

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

K. HOSWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Net average sales, 30,075. GORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail.

The summer vacation habit threatens to become both contagious and epidemic.

Time for guessing on the value of the Omaha water works plant seems to have been indefinitely extended.

Knowing every one expects warmer weather in midsummer, the weather man is determined to disappoint no one.

The fact that the convicts of cardinals inaugurate its session on Friday refutes the impression that churchmen are superstitious.

President Parry of the National Manufacturers' association must be grooming himself for the succession to President Baer of the coal combine.

Speculators on the Board of Trade will burn up the corn crop several times during the next few weeks without waiting for the aid or consent of the thermometer.

Nearly every eligible Nebraska town has entered the competition for the normal school location. No live Nebraska burg ever missed an opportunity for free advertising.

No cardinal is barred from entering the lists in the competition for the papal robes. Perhaps that is why so much haste is manifested to start the voting before too many entries are recorded.

The city hall is to have a new copper roof. While the workmen are engaged at the job the gesticulations, which survey the city fathers from on high, should be inoculated against hydrophobia.

The district court of Lancaster county has come to the rescue of the trading stamp, with a decision affirming its legality. The decision, however, is a trifling late, as the trading stamp business petered out some time ago.

One of the spokesmen for the anti writing in the Lincoln Journal declares that "If Rosewater persists in his old tactics Judge Sullivan will carry this county by a large majority."

Our supreme court has held that under the Nebraska constitution the erection of a normal training school is not a work of internal improvement.

Reliance will defend the cup in the coming international races, having demonstrated its superiority to all the other yachts that have heretofore upheld the name and fame of America.

The joint committee of the various improvement clubs contemplating amalgamation has agreed upon a plan of co-operative action.

The printer who has the publication of the house and senate journals is reminded that some of the members of the late Nebraska legislature may be ambitious to run for office again this fall.

Where the city has been really culpably negligent and so injury thus inflicted on person or property, it ought, in justice, to make good the damage.

SECURITY OF MERCANTILE CREDIT.

Discussing the situation created by conditions in Wall street, which are naturally commanding the earnest attention of the country, the United States Investor, proverbially conservative in its opinions, thinks it is quite within the limits of reason to suppose that there is no ground for any real shock to mercantile credit.

It says that the credit of certain admittedly over-capitalized and mismanaged enterprises may suffer materially, but there is no reason to suppose that the average business man has been overextending himself in an essential manner.

Every body who has been doing business has had to have larger credit than formerly," observes that Journal, "an account of higher commodity prices, but a readjustment in this particular is as likely to come about gradually and easily as to be effected by the opposite method, provided the banks use discretion and give the general mercantile community preference over railroads that want money for purposes that can be deferred and over industrial combines that want it for the purpose of pulling themselves out of culpable situations."

The investor suggests that if the banks concentrate their energy on taking care of the great bulk of merchants and manufacturers, who have been conducting their affairs with a fair degree of conservatism, leaving the infatigables to work out their own salvation, "there ought to be a guarantee of a continued, though possibly temporarily modified, industrial prosperity for this country."

There seems to be no reason to doubt that so far as the legitimate and conservatively conducted business interests of the country are concerned they are in no present danger from what has taken place in Wall street. All the indications are that mercantile credit has not been overstrained, that with respect to this credit the banks have been pursuing a careful policy, possibly compelled thereto by the excessive consideration shown to the overcapitalized combinations and the stock speculators.

The consensus of opinion among those who give intelligent thought to the situation is that there is no present danger to the legitimate business interests of the country and we think no one can have any doubt respecting this who will duly consider the facts that make for a continuance of business activity and prosperity. They are all of a nature to justify confidence.

DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST THE CITY. Over in Chicago the Civic federation is endeavoring to institute a reform in the matter of suits for damages for personal injury brought against the city. Investigation has disclosed that nearly 3,000 of these damage suits are now pending in the courts and that the amount of personal judgments against the city of Chicago aggregates some \$4,000,000, drawing interest at 5 and 6 per cent.

The question of personal damage suits is apt to be serious for every large city. Fortunately for Omaha it already has the protection of a legislative enactment similar to that proposed by the Chicago Civic federation. The clause in the Omaha charter which relates to personal injury suits is as follows:

No city shall be liable for damages arising from defective streets, alleys, sidewalks, public parks, or other public places within said city, unless actual notice in writing of the accident or injury complained of, with a statement of the nature and extent thereof, and of the time when and place where the same occurred, shall be proved to have been given to the mayor or city clerk within twenty days after the occurrence of such accident or injury.

because of the protection afforded by the statute quoted, but because under the administration of former City Attorney Connell, extending over nearly twelve years, an energetic and effective defense was put in against all suits of questionable nature or claiming excessive damages.

Ordinarily the popular prejudice is against the municipal corporation and in favor of the claimant for damages, so that the result depends almost entirely upon the character of the defense made for the city and the ability of the city attorney. The best that can be hoped is that Omaha will fare in this respect as well in the immediate future as it has in the past.

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

A dispatch from the Chinese capital states that Russia has stopped the export of wheat from Manchuria to Japan and that she is rapidly colonizing the Chinese province, preparatory to the possible necessity of having to defend it against an attack from Japan. So far as the stoppage of the export of wheat is concerned, assuming the report to be correct, it is not a matter of very vital importance to Japan. That country can get all the wheat it may require, though at perhaps a somewhat greater cost than if imported from Manchuria.

The real significance of the action of Russia means that anticipating war that power is making provision for such an event by keeping under its own control all the wheat production of Manchuria. Respecting the other matter of colonization, it is even more significant. The statement is made that before the appointed time of evacuation next fall Russia will have about 100,000 of its people in Manchuria and it is quite probable that it will have even more than this number.

Russians are pouring into Manchuria as rapidly as it is possible to get them there. An American recently returned from the Orient can testify that it is true that Russia is going to withdraw her garrisons from Manchuria next fall, according to her agreement, but she is sending her people overland by the thousand to settle on the land and make their homes on it along the line of the Transiberian railroad.

He saw daily transferees of immigrants into Manchuria and there is no doubt that by the time set by Russia for withdrawing its military forces from that province there will be occupying the territory such a Russian population, all of it ready for military service if necessary, as will render Russian occupation absolutely secure.

This preparation on the part of the Russian government shows a practical sagacity of the highest order. It is not to be doubted that the people whom that government is sending into Manchuria are to be relied upon to defend Russian authority there to the last extremity. It is entirely probable that they are selected with this in view and that ample provision is being made to use them as a military force should circumstances require this to be done. Undoubtedly a very large majority of them are fully acquainted with military requirements and are amply equipped for any emergency.

Assuming the Russian population of Manchuria to be 100,000 within the next six months—and it is likely to be even more than this—it will afford at least half that number of fighting men to defend that province against Japanese invasion.

With such a force Manchuria would be pretty safe until Russia could pour in there an army sufficient to probably make it hold secure. It thus appears that Russian policy is guided by the utmost shrewdness, that that power is losing no opportunity to make safe its foothold in Manchuria, and if it shall succeed in firmly establishing itself there it may throw to the winds all the assurances and promises it has made and close the doors to the commerce of the world. It seems safe to say that Japan alone cannot prevent this.

Iowa's State Board of Equalization finds its sessions more protracted than usual this year on account of the increased work devolving upon it by being charged with the assessment of all the telephone lines in the state. Unlike the Nebraska board, the Iowa board proceeds on the theory that it is its duty to value in detail all the constituent elements of the corporate property subject to its jurisdiction, whereas in this state the figures furnished by the corporations have been regularly accepted without question or checking. There is complaint now in Iowa about alleged laxness of assessment methods, but the complaints would certainly be multiplied many times if the still laxer methods of Nebraska prevailed over there.

For some reason or other the courts, and more particularly the federal courts, take the position whenever a tax levy is questioned that the tax should be knocked out on general principle, unless the authorities show it to have been legally imposed at every stage. In other words, the burden of proof is put on the city or county, as the case may be, instead of on the tax shirkers. It would not be a bad idea for the courts to consider the injustice done to other taxpayers upon whom the shifted burden is loaded, as well as the grievances of the complaining property owners, who think their property overvalued, or who hide behind the technicalities of defective notices.

Governor Herreid of South Dakota while in Washington insisted that the people of his state were too busy to talk politics, but he still found time to announce that the republicans there are unanimously in favor of the nomination of President Roosevelt. This would be a safe statement coming from the governor of any of the transmississippi states traversed by the president during his recent western tour. The president will have solid delegations in the next republican national nominating conven-

tion from every state in the central and far west.

It is asserted that fifty reformers have responded to the summons to meet at Denver to devise ways and means of consolidating populist elements into a new party, but only about a dozen names are mentioned in the account of the proceedings. The attendance figures have apparently been made up on the assumption that each of the great reform leaders speaks for at least four.

Colonel Bryan seems to have forgotten to send a letter of greeting and advice to the congregation of former followers assembled in Denver to revivify the so-called reform forces. In former years no bunch of reformers could meet anywhere without having word from Mr. Bryan, encouraging them in their efforts to down the money power and head off the demon of imperialism.

One Use for Radium.

Chicago News. As radium is worth about \$70,000 an ounce it might be well to coin a few ounces as convenient small change for billionaire trust promoters.

Lee's Literary Efforts.

Washington Post. Speaking of profitable literature, former Lieutenant Governor Lee, of Missouri, wrote one letter for \$10,000 and got it. Then the lobby agent squealed on him.

King as a Mixer.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Should King Edward ever be unfortunate enough to lose his present job there is little doubt that he could in time carry his way into our congress. As a mixer he appears to be the correct thing.

Bryan's Busy Season.

Chicago Chronicle. Colonel Bryan's job of reading people out of the party becomes more and more onerous. The colonel will presently realize that the heretics are more numerous than the faithful and issue an omnibus bill of excommunication.

No Quarter for Lawlessness.

Philadelphia Record. This country is not going to submit to mob violence, whether the outgrowth of strikes or of race disturbances. It is going to maintain order and suppress violence by force. The authority of the state and the nation will be sustained.

Why Keene Groans.

Chicago Record-Herald. James R. Keene says he lost "only \$1,500,000" through the New York failure. He doesn't care for the money. It is a mere bagatelle. But he confesses that he is humiliated. It makes him ashamed of himself to think it wasn't squeezed out of the little fellows. Poor Keene! We can all appreciate his feelings.

Curse of the Cotton Corner.

New York Tribune. Owners of British cotton mills are disturbed and anxious because American speculators have forced the price of cotton to skyrocketing figures. The English manufacturers are curtailing operations. They cannot afford the existing conditions to pay the prices which are now exacted for the Southern staple. The matter has been under discussion in Parliament and the tendency abroad is to develop new sources of supply as far as possible. The cotton corner is going a great deal of harm.

Same Old Trick.

New York Tribune. The bituminous coal operators at the west have decided to add 10 cents a ton to the price of coal to consumers to cover the increased cost of wages granted by them to the miners. This is the same old trick that was played by the anthracite coal operators in 1901, when, to cover a 10 per cent advance in wages, they added 10 cents a ton to the retail price and thus netted a clear profit of about 30 cents per ton. But was it not Mr. Mitchell who suggested that the anthracite operators might well give an advance in wages because "the public would stand it?"

What Colombia Has to Learn.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. The principal thing Colombia does not know, but which she will be taught, is that Uncle Sam is the very poorest sort of subject for blackmailing purposes. He is rich and he is generous. He knows the value of canal across the isthmus, and he appreciates the financial difficulties of the little and revolutionary republic. But he also knows his own business, and while he has money he holds it in trust for his own people, and not for people who are impugning the credit of their own government. He is in a position to appreciate and utilize the resources of their country. For that class of people he has little use. He will pay that which he has agreed to pay, and pay it promptly and willingly—but he will not submit to blackmail.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Senator Platt's Suggestion and the Part of Wisdom.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Two things in connection with Senator Platt's suggestion of Senator Aldrich for the second place on the Roosevelt ticket should be noted. First, the nomination for vice president on the republican side will come to the west. Secondly, the assertion made by some of the papers is untrue which says that Platt was the cause of Roosevelt's nomination in 1900, and that therefore, his mention of Aldrich is doubly deserving of attention. Aldrich is an excellent man. He is by far the most powerful member of the senate. But Rhode Island is not a pivotal state, and it will not furnish either end of a republican presidential ticket these days.

It was the west and not the New York senator that started the boom which gave Roosevelt the nomination for vice president in 1900. Roosevelt had always been especially popular in the west. It thinks him more of a western man than it does an easterner. He is never considered a New Yorker. Still, in the allotment of places on the national ticket of 1904 he will be credited to the east and the other place on the ticket will come to the region of the Alleghenies' sunset side. Possibly it will come to the transmississippi region. This is the part of the country which is meant these days when the term the west is mentioned. It is, also, the part of the country in which Roosevelt's strength is greatest, and it is the part of the west with which he is best acquainted.

The Platt suggestion about Aldrich, therefore, will not "go." The New York senator is a shrewd and consistent republican. He is for the ticket at all times and under all circumstances. But this aspirant will have no chance in the convention of 1904. Probably he would not accept the candidacy even if it were offered to him. This much is fixed, however. The second place on the republican ticket will come to the west. Several states—Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, California and others—have been mentioned in connection with the nomination. Probably one of these will get it. In any case the candidacy belongs to the west in the coming canvass.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Prof. W. N. Ferrin has been elected president of the Pacific University at Forest Grove, Ore.

C. W. Harrington, a Brooklyn engineer, has invented two blue cranes of a rare variety and an alligator to Prospect park.

Dr. Irving King of Richmond, Ind., has been elected to the chair of psychology and history of education in Pratt institute, Brooklyn.

John Brisbane Walker, editor of the "Cosmopolitan," has bought Berkeley Lake and 100 acres surrounding it, in Colorado, and will improve the property.

Virginia negroes are trying to raise \$20,000, with which to pay for the services of John B. and John G. Carlisle in their contest over the validity of the suffrage act of the new Virginia constitution.

A naturalized citizen living in Seattle, who states that he is a son of Frederick VII of Denmark, and that his proper name is Karl Christian Frederick "Vasson" Tuxen, has a petition made to the superior court to change his name to John Andersen.

Thomas A. Edison is a bitter enemy of cigarettes. One morning he found a package outside of his office and posted the following sign: "A degenerate who is retreating toward the lower animal life has lost his packet. The same can be had by applying to the storekeeper."

John W. Wright of Putnam, Conn., one of the wealthiest residents of that town, is now preparing his own tomb. He drew plans for it and is seeing that his contractor is carrying them out. He was born in 1829 in New Hampshire, and his first dollar was made carrying the hod.

During last week's slump in stocks on Wall street an operator long of Steel when that security was sagging turned to James R. Keene, who was closely watching the tape, and said: "Keene, the iron is entering my soul." "Man, man," replied Mr. Keene, "if you feel an inclination to buy a falling market try to steel yourself against it."

N. W. Ayer, the Philadelphia millionaire, owns the largest dairy farm in New York state. It is located in Ferriside, Delaware county, and contains just 1,000 acres. On the farm is the largest creamery in the country, where every day 30,000 quarts of milk is made into a ton and a half of gilt-edged butter. There are 250 head of thoroughbred Jersey cattle on the farm. The property embraces Mr. Ayer's country seat. Farming on so extensive a scale was started a few years ago by the owner as a novelty and experiment.

Senator Cockrell possesses a remarkable memory. He never forgets a face, and he can go into any neighborhood of Missouri today and call by name dozens of men whom he has not seen in many years. On one occasion Dr. D. H. Young of Fulton wrote the senator a letter for a copy of a medical book. Mr. Cockrell replied, regretting that his quota of the issue was exhausted. Ten years later another edition of the work was printed, and one of the first copies to be sent out of Washington was one addressed by Senator Cockrell to Dr. Young.

WHAT RADIUM MAY DO.

Mr. Oliver Lodge on the Properties of the New Metal.

Chicago Record-Herald. The layman whose interest has been stirred by the descriptions of radium, and whose curiosity is still unsatisfied, will find an excellent and easily comprehensible explanation of the facts and the speculations on the subject in the article in the current number of the Nineteenth Century and After by Mr. Oliver Lodge, to which reference was recently made in these columns in another connection.

It is especially for what the writer has to say about the aid that radium gives in forming a theory of the transmutation of the elements—their origin and decomposition—that the article will be read. He tells how the radium atom breaks down, how some of its component parts, or electrons, fly off into space, and how other electrons appear to form themselves into new compounds.

"Here we appear to have, in embryo," he says, "a transmutation of the elements, the possibility of which has for so long been regarded as the domain of the alchemists. Whether the progress of research will confirm this hypothesis, and whether any of the series of substances so produced are already familiarly known to us in ordinary chemistry, remains to be seen."

He suggests that the new substance produced from the fragments of radium may be comparatively unstable forms akin to the stable and persistent elements as we know them; and adds that it is also probable that all the well-known stable elements are themselves in process of breaking down, though at an almost infinitely slow rate.

He continues: "If there be any truth in this speculation, matter is an evanescent and transient phenomenon, subject to gradual decay and decomposition by the action of its own internal forces and motions, somewhat as has been suspected and to some extent ascertained to be the case with energy."

If science does not find that it has overreached itself in these theories the next step to be expected in the progress of its speculations will concern the method of the origin of atoms, or, in other words, the life history of matter itself.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S APPEAL.

Addresses Himself to the Patriotism of Employer and Employee.

Chicago Inter Ocean. "We shall not go far astray," says former President Cleveland in Collier's Weekly, regarding labor troubles, "if we assume that both sides have been at fault. Wherever our sympathies may be, we can hardly escape the conviction that labor has made demands and permitted if not encouraged, conduct which cannot be justified, nor can we safely deny that in too many instances employers have been heedless of the just claims of their employees."

Against the employer who takes and obstinately holds the attitude of George F. Baer, that the conduct of great national industries should be under the absolute and unlimited control of the private owner—against employees who take and obstinately hold the position that even the national government shall utterly abstain from discriminating between citizens—the ex-president appeals to the American sense of justice, of fair play, and of patriotism.

Such appeals should be heeded—nay, they must be heeded. Against foreign attacks on national existence and independence are safe. They may be troubled, but they can never be overthrown except upon the incredible supposition that the American people should confess their impotence to govern themselves and welcome a condescending national protectorate upon us of our own household. They are those who seek to create classes in our citizenship and set these classes against each other, who deny, in fact, the equality of all American citizens as such before the law.

What the American republic needs above all other things is more of the spirit that will resolutely discourage and, if necessary, forcibly trample out the class idea—the idea that any set of citizens have anything to gain by the injury of any other set of law-abiding citizens. It is a false theory that ignores the truth that we must all, rich and poor, educated or ignorant, weak or strong, go up or down together.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and Incidents at the National Capital Sketched on the Spot.

The policy of the War department in the matter of the issue of arms and accoutrements to the militia of the different states is shown in a letter addressed by Colonel Barker of the cavalry in charge of the militia division of the adjutant general's office to the adjutant general of the various states and territories and the District of Columbia, in which he says:

"Under the act making appropriation for the support of the army, approved March 2, 1902, the secretary of war is authorized to expend \$2,000,000 in procuring articles of fully arm, equip and supply the organized militia. This is in addition to the issue of standard service magazine arms and accoutrements authorized by the militia act of January 21, 1902. As the sum appropriated will probably not fully accomplish the object and further appropriations will be necessary from time to time, the secretary wishes to expend this sum of \$2,000,000, already appropriated, in such a way as to put the department in possession of the articles which will contribute most effectively to the immediate preparation of the militia for active operations and render them most effective if they shall be unexpectedly called into the service of the United States."

"So far as it is consistent with the accomplishment of this purpose, he desires to meet the wishes of the governors of the several states in the preparation of material for which they may make requisitions, in the proportion which the number of organized militia of each state bears to the whole number in all the states. As the preparation of artillery material requires considerable time and the preparation of material after the passage of the act authorized the chief of ordnance to apply the sum of \$50,000 to the preparation for militia use of field pieces and carriages of the new model with which the regular army is about to be equipped, guidance to the further expenditure of the sum appropriated for that purpose would be glad to have from you all the information which you can conveniently give to the articles which you deem most necessary for the full armament and equipment of your National Guard."

The United States government is the backer of the airship experiments of Professor Langley to the extent of having given \$50,000 for the experiments, and in furnishing Professor Langley with clerks of the Smithsonian institution to help him in his work, and soldiers to act as a guard of the Buzzard and its houndst.

No direct appropriation has been made by congress for any money for the experiments, or for any other airship trials, but the two allotments of \$25,000 each, in 1902 and one in the following year, to enable Professor Langley to conduct his work, on the theory that his machine, if a success, would be a war engine which the United States should own. The Smithsonian Institution has been utilizing on the theory that they are making scientific investigations in the line of the work of the institution. It is not known under what authority the United States soldiers are employed as a guard for the airship.

An interesting provision of this paragraph of the appropriation bill for the years mentioned, which provide for "all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests" or "the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war," and "for the test of experimental guns, cartridges and other devices procured, in accordance with the recommendation of the board of ordnance and fortifications." An interesting provision of this paragraph of the appropriation bill is that before any such money shall be expended, the board must be satisfied that the United States has the lawful right to use the invention involving, "or that the experiment or test is in the request of a person either holding such lawful right, or authorized to convey the same to the government."

A little, dirty, water-eyed dog created considerable excitement at Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest about 7 o'clock one night. For some unexplained reason it began a campaign against the tall and stout half an hour in the endeavor to bite it off. A crowd of 20 or 30 persons gathered around the dog, and many expressed a belief that the dog was mad. All stood at a respectful distance. Finally Bicycle Policemen Charlton and Simpson and Bicycle Sergeant Harrison arrived, but so many people surrounded the dog that they were afraid to shoot it. Policeman Simpson strode up with his baton to kill it, but the minute the dog caught sight of the stick it darted through the crowd, scattering men and children in all directions, and ran up Tenth street. The bicycle policemen gave chase, and at Twelfth and G streets Bicycle Policeman McQuade succeeded in lassoing the fugitive, and the case was over.

The dog surrendered peacefully and followed home quietly, at the end of the road down the street, where he was turned over to the poundmaster.

The War department has directed Governor Taft to accept the highest bid, amounting to \$33,502, for the subsidiary Standard coin which was found in the treasury at Manila when the place fell into the hands of the Americans. This is about half the face value of the coin, and it is said that the purchasers, if the sale is completed, expect to make a handsome profit through the shipment of the coin to some of the South American republics where it is current. There may, however, be a hitch in completing the transaction, as

the Spanish government has made formal claim to the money under that section of the treaty of Paris which provides for the return to Spain of movable public properties.

The few passengers on a Columbia car near the corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue northwest, shortly after midnight witnessed a peculiar and an amusing incident. A young colored girl, who occupied the end seat, was on her way home and fell asleep in the car, using the end of the seat on which to recline her head. All went well until the car struck the slight curve at the corner mentioned, when she lurched forward and rolled into the street. Fortunately for her the car was going at a slow speed and she was only slightly injured. The fall naturally caused her to awake with suddenness and she was very much surprised upon finding herself in the street. The conductor and other passengers hurried to her assistance, but she declared that she was not hurt and refused to go to the hospital, as was suggested. She said her name was Mary Ford, her age is 15 years, and that her home was at No. 10 Green's court northwest.

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

She—Do you remember before we were married, dear—among my happiest recollections—Yonkers Statesman.

The Lawyer—Can we prove an alibi? The Crook—Let's see, boss. I've got an alibi—bought and paid for—that I didn't use this time. Fortunately, Will cat do—New York Journal.

Soaks—Just one more highball and then we will go. Strokes—No, thanks. If I took another I would feel the effects all day. Soaks—Suffering cats! That's why I take 'em—New Yorker.

"Aren't you afraid of trusts?" asked the public-spirited man. "I used to be," answered Senator Borglum, "but I have found that if a man is bold and trusts his trust is a right good employer."—Washington Star.

An artist draws a picture, an equine draws a dray, the man who carries draws a blank sometimes, we've heard them say. A thrifty man draws a horse, a business man draws the bee. If I can only draw my pay that's good enough for me.—Chicago News.

Lady—Why did you leave your last place? Cook—I couldn't stand the dreadful noise between the master and mistress, mum. Lady—What was the noise about? Cook—The way the dinner was cooked, mum.—San Francisco Star.

"Say," remarked the transient guest at the Grand Arizona Hotel, "haven't you any hapskins around here?" "Nappkins?" mumbled the waiter. "Nappkins?" "Oh! you're a detective, ain't yer? I reckon you mean kidnapers, don't yer?"—Chicago Tribune.

Casey—O'Rafferty is a sick mahn. He has heart complaint and consumption. Murphy—No, consumption is a bad disease. He'll die in that heart; but it's slow. He'll die av the loong trouble.—Kansas City Journal.

Dusty Rhoades—Willie, I hear yer foder was a pretty good one. Willie—He was dat. Dusty. Dusty Rhoades—Well, wid prospects like dose how did you come to do de hob act? Willie—Willie—He had a country congregation dat paid him money to do de act. An' I had to cut it up into kindling.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

"Among mine own." Where friendly eyes And friendly hands are mine; Where humble songs of pleasure rise, And where are bud and vine, And home the sweetest of the sweets Upon the breeze blown— Where, smiling, they repeat The crown "Among mine own!" —W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

SCHOOLS.

BROWNELL HALL, OMAHA.

Social atmosphere home-like and happy. General and college preparatory courses. Exceptional advantages in music, art and literary interpretation. Prepares for any college open to women. Yassar, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Western Reserve University, University of Nebraska and University of Chicago, admit pupils without examination on the certificates of the principal and faculty. Thoroughness insisted upon as essential to character building. Physical training under a professional director. Well equipped gymnasium. Special provision for out door sports, including private skating grounds. Send for illustrated catalogue. Miss Macrae, Principal.

"Among mine own" Where friendly eyes And friendly hands are mine; Where humble songs of pleasure rise, And where are bud and vine, And home the sweetest of the sweets Upon the breeze blown— Where, smiling, they repeat The crown "Among mine own!" —W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Are the bargains we are offering now in clothing. Walk round our windows and see those blue serge suits at \$5.00—they sold at \$15. Then there are \$18.00 chevots at \$10—\$20 suits at \$12.50—\$25 suits at \$12.50, etc. All our broken lines of spring and summer suits are greatly reduced. And if you have an idea of purchasing a suit this season don't put this chance aside. \$5, \$6 and \$6.50 trousers, \$3.50.

\$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 negligee shirts, \$1.75. \$1.50 negligee shirts, \$1.15. \$1.00 colored negligee shirts, 75c. Boys' and men's straw hats, 15c.

PRETTY GOOD

Are the barg