MEN WHO BRING THE LETTERS

State Mail Carriers' Association Meets in Annual Convention.

DISCUSSIONS ON GOOD OF THE SERVICE

Members of the Craft Debate Their Own Affairs and Listen to Addresses by Speakers for the Occasion

The fourth annual convention of the State Letter Carriers' association was held at Odd Fellows' hall, South Omaha, Friday afternoon. The fact that the day was a holiday gave letter carriers and postmasters all over the state an opportunity to get away from their regular duties and attend the business sessions and the banquet. While the representation of delegates was not large there were present when roll was called:

Kearney—E. S. Dorsey, Adelbert Smith, C. R. Miller.

Lincoln—Thomas McShane, A. R. Walte, W. J. Warnke.

South Omaha—W. J. Mean, F. G. Hagin, M. J. Grady, E. G. Rose.

M. F. Finnan of Bloomington, Ill., the national vice president of the order, was present and during a stay in the afternoon delivered an address pertaining entirely to improvements in the postal service. C. W. Miller of the national executive board also delivered an address, telling what had been accomplished in the way of matters recently brought before the board of which he is a member.

Postmasters Ross A. Hammond of Fremont, F. J. Etter of South Omaha and E. R. Sizer of Lincoln were elected to honorary membership.

Some routine business was disposed of and then the visiting postmasters and the delegates were given over the city by the members of the local association. The next state convention will be held at Nebraska City May 30, 1903.

Banquet in Evening.

In the evening the members of the Letter Carriers' State association, together with a number of visiting postmasters and prominent citizens were banqueted in the Odd Fellows' hall. There were almost 100 persons present. C. W. Miller of South Omaha, a member of the board of control of the national association, acted as toastmaster and made a capital one. His introductions were happy and brought out repeated bursts of applause.

Postmaster Etter of South Omaha was the first speaker. He reviewed the work of the South Omaha department and especially the South Omaha carriers. He gave a detailed report of the growth of the postoffice in South Omaha and of the needs of the carriers in the city. Incidentally he praised them for their efficient work.

Mayor Frank Koutsky followed Mr. Etter, welcoming the delegates to the city, but speaking briefly. He was followed by Mr. Sizer, postmaster at Lincoln. He expressed his inability to discuss the American letter carrier in all its difficulties, but stated that he was familiar with the postal rules of Cuba, which had been investigated thoroughly. Mr. Sizer then entertained the banqueters with a long description of the postal frauds of Cuba, criticising some of the official conclusions reached in the investigation. His address was entertaining and was interspersed with anecdotes bringing forth much laughter.

W. Sloan, the first postmaster of South Omaha, followed Mr. Sizer. He told about the early days of postoffice life in South Omaha and his description of his earnings from one office, where the entire cancellation the first day only amounted to the sum of 23 cents, amused the listeners.

Clement Chase's Remarks.

Clement Chase of Omaha gave a detailed account of the growth and benefits of the civil service laws of this country. He said that the selection of candidates for public office through qualification rather than through political pull had done more to elevate the country than the colleges had done for a large number of years. His address was the longest of the evening, but was interesting.

His address Mr. Chase said in part:

On January will mark the twentieth anniversary of the inauguration of the civil service law, that act having been passed in . Previous to that fitness was at a discount and the only evidence of ability required from a government employe was unscrupulous partisan zeal. In fact, the departments as at that time conducted were little more than hospitals for genteel imbecility. The new law established in the first place competitive examinations, selections from those ranking first, apportionments at Washington covering all states and a final clause by which no one can be dismissed on account of politics and religion. Under this supreme statute there have been established to meet the requirements of the various branches of service of Uncle Sam, from day laborers up to the learned scientist employed in the Smithsonian institute, no less than 469 different examinations. These are held in 1,188 places throughout the country, and the necessity for such rigid and searching examinations is shown in the fact that of 45,000 examinations held last year 11,000 persons failed.

The speaker then related some stories of humorous and remarkable answers made to questions framed by the commission for the examination of applicants, notably one who, when asked where the Declaration of Independence was signed, replied, "At the bottom."

Under the discriminating clause no assessments for political purposes are allowed, either by personal canvass, by solicitation or even by letter, to men employed in government buildings, and violations of this are followed up by the civil service commission with a sharp stick. No removals are permitted without cause and the same must be first submitted to Washington. More than one postmaster has already lost his head under this rule.

The careful weeding out of the service is shown from the fact that of those admitted to the service 88 per cent remain absolutely in the service after probation, and of those remaining the removals for cause is less than 1 per cent throughout the entire country.

There are no exemptions of any kind in the railway mail service and there should not be, at least in the lower grades, in any branch of the government service. In the Philippines a sweeping law has been enacted covering all government officials except the secretary of the Philippine commission. Under this law a fine civil list has been built up, including a large number of bright senoritas and not a few insurrectos. If Spain had had such a service instead of the misrule which marked her sway she might not have lost the islands. Of the classified service, speaking roundly, there are 100,000. Of the unclassified service there are as many, but the remarkable fact obtains that the pay roll of the former amounts to about $75,000,000, while the pay roll of the latter is but $30,000,000. The consular service, the internal revenue and the customs service, the 77,000 country postmasters and the 4,500 first-class postmasters should be brought under the civil service rules, and eventually will be. It is up to the president. He can, if he chooses, with one sweep of the pen turn into the civil service list all this vast army of men. The other reforms evidently required are a greater publicity in the matter of examinations; a certification of pay rolls, so that political heelers may no longer be carried as laborers while doing the work of clerks, for which they could not pass an examination; an increase of pay for letter carriers in other than first-class postoffices, because they do as much work, carry as heavy loads and in many places find no elevators to lift them above the first floors of business buildings and no regular sidewalks to carry them over country mud. But if an increase of pay will result only in giving the boys a champagne appetite on a beer income they will be no better off than they were before.

Consolidation is the motto of the day. We see it in the movement toward municipal ownership, in the extension of trusts and the training of great bodies of men under corporation management, as well as in the superb civil service, something that points to a change in our methods of government in the future. Socialism is not a popular word, but nothing else can describe the condition of life toward which all these evidence trend. The country is most fortunate and the civil service adherents are particularly fortunate in having at the head of the nation a man who was for seven years himself on the civil service commission and who has thoroughly entered into the ideas held most valuable by that body. As the Indian boy would say, "He is big chief not afraid of his horses." A friend who recently remonstrated with him on account of his ideas, hinting at another term, was seized by both lapels by the president, who exclaimed: "Don't you know, my good friend, that I would rather be whole president for three years than half president for seven?" This man is not afraid of his convictions, nor to set forth his convictions, nor to stand behind his convictions when he has set forth, and I propose a toast: "To your chief, the president of the United States."

W. T. Smith, editor of the Western Labor Gazette, made a talk, showing the difference between the letter carriers' organization and organized labor. He was followed by several impromptu speakers.

Carriers Worthy of Hire.

Edward Rosewater, who was present, was accorded a hearty ovation. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Letter Carriers' Association: I always feel embarrassed when the toastmaster rises to introduce me with so many flattering remarks. I feel that what I have done for the letter carriers of the state of Nebraska and of the United States is scarcely worth so much general commendation.

I am very glad that the subject I am to talk about is not debatable. (Laughter.) No one will dispute with me when I say that the people of the United States can not get along without the letter carriers any more than without the street railways and railway trains and telegraph and telephone facilities, when living in cities and towns. The letter carrier has become one of the adjuncts of the postal service and one of the most important, because of the trust imposed upon him, to be performed in all kinds of weather and under the most difficult circumstances. The precious messages must be delivered to their destination and certainly if there is a class of public servants who are entitled to the highest wages for doing such valuable services it is the American letter carrier. (Applause.) It is for that reason that it is my own conviction that that service is not as well paid as it ought to be and I have tried to give assistance to remedy this defect, and I feel that in doing this I am entitled to no special thanks.

I have been at least once on the postoffice payroll and I received about the same salary as the South Omaha postmaster. It was about five years ago, when I was drafted to serve as a member of the universal postal congress, and as one of the five members of this country of that congress I devoted about three months of time to the postal needs of the world. In the course of this session came the tour made by the delegates of the United States. While in that remarkable journey with the commissioners I met more carriers than any one in this room ever has. In Philadelphia 12,000 carriers entertained us; in Boston we received a great ovation, the same as in other cities that we visited. In Chicago we went through the various mail departments of that great city, as we did in St. Louis and Albany. In Atlantic City we were escorted around the city by the populace who were engaged in doing nothing. It was in that great trip, which I will never forget, that we were entertained by almost every official, from governor of the state to mayor of the city, and in the state of Massachusetts the legislature met us in full session, and the same thing occurred in New York and in other states. We were recognized as the one body of its kind to be seen in the United States for many years to come. The next congress will be in Rome in 1904, and the next will be in some other world's city seven years later.

Cast Vote of the Nation.

It is quite an experience for one to sit in a national convention of this kind and cast the vote of an entire state of the union. But it is more of an experience to be in the great chamber and cast the vote of one of the great nations of the world. The duty of casting the vote of the United States devolved upon me and I regard it as quite an affair to cast that vote.

Most of the nations of the world were represented by the postmaster generals. Almost every nation of the world was represented and many of them sent their ministers in this country to attend as delegates also. We even had the postmaster generals of Egypt and Constantinople. It was a great gathering.

This does not relate directly to the letter carriers' association, but it does relate to the fact that you are one of the links of the chain that binds all of this great world together; that reaches out to every part of the world, and while they have not letter carriers in Patagonia or in the Congo country, there is scarcely any civilized country where letter carriers do not obtain and some of them have facilities that even we do not possess. Egypt is well advanced and Cuba has the postal telegraph. In Germany you can see a long line of yellow carriages and every one of them represents the postal services of the United States. Here, I am thankful to say, the postoffices are in the lead, and the express companies follow in the rear. (Applause.)

I trust you may be successful. I feel sure that your national officers have done everything that can be done to secure recognition. It is but about two months ago that I met the president of your association at Washington and discussed these matters both with him, the heads of the postal departments and even the president of the United States and I know that the postal department is in favor of giving you a higher grade of pay, and I feel certain that in the near future you will get your just deserts. (Applause.)

It was after the hour of midnight when the banquet was finally ended.

Plumbers Must Clean Up.

The city officials are being confronted almost daily with complaints about the manner in which plumbers repair excavations in streets. Streets are opened to make connections for gas and water and the understanding is that those opening the streets must repair the pavement. Where the work is done under the direct supervision of either the gas or water company there is little complaint, and it is the local plumbers who appear to be negligent. This neglect on the part of plumbers and gas fitters has caused the city to expend considerable money in repairing pavement within the last few months.

Members of the present administration insist that when a street is opened it shall be closed and the pavement restored to its proper condition. If this is not done steps will be taken to revoke the license of the plumber doing the work. In some cases where immediate repairs have been made the cost to the city almost equals that of the fee derived from the license fee demanded of the plumber doing the work.

Memorial Exercises.

Memorial day was observed in South Omaha in much the same manner as in years past. The members of Phil Kearney post No. 2 and the Woman's Relief Corps decorated the graves at the cemeteries. The only difference this year was that a section was detailed from the South Omaha cavalry troop to escort the veterans and others to Laurel Hill cemetery. J. O. Eastman, post adjutant; Rev. M. A. Head and Rev. L. Lane delivered addresses at the cemetery. Rev. Andrew Renwick pronounced the benediction.

Flowers had been sent by friends to the Woman's Relief Corps and each grave at Laurel Hill was decorated with an abundance of cut flowers and small flags. Ranks were broken at the cemetery and the various delegations came back on street cars. All of the cemeteries in the city were visited by details from the Grand Army and the Woman's Relief Corps.

Business houses closed at noon and the packers and stock yards shut down as soon thereafter as possible. Some departments of the packing houses did not call men out at all. There was quite a display of bunting and flags on the public school buildings and at the postoffice were placed at half-mast.

About Basement Rooms.

Parents of pupils compelled to attend school in the basement rooms at the Lincoln school have shown their displeasure within the last few weeks by keeping their children at home. It has been asserted more than once within the last few months that the basement rooms in this building were unhealthful. Both teachers and pupils have noticed the damp air and a number of reports have been made on the matter. An effort is to be made by those who patronize the Lincoln school to induce the Board of Education to abandon the basement rooms and either secure rooms in an annex or transfer of a portion of the pupils to other buildings.

Milk Gets Better.

Sanitary Inspector Jones reports that since the recent rains the milk supplied to South Omaha by the dairies is improving in quality. The increase in supply and improvement in quality is caused by the recent rains and the consequent growing of grass in pastures. So far during the last three weeks no test has shown milk to be below the standard required by ordinance.

Dealers Holding Back.

Within the last few days agents for eastern anthracite coal companies have been visiting local coal dealers with a view to placing orders for the winter supply of coal. Dealers are holding back, as an intimation has been received from the east that the strike in the coal regions is soon to be settled and that very likely there will be a reduction to the wholesale dealers. South Omaha dealers say that at the prices offered now there would not be a cent of profit in handling anthracite, and therefore no contracts to amount to anything have been let so far. Dealers look for contracts to be made during the latter part of June or the first week in July.

Ordaining Minister.

On Sunday, June 8, James Wise will be ordained as rector of St. Clement's mission, Twenty-ninth and R streets. The services of ordination will be held at St. Martin's church, Twenty-fourth and P streets, and Bishop Worthington will officiate. The bishop will be assisted by Coadjutor Bishop Williams and a number of the Omaha clergy. It is understood that Rev. Irving P. Johnson, former rector of St. Martin's church, will come from Minneapolis to preach the ordination sermon.

County Assessors Working.

In each ward of the city county assessors are working, making out the tax sheets for 1902. It was said yesterday by one of the assessors that the books for South Omaha would be ready to turn in to the county clerk June 9. Just what the corporation assessment will be is not known. The railroad property, it is presumed, will be assessed by the state board.

Magic City Gossip.

A game of base ball will be played at Jetter's park Sunday forenoon between a combination of fat and lean men.

On account of the numerous attractions outside of the city Friday there were but few persons on the downtown streets in the afternoon.

Rev. Dr. R. L. Wheeler, who has been away for a few days, will return this morning and will occupy his pulpit Sunday both morning and evening.

The Fourth Tenth of the King's Daughters of the Presbyterian church gave an ice cream social at the chapel, Sixteenth and M streets, last night.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Tuesday, June 3, will be the next date on which the Missouri Pacific will sell round trip tickets at low rates to certain points in southwest Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

For further information, rates, etc., write or call at company's offices, S. E. corner 14th and Douglas streets, Omaha, Neb.

T. F. GODFREY,
Pass. and Ticket Agent.

A Fine Stimulant.

There are thousands of people, and many women among them, who require stimulation. Convalescents, the aged and people of delicate constitutions are compelled to brace up nature by creating appetite and aiding the digestive organs in their assimilating powers. Hunter Baltimore Rye is an article that is rapidly taking the place of remedies advertised for strengthening and recreating, all of which rely upon the alcoholic ingredients. This rye whisky is old, pure, palatable and just what is claimed for it—mellow, and of fine, rich flavor. Ask your dealer for Hunter Baltimore Rye.—Troy (N. Y.) Press.

WHEN THE SHRINERS GO WEST

Omaha Will Be Principal Oasis of Their Journey—Many Temples to Visit with Tangier.

Full particulars regarding all the Shriners who will pass through Omaha on their way west are now at hand, and the most recent information is that many of the eastern temples have arranged to stop over in this city for a few hours or more. Every visiting delegation will be met at the train by members of Tangier temple, and the plan is to have every Shriner going on through here carry with him distinct recollections of the Gate City and its Shrine members.

The Union Pacific railway announces the following schedule, all parties to be handled by the Northwestern line between Chicago and Council Bluffs: Zem-Zem temple of Erie, Pa., accompanied by the shrine of Toledo, O., will come into Omaha via the Overland route on June 1 at 2:30 p. m., traveling in a special train, some 200 strong; Al Koran temple of Cleveland, O., will arrive in a special train at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of June 2, 130 strong; Osmân temple of St. Paul will occupy four special cars from there on June 4, reaching Omaha early in the afternoon and going out attached to No. 3 at 4:25.

Most important of all will be Lulu temple from Philadelphia, which will come into Omaha on a special train at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 5. The party will number more than 200 and the train may be run in two sections. Imperial Potentate Philip C. Shaffer of Philadelphia will be with Lulu temple and several members of Tangier temple are endeavoring to make arrangements to go out with this party from here.

Long List of Visitors.

Besides this, the Union Pacific will carry in at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 4 Medinah temple of Chicago, traveling in a special train. On June 3, at 11:30 in the morning, Syria temple of Pittsburg will arrive in a special train, 130 strong. The Union Pacific will also handle Murat temple of Indianapolis and Aladdin temple of Columbus, O., but both go through Kansas City on June 3.

General Agent C. A. Rutherford of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific also announces a big Shrine business through Omaha. On June 3, Tuesday, at 4:30 in the afternoon, Mr. Rutherford will send out of here a special train for Shriners comprising seven special Pullman carloads. Three of these will be from Cedar Rapids, Ia., carrying Elkahir temple, and two from Minneapolis, with Zuirah temple. The other two will be given over to Omaha and Lincoln Shriners. The Rock Island route is the official route for Sesostris temple of Lincoln and Mr. Rutherford expects a good-sized party from there.

The Burlington route will run two special Pullman sleeping cars out of here on June 4 at 4:25 in the afternoon, attached to No. 3, and bearing Tangier temple Shriners. They will take forty people.

Prominent Shriners En Route to San Francisco.

The following are among the prominent Shrine Temples passing over the UNION PACIFIC on their way to the annual sessions of the Imperial Council at San Francisco:

Al Koran, Cleveland, O.; Syria, Pittsburg, Pa.; Medinah, Chicago, Ill.; Lu Lu, Philadelphia, Pa.; Murat, Indianapolis, Ind.; Osman, St. Paul, Minn.; Aladdin, Columbus, O.

Information about the arrival of these Nobles and their friends can be obtained on application to City Ticket Office, 1324 Farnam street, where prompt application should also be made for reservations.

$45.00 to Portland, Oregon

AND RETURN

from Omaha and all other Missouri river points. Tickets on sale May 27 to June 8, limit sixty days; July 16 to 21, limit September 15. These rates apply through Colorado and Utah via the Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grand Western, "the Scenic Line of the World," which passes the most famous points of interest in the Rocky mountain region and you should see that your tickets read via this route in order to make your trip the most enjoyable. See your local ticket agent for free illustrated literature or write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.

Graphophone at a Bargain.

FOR SALE—Latest model type, A. G. combination graphophone, which plays both large and small records; list price, $90. This is especially designed for concert purposes, having a thirty-six-inch horn and stand. It also includes twenty large Edison records and carrying case of twenty-four records. The machine is entirely new and has never been used. Will sell at a bargain. Address X 36, in care of The Bee.

Hamilton Warren, M. D., eclectic and magnetic physician, office at Victoria hotel, 1308 and 1310 Dodge street, till a suitable location can be found. Special attention to all long standing or lingering diseases of women and children.

There's only one Stonecypher. He prints.

OMAHA CHINESE IN TROUBLE

Local Merchant Visits Flowery Kingdom and Fails to Get Back.

HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO BY RED TAPE

Customs House Officers Hard to Satisfy as to Eligibility of Leo Ah Ham to Enter United States.

Omaha Chinamen are very much interested in the fate of Leo Ah Ham, one of their number who went to China a few months ago to visit. He returned to this country more than a month ago, but was not permitted to land, being held as a returned laborer, the inspector at San Francisco claiming that his certificate did not plainly set out the fact that he was a merchant. The certificate in question was prepared at the office of the surveyor of customs in Omaha before Ham left the city. It included his statement that he was going to China to visit, together with his photograph and the statement of two residents of Omaha who were acquainted with him as to the fact of his being engaged in business in this city and not being a laborer within the meaning of the Chinese exclusion act. When he returned to the country he was detained and his papers sent to Omaha for more complete answers to the questions asked.

The original statement was signed by A. S. Wolcott, cashier of the Pacific Express company, and by Alfred Thomas, at that time a clerk in the First National bank, both of whom had transacted business with Ham for several years while he was a partner in the Wing Tong company of this city, which has a house on North Sixteenth street. Some of the questions could not be answered by these persons, as they had not followed the daily walks of the Chinaman, but enough was certified to in the opinion of the local government officials, to prove beyond question that Leo Ah Ham should be permitted to return. These signers were asked to sign another statement, practically identical with that originally signed, which was done.

Whereabouts Become Mixed.

The matter rested at San Francisco for some time, the friends and relatives of Ham becoming more anxious as time elapsed. Letters were written to the Pacific port, one of which brought a statement from an inspector that Leo Ah Ham had been ordered to be deported May 8, but that upon receipt of a letter of protest from the surveyor of the port at Omaha the deportation order had been abrogated. The letter stated, however, that Ham had been shipped back to China by the Pacific Steamship company, which had done that on its own motion because Ham had refused to pay board bills while in the detention quarters, pending the investigation of his case. The matter was then placed in the hands of an Omaha attorney, who wrote to a San Francisco correspondent. This letter, later than the one telling of Ham's deportation, said that he was still in the detention house and that it would require from $100 to $150 to secure his release, but that it could probably be done. The attorneys asked for no money unless the release was secured.

Another Chinese Comes Through.

A short time after Leo Ah Ham was detained, Leo Chee, another Chinese resident of Omaha, arrived at San Francisco and was detained temporarily. A letter written at the instance of relatives to Senator Millard on the subject brought forth a reply stating that Leo Chee had been released and that the Treasury department has sent to San Franscico for the documents in the case of Leo Ah Ham. The case will be actively pushed in Washington, as there are numbers of Omaha people who know Ham and know that for nearly twenty years he has lived in the city and that for six years he has been in business for himself and not within the terms of the exclusion act.

ALL QUIET AT MOUNT PELEE

No Disturbances of the Volcano and Geologists Are Kept Busy.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, May 31.—3 p. m.—Mount Pelee has been very quiet today. The United States cruiser Cincinnati has left here for Castries, St. Lucia. George Kennan and his party are doing good work at the north end of the island and are all safe and well. Prof. Angelo Heilprin, president of the Philadelphia Geographical society, who is here under the auspices of the National Geographical society, is now conducting his investigations among the northeast craters.

All the exploring parties now in the field are expected to return to Fort de France tomorrow.

SUCCESS FOR TAFT IN ROME

Vatican is Willing to Allow Monasteries and Convents Under Civil Law.

LONDON, May 31.—Cabling from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the Taft mission to Rome has every prospect of success. The vatican is willing to allow the monasteries and convents in the Philippine islands to be under civil law and it will permit the expropriation of their property.

The American government, continues the correspondent, will authorize the creation of new dioceses in the Philippines, to be under American bishops only.

LIPTON SENDS NO CHALLENGE

Also Denies He Has Ordered a New Shamrock to Compete for America's Cup.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, May 31.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Sir Thomas Lipton says he has neither sent a new challenge for the America's cup nor ordered a new Shamrock.

LAST OF THE VERMONT.

Old Line-of-Battle Ship to Be Burned for the Iron in It.

The old line-of-battle ship Vermont is soon to be towed to Eastport, Me., and burned. It is at present lying at the Brooklyn navy yard. The keel of Vermont was laid in Boston in 1818, relates the New York Sun, but work on it was slow and intermittent, and it was not launched until 1848. It carried twenty 8-inch guns and sixty-four 32-pounders, with a crew of 820 men.

Shortly after its launching the fishing trouble between this country and Great Britain caused it to be sent up along the Nova Scotian coast to protect American interests. Matters were settled peaceably, however, and upon its return Vermont was ordered to Port Royal. While enroute it ran into a heavy gale, lost its rudder and drifted about helpless for several weeks. In the course of time a jury rudder was fitted and the vessel managed to creep into port.

At the outbreak of the civil war Vermont was at Boston, but in the latter part of 1861 it sailed south again, and arrived at Port Royal, where it was used as a storeship from 1862 to 1864.

In 1868 it left Port Royal for New York, where it was used as a receiving ship after its batteries had been removed. It remained at its berth at the Cob dock in the New York navy yard until September, 1901, when it was put out of commission and towed around into Whitney basin. After considerable wrangling among two different boards of appraisal, Vermont was sold to L. E. Lunt for $13,625.

Men are now at work upon Vermont making it seaworthy for its last voyage. It will be beached at Eastport, partially broken up and then burned, in order that the metal bolts, etc., which are in it can be recovered.

The removal of Vermont from the naval register will be followed by the sale of nearly all the old war-time monitors, which are little more than incumbrances now at the League Island navy yard, where the greater number are maintained.

Many of these old boats were built after the civil war and few have ever seen active service.

What He Wanted.

Baltimore American: "Your honor," said the prisoner, who had been brought in for a preliminary hearing after six weeks in the county jail, "I want a change of menu."

"You mean," said the judge, kindly, "that you want a change of venue. Now the proper course of—"

"No, I don't mean that. I want a change of menu. That sheriff seems to have tried to corner the corned beef supply of the world."

Chicago 150 Miles Nearer.

The "Transmissouri Limited" on the Northwestern line only makes the trip in ELEVEN HOURS.

Omaha 8 p. m., arriving Chicago 7 next morning.

City office, 1401-1403 Farnam st.

St. Paul-Minneapolis.

Composite Buffet Library Cars now in service via "The Northwestern Line" on the "Twin City Limited" at 7:55 p. m. daily.

LOW RATES IN JUNE.
1401-1403 Farnam St.

Send articles of incorporation, notices of stockholders' meetings, etc., to The Bee. We will give them proper legal insertion. Bee telephone, 238.

CONFIDENCE

Is the mainspring to business. With it, almost anything may be accomplished; without it, nothing.

The people have confidence in us. They know that when we say GOOD VALUE, it means that and nothing else. They know that at this store oak is oak, and wool is wool.

Thousands of customers profit by our special sales. Tomorrow we begin a week of price cutting, and you can save from 25 per cent to 50 per cent by trading here.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
16TH & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA.
(THE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.)

Heywood & Wakefield Go-Carts.

150 different patterns to select from, $12.00 go-carts, with rubber tire, enamel gear and parasol on sale tomorrow,

$6.90

A special purchase of rockers enables us to offer an almost unlimited quantity of pretty, solid oak rockers, nicely finished, cobbler seat, worth from $3.50 to $5.00, at—

$1.98

500 chairs—highly polished—full size seat and high broad back—worth $1.25—for—

69c

A solid oak dresser—finished in golden—open cheval with beveled French plate mirror—worth $15.00—for—

$8.90

Iron Bed—has brass top rod in head and foot—also brass spindles and full brass ornaments—worth $9.50 for—

$4.89

Center Table—solid oak—12x12 top—golden finish—for—

24c

Couch—fringed—covered in new patterns of velours—for—

$6.90

Bed Room Suite—solid oak finished in golden—French plate beveled mirror—worth $25.00—for—

$14.90

5-piece parlor suite—choice of frames and upholstering—new patterns, handsomely designed—worth $45.00—for—

$23.50

Chiffonier—oak or mahogany finish—with or without hat box—highly polished—worth $10.00—for—

$5.90

Gurney Refrigerators—in all sizes and styles—guaranteed ice savers—one style—worth $11.00—on sale tomorrow.

$5.75

Axminster, moquette and velvet carpets—with or without borders—in new spring patterns and colorings—worth $1.50—for—

98c

All wool ingrains—every thread wool and patterns are the very newest, bright, cheerful colors—the very choicest ingrains—worth 75c—for—

48c

Japanese Matting—cotton warp—made of very fine straw and closely woven—just received 100 rolls of one pattern—worth regular 35c—for—

19c

We Sell Out of Town on Credit

DOWNWARD COURSE

A little backache at first,
Daily increasing till the back is lame and weak;
Urinary disorders quickly follow,
Diabetes and finally Bright's Disease.
This is the Downward Course of Kidney Ills.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Cures every form of Kidney Ills.
Plenty of proof that this is so,
Here is Omaha testimony:

Mrs. Katie O'Mara, 2429 Pacific street, says: "For seven or eight years I was troubled more or less with rheumatism and sharp pains across the small of my back. Working pretty hard looking after my family is what I think brought on the trouble. I was much worse in the mornings on rising and became some better after being up and around for some time. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and got them at Kuhn & Co's drug store. Before taking all of the box I knew they were benefiting me. They cured my back and helped my rheumatism."

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