancient France.

Today the French republic sends you a mission which is headed by the most eminent of our general officers, General Berguere. We must behold in him the French army and navy, advancing with a sort of national piety, to celebrate the memory of their elders, devotees like themselves, of liberty.

Pledge of Union Between Nations.

Hence it is that this monument, which in appearance seems only destined to evoke the recollection of warlike deeds, because by the character of the struggle it recalls and of the man whom it glorifies, is a monument and pledge of union between two nations. Today, just as they did 120 years ago, the soldiers and sailors of France and of the United States stand side by side; they surround this monument; they march under one and the same command; they blend in one common accord the national hymns and celebrate in common, an example of fidelity and friendship.

This friendship you have proven to us. The French Antilles have just suffered the shock of a tragic event, of a catastrophe the like of which the world had not witnessed for twenty centuries. The president of the United States, congress and the American people vied with one and another in promptness in sending relief to our stricken countrymen. Permit me to avail myself of this solemn occasion to thank publicly, in the name of my government and country, you, yourself, Mr. President, and the entire population of these United States.

Speech of Ambassador Porter.

Following the French ambassador General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador to France, spoke.

Two years ago it became my pleasant duty to take part in the dedication of the statue of the distinguished French marshal erected in his native city, Vendome. When upon that occasion I saw our country's flags everywhere displayed from the housetops, heard our national airs played through all the streets and witnessed the touching demonstrations of the people, without regard to class, expressive of their sympathy for America, I felt that the effect of the treaty of friendship and alliance made a century and a quarter ago was still potent for good.

Upon returning from the land of Rochambeau it is an especial pleasure to participate in the inauguration of his statue in the land of Washington. Two countries claim a share in the glory which illumined his career. His remains repose on the banks of the Loire; it is fitting that his statue should stand on the banks of the Potomac.

In the heart of the nation's capital, in presence of this vast assemblage of representative citizens of the old world and the new, in memory of a contest in which French and American blood moistened the same soil in battling for a common cause, we meet to dedicate a statue in honor of a hero of two continents—the illustrious Rochambeau.

Speech of Senator Lodge.

The orator of the day was Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who began his address as the French band concluded a selection.

Statecraft has a cynical maxim that there is no such thing as gratitude between nations. If we must accept this as true of those practical dealings when sentiment comes into hopeless collision with self-interest we may at least say that no nation really great will ever hesitate to make public acknowledgment of its obligations to others in the past. The new world of North America has had a long and close connection with the people of France. At the very dawn of the sixteenth century Breton fishermen had followed in the track of the Cabots and were plying their dangerous trade off the coast of Newfoundland. Thirty years later Cartier was in the St. Lawrence laying the foundation of New France by the mighty power of the north.

Presently it appeared that there was not room enough even in the vast wilderness of North America for the rival powers of France and England. A few shots fired by sundry Virginians under the command of George Washington, whose name, springing forth suddenly from the backwoods, was then first heard in two continents, began a stubborn war which ended only with the fall of the French power and the triumph of England and the English colonies.

One Power Reigns Supreme.

Thus was a new situation created in North America. Instead of two rival powers struggling for mastery one reigned supreme from the St. Lawrence to Florida. The danger from the north, dark with Indian warfare, which had so long threatened the Atlantic colonies, had passed away. The need of the strong support of the mother country against the power of France had gone and the position of the colonies in their relations with England was enormously strengthened.

A blundering ministry, a few meddlesome and oppressive acts on the part of Parliament, a departure from Walpole's wise maxim about America "quieta non movere" and mischief would be afoot. It all came sooner than anyone dreamed. The rejoicing at the close of the victorious war had hardly ended, the congratulations to the "great commoner" had hardly ceased, the statue of George III was scarcely firm on its pedestal, when the Americans rose in wrath against the stamp act.

England gave way sufficiently to make the colonies realize their power and yet not so completely as to extinguish suspicion and hostility. There was a lull, a period of smiling deceptive calm, then the storm broke again, and this time there was not wisdom enough left in London to allay it. The little minds which Burke thought so ill suited to a great empire were in full control and the empire began in consequence to show an ominous and ever-widening rent.

France Plays Decisive Part.

Again France appears upon the continent where for so many years she had played such a great part and had fought so bravely and so unavailingly for dominion. The opportunity had come to wreak an ample vengeance on the power which had driven her from Canada. France would not have been more or less human if she had not grasped the opportunity at once so satisfying to wounded pride and so promising politically.

Covertly at first she aided the English colonies and after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga the treaty of alliance was signed and France entered into war with Great Britain. The French government aided us with money and with men, by land and by sea, but the decisive force was that which landed at Newport in the long July days of 1780.

To that brave, well-officered, highly-disciplined army we raise a monument today, by placing here in the nation's capital the statue of its commander. For their service and for his own we owe him a debt of gratitude, for which we should make lasting acknowledgment, one which will stand unchanged beneath the sunshine and the rain long after the words we speak shall have been forgotten.

We unveil this statue in honor of a brave soldier who fought by the side of Washington. We place it here to keep his memory fresh in remembrance and as a monument of our gratitude to France. But let us not forget that we also commemorate here the men who first led in arms the democratic movement which during a century of conflict has advanced the cause of freedom and popular government throughout the world of western civilization.

French Play "Star Spangled Banner."

As Mr. Lodge closed the French band played "Star Spangled Banner." The closing remarks of the day were by General Berguere of the French army.

Bishop Satterlee brought the ceremonies to a close with a benediction, and the French and American forces passed in review before the president.

This afternoon the French guests visited the capitol and the congressional library.

Former Mine Inspector Killed.

JEWELL CITY, Kan., May 24.—John Keegan, state mine inspector of Kansas during Governor Llewellyn's administration, was instantly killed at a coal mine three miles east of Jewell City today. He was being lowered into the shaft when a rope gave way, letting him fall 100 feet.

A FEW FACTS.

If patent medicines are not almost given away in the next few weeks, then we are not prognosticators. This is how it happened: The Omaha combine of retail druggists have so utterly failed in their effort to prevent us from buying goods ever since last September, that they have called the chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists out here from Philadelphia to TRY and help them. He called on us last week and wanted to know if we would consider the proposition of joining the association and raising the prices, holding out the bait to us that we could still PRETEND to be CUT PRICE DRUGGISTS, and that the PEOPLE would never know the difference. We politely told Mr. Holliday—this chairman—that there were enough PRETENDERS in the drug business in Omaha and that the hold-up business was not our style—that we would not join the association, but was perfectly satisfied to run our own business, and every other merchant had the same privilege, so far as we were concerned. He looked wise and said he was very sorry, but that he was out here for business and thought he had a scheme whereby, with the aid of the other Omaha druggists, he thought they could FIX IT so that it would be impossible for us to buy any more goods, and then we would either have to come in or close up shop. We told him all right, go ahead; we certainly would not have a thing to do with their trust gang and would shut up shop, if that was the only alternative. Now, we are not out begging sympathy from the public; that is not our style, either—but if the people of this community wish to help this combine in their fight against us, all we have to say is, patronize them. Their new scheme is to cut the prices so low that we can't follow, but we never have taken a back seat yet, so crack ahead, Mr. Omaha Drug Trust, chairman and all, and we will be here on 16th and Chicago to see the finish! We busted your hot air outfit once and can do it again. Now watch and see if we are a prognosticator.

Schaefer's Cut Price Drug Store,

16th and Chicago Streets.

THE VERY LATEST

Go look around—thoroughly investigate the quality and prices on the different lines of vehicles shown in the city—Then COME here, where you get more of an assortment to choose from than can be found in the entire west. The goods are new—bought expressly for this spring's trade—and going at prices as low as you usually pay for last season's styles—The VERY LATEST only can be found here—See for yourself.

Traps, Surries, Buggies, Runabouts, Road Wagons, Physicians' Rigs, Delivery Wagons, Speed Carts, Dog Carts, Phaetons, Sulkeys, Etc.

Bicycles

500 Wheels bought at a forced sale, will go at a special sacrifice sale. All well known and reliable makes. The prices will interest you.

Automobiles

The late ones—with steam—gasoline or electric motor power Ask us about our Automobile Livery.

Phonographs

Edison's latest improved machines and new moulded records, making a louder and clearer tone than usual. Call and hear them. Columbia Wax Records, 30c, regular 50c.

FREE PHONOGRAPH CONCERT AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS

H. E. FREDRICKSON,

15th and Capitol Ave., Bennett's Old Corner.