ELEVEN YEARS' GOOD WORK

Young Women's Christian Association Holds Anniversary Service.

REVIEWS PERIOD OF GREAT PROSPERITY

Mrs. Byers Makes Principal Address and Dr. Conley Delivers an Address Touching on the Work.

A meeting commemorative of the founding in Omaha, eleven years ago, of the Young Women's Christian association, was held in the First Congregational church yesterday at 3:30 p. m., and attended not only by those who have been interested in and identified with the increasing beneficence of the institution from year to year, but by many to whom the scope of its results as outlined by the various speakers and officers, was a revelation. Several clergymen from the different churches of the city were present and took a minor part in the exercises.

The address of most interest, from a material point of view, was that incorporated in the annual report of the affairs of the association, made by the general secretary, Mrs. Byers. The facts given by her indicated the condition of affairs ending March 31, 1904. During the year more than 200,000 young women have visited the rooms of the association and been otherwise helped, as against 10,000 the first year of its existence.

The board of directors, consisting of fifteen women, has held fourteen meetings during the year. The aim of all concerned was to bring the active membership up to the 2,000 mark, but in this they have been unsuccessful for a variety of reasons given. The roster of members now bears 1,456 names. Mrs. Byers mentioned the names of many of the young women who have devoted a large share of time and labor to association work during the year and ascribed much of the success that has been attained to their untiring efforts. She also told of the enrollment in the various classes and cited the daily attendance as averaging a little over 500. The gymnasium, while poorly equipped, is a popular institution with the members and much frequented by them. The lunch department is still the most popular, and is patronized by from 500 to 700 persons daily.

Pecuniary Side of It.

The lunches served average to cost 7 cents per individual, but even at this figure there is enough of profit to go a long way in sustaining the other departments of the institution. The Budget, published weekly by the young women, has cost $227 during the year and $136 been realized from it, but it is something in which much interest is taken by the members and will be continued. The secretary expressed herself as unable to say anything about the much desired new building for the association futher than that the need for it was increasing daily and that $6,472.75 has been raised toward it, leaving "only about $94,000" more to be raised. The total receipts during the year have been $19,514.53, and the disbursements $18,510.55, leaving a balance on hand of $1,003.98. In making her report Mrs. Byers paid high tribute to the work and devotion of every one concerned with the administration of the association's affairs but her own. To this Miss Hartford, president of the association, took exception, and told with much feeling of the untiring endeavor and the success that had crowned Mrs. Byer's efforts in her difficult and trying position.

Dr. Conley, of the First Baptist church, delivered a thoughtful address on the work that is being done by the association, following the thought of the scripture quotation which says, "The Son of Man is come not to be ministered unto but to minister."

The supreme thought of Christ in saying this was that of service, and all true greatness, he said, "is found along the line of the kind of service. All the questions that may be asked as to why Christ put all earthly ambition behind Him and did as He did on earth are answered and explained by the word love, and that one word furnished the motive for all the service of the world. We cannot be selfish and shut ourselves away from the trouble of others and still do service for Christ, and one of the best ways to lose our own troubles is to take up those of other people. It is Christ's love for us coupled with ours for Him that sends us forth to do his service."

FOLLY OF WORRY; BEAUTY OF TRUST

Dr. Daniel P. James Urges This Principle Upon Congregation.

Dr. Daniel P. James, professor in theology at the Omaha Theological seminary, preached at the First Methodist church Sunday morning in the absence of the pastor, Rev. E. Comble Smith. His sermon was based on the words of Christ, "Take No Thought," in the sixth chapter of Matthew and from the fourteenth chapter of St. John, "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God and believe also in Me."

"The chief lesson which the Lord imparted," said Dr. James, "was the utter worthlessness of worry, and the beauty and value of trust—the strength, confidence and buoyancy in the face of difficulties.

"We often have used the words of this text in a flippant manner as if to say, 'Well we have failed. Let us not care. We have been disappointed and what is the use of hoping and planning.' But the words of the Scripture do not justify this loose interpretation. It does not sanction a go-as-you-please, happy-go-lucky kind of life such as is contained in the 'take thy ease, eat, drink and be merry' idea. Such a belief would cast a stigma on everything in civilized life that makes it different from the haphazard life of the savage.

"To consider the text in this way would be to cut the nerve of morality and Christian religion. We never must lose sight of the truth of the adage that we shall reap as we sow.

"It was Christ's wish to have us set a right value on the things of this anxiety. To warn us against a ceaseless round of anxiety about material things and earthly ambitions. Therefore, take care not to submerge your divine birthright in a sea of trouble. Rise at times to the realm of spiritual reality—the point where you will realize the utter nothingness of everything that is not God nor of God."

TELLS OF THE MANHOOD OF CHINA

Mr. Brockman Describes Its Virtues and Its Vices.

Fletcher S. Brockman, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian association in China and Corea, spoke at the afternoon meeting Sunday. He preceded his talk on the "Young Manhood of China" with some references to his last appearance in Omaha six years ago and to the assistance given him here.

"The first thing I can say of the young manhood of China," he began, "is that it has in it the inherent elements of strength and beauty. Its young men are worthy to be saved. If you knew their true character you would admire them. The American people through literature and association with the lowest class have formed a most unfortunate and ridiculous idea of their character. You little recognize the dignity and grandeur of their accomplishments.

"I believe there is no people mentally superior. I want to leave one impression with you. I come back with a sincere admiration for those people and do not look upon going back as a hardship.

"Now, let us look on the other side. We find an enslaved manhood, an arrested development. Modern high tension life is being brought to bear on China, and as it is now it cannot bear the pressure. They are enslaved through ignorance. Education is only for the few; the masses are more ignorant than you can imagine. They are enslaved also to the opium habit. No one can understand its dreadful effect until he has seen it. One man in every two is said to be held in this awful slavery. And the slavery of gambling. It begins with the little children throwing their cash, and is one of the hardest things with which the association has to contend. And lying. I blush for China, but if it shows the results of the teaching of the best nonchristian religion, it does not make consciousness of any sin in lying. It is carried on for the pleasure of invention. But in business the Chinese merchant's word is as good as his bond, and if I had a contract for $10,000 with one of them I would not want a word of writing. But socially and everywhere aside from business this universal distrust makes reform of government impossible.

"The corrupt government is another means of slavery. These great chains the Chinese young fen are unable to break."

Mr. Brockman closed with details of the association work in China and spoke of its special field and its cordial help from the churches.

URGES LOYALTY TO OWN CHURCH

Rev. M. L. Melick Opposed to Entering Other Pulpits.

"I have no more right to lend my presence and talent to another church, when it is needed in my own, than I have to give my love and support to any family other than my own," declared Rev. M. L. Melick of Grace Lutheran church yesterday morning in the course of his first anniversary sermon as the pastor of that church. He urged his congregation to be true and loyal to their own church.

"Some people are inclined to justify themselves in neglecting their own church by patronizing others," said the minister; "professing to have such broad views that give them an equal interest in all churches. But when you pin them down closely and examine them you will find they have less real interest in the universal church of Christ than any other person. Their interest is only to gratify a selfish curiosity. Only that husbandman who carefully and diligently tills his own field can add to the general weal.

"The church is practical throughout; it is a vineyard into which we are all invited, not to be entertained or retired to ease, but to do self-denying, yet joyous work. 'To every man his work' is the Master's voice."

Mr. Melick preached from the text "We Spend Our Years," from Psalms xc:9. The pastor reviewed the first year of his pastorate and urged his congregation to further endeavors, hoping the days to come would have many good things in store for them.

"Many of us," said the speaker, "have come to this church fifty-two Sabbaths during the past year, often finding our way to the house of God amidst the greatest of hardships; coming sometimes when we may have had inclinations to stay away; our clothes may have been poor, a friend may have asked us to dinner or to some other event that may have tended to keep us away from our duty to our God. But have we not been strengthened by being loyal to what we knew to be our duty in this respect? I am sure we have."

Nosing It Abroad.

Gasaway—He's actually engaged to Miss Roxley, but he wants to keep it secret.

Harkaway—I should think if he were really engaged to her he'd want everybody to know it right away. How do you know he wants to keep it secret?

Gasaway—He told me.

Harkaway—Ah! That explains it! He's pretty foxy.—Philadelphia Press.

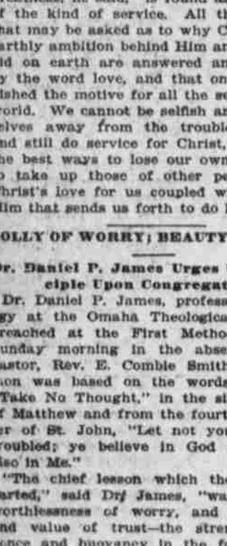
Begins at Bed Rock.

Health, strength and vigor depend on digestion. Dr. King's New Life Pills makes it perfect, or no pay. Only 25c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

No Use for It.

"Take everything I have, but spare my life!" pleaded the victim, his knees knocking together with terror.

"Your life, sir," said the footpad busily transferring the contents of the victim's pockets to his own, "seems to be bound in calf, and might fetch 15 cents at a second-hand book store, but you may keep it. Run along," he added, as he finished the job and handed back a nickel for car fare.—Chicago Tribune.



A True Tonic

A real malt extract, rich in tonic properties and a perfect digestant is

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

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TRADE MARK.

It contains 14.60 per cent genuine nutritive extract, less than 2 per cent of alcohol—non-intoxicating. Builds flesh, bone, tissue—gives appetite and energy.

All Druggists sell it. Prepared only by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U.S.A.

World's Fair Visitors are cordially invited to visit the Anheuser-Busch Brewery.

AUTOS GO UP IN FLAMES

Four Machines and Supplies Burned at Powell Company's Place.

DAMAGE FULLY COVERED BY INSURANCE

Fire is of Mysterious Origin and is Extinguished in Remarkably Short Time by the Department.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed four automobiles, valued at $5,000, supplies valued at $500 and did $2,000 worth of damage to the building of the Powell Automobile company at Fourteenth and Davenport streets Sunday evening. The Powell company carried $3,000 insurance, so that its loss was fully covered, and J. P. Frenzer, owner of the building, had about $2,000 insurance on it, which will, it is supposed, be sufficient to cover the loss. The Andersen-Millard company sustained slight loss in robes and saddlery stock in the rear of its store adjacent to the Powell house.

Clark Powell, manager of the company, says the fire will not cause the slightest delay or interruption in the transaction of business, as his firm will either continue in the rear of its present building or remove to 1516 Capitol avenue, and, at all events, be able to accommodate its patrons.

The fire broke out about 5:30. The cause is a mystery. The flames played with resistless force on the one and a half story frame structure, doing their disastrous work in a remarkably short period, not exceeding fifteen or twenty minutes. The down town departments were on the scene very soon after the single alarm sounded, and were prompt in mastering the situation.

According to the story of F. A. Decker, foreman of the Powell company, he entered the building about 5:20 and noticed flames in the northeast corner. Before he could make any investigation the fire drove him back and he hurried to the nearest telephone.

Building in Flames.

Before the fire department arrived the building was a mass of flames and only prompt action on the part of the firemen saved the six new automobiles stored in the adjoining room and valued at $8,000. At the time of the fire four automobiles that are usually kept in the building were out doing May day service, and therefore were saved. One of these belonged to the Powell company, the other three to Arthur P. Guiou, Dr. E. Bloomquist and Charles Brown. One of the valuable machines destroyed was that of Joseph Cudahy. The automobiles that were saved are all new, while two of those that were destroyed were new and two were used for rental purposes.

Mr. Powell says he was fortunate in not having received six or seven automobiles which are still in transit from the makers. They will be here in a day or two, just in time to be of greatest service.

W. S. Adams, fire reporter, whose duty it is to notify owners of buildings in case of fire, was thrown from his vehicle at Sixteenth and Chicago streets while going to the fire. His face was slightly skinned and right hand sprained. Mr. Adams' in-

LYNCHERS PLAIN MURDERERS

Unlawful Taking of Life Condemned by C. J. Smyth in Address on Government.

C. J. Smythe lectured on the subject "Origin of Government" before the Philosophical society yesterday, saying in part:

The origin of government is a subject about which very erroneous notions are set forth in the writings of men who have had a great influence in the world of thought. Hobbes, Grotius, Periendorff and Rousseau are among the most prominent of these writers.

Hobbes represents the school of absolutism in government, while Rousseau speaks for the school of extreme democracy. In these respects they stand at the two opposite ends of the pole, but in some respects they agree. The theories of both are founded upon the assumption that society is an artificial thing—is the work of men; that there was a period in the history of man when he did not live in society. This, of course, is contradictory of the history of the race. Man from the beginning, so far as we know anything about him, has been a member of society, either the society of the family, the tribe or the state.

Hobbes teaches that the natural condition of man is that of war, rapine and plunder, that government was created by men because they were afraid of each other, and not from any natural tendency toward society. On the other hand, Rousseau declares that prior to the formation of society man lived in a state of happiness, which was his natural state, and that all his miseries have come from society. That "he was born free and is everywhere in chains." Here there is an agreement between Hobbes and Rousseau, in that they united in saying that there was a state of man prior to the formation of society—a proposition not susceptible of proof by anything that history discloses. They also united in saying that society was the creation of man and that government rested upon the consent of the governed.

Hobbes contended that men consented to the formation of government either through fear of themselves or through fear of some individual to whom they submitted themselves; that whether the consent was free or coerced, it made no difference; that in each instance the consent was prompted by fear; that after it was given it could not be revoked. By a specious line of reason he reaches the conclusion that the person entrusted with the power of government owed no duty to society; that while he might be guilty of iniquity he could do no wrong to his subjects.

In this latter view Rosseau did not concur, but radically dissented therefrom. He taught that those to whom the people entrusted the power of making laws and executing them were responsible to the people, and that as soon as they broke the conditions upon which they were invested with the power they forfeited their right to govern, and the people could choose their successors. Both, however, were in accord upon the proposition that the power of government had no other sanction or authority than that which it derived from the consent of men.

The objection to this is that it is not sufficient to account for many of the faculties of government. The power, for instance, of taking life as a punishment or as an act of justice, is one of the powers which government exercises. This power men could not give to it, because men have it not. Only in the case of self-defense may a man take the life of another—never for the purpose of imposing a penalty or administering justice. Therefore he cannot give to anybody else the power to do so. Lynchers are nothing more than murderers. They have absolutely no authority to take the life of a fellow being under such circumstances. Other instances might be given, but this is sufficient.

The true origin of government is found by an examination of the nature of man. This reveals that he was intended to live in society, that he is a social being and cannot exist out of society.

He who created man with these tendencies, must have willed the existence of the state to which they inevitably led, that is, the existence of society. Hence, man's creator is the creator of society, and as He must have desired the continuation of the thing which He made necessary to the existence of man, He gave to it the power of continued existence, and hence gave to it the power of government. Thus society is not the result of a pact or contract between men, but followed from the law of man's nature that He who created man created society and gave to it the power of governing itself.

The power, then, of government rests in society, not in any individual, but in the moral body called the state. The state could exercise this power directly as did the Athenians of old, or through representatives. If through representatives it could fix the conditions upon which those representatives might possess it and might provide that it should revert at stated times, or when the conditions upon which it was granted had been broken. This theory was the theory of Aristotle and most of the scholastic philosophers and of those who followed in their wake.

At a time like the present when laws are disregarded and those charged with the administration of them held in disrepute, if not in contempt, it is well to have recourse occasionally to first principles. The principles of the declaration of independence had been thought out and enforced by the school men centuries before Thomas Jefferson lived. The proposition that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is lucidly sustained by Thomas of Acquin, who wrote in the thirteenth century. He and his followers lay down the principle that no nation has the right to assume the government of another nation without the latter's consent, that to do so would be of injustice—an act of tyranny. This theory, however, does not mean that the government must have the consent of each individual composing the state. It is enough that the state does by a fairly representative vote give its consent, and so long as the state, considered as a moral body, gives that consent, though individual members thereof withhold it, the government is by consent of the governed.

In this theory, too, originated the declaration, often made in olden times when patriotism ruled the hour, that "The voice of the people is the voice of God."

ANENT RAILROAD ASSESSMENT

M. F. Harrington Gives His Views on the Plans of the Big Corporations.

O'NEILL, Neb., April 29.—To the Editor of the Bee: In a recent editorial you suggest that the State Board, whose duty it is to assess the railroads, intends to grant public hearings and to delay the assessment about six weeks, and you approve of this course. While I am in entire accord and sympathy with the position of The Bee on this all-important question, still I disagree with you in this one respect. If any such thing is done it is only being done in the interest of railroad tax dodgers. The law intends, and the people of the state expect, that the State Board this year will fix the taxable value of these railroads at 20 per cent. of their real worth. The State Board itself ought to set the pace and the people expect it to do so. The purpose of this delay is to give the corporation henchmen an opportunity to throw dust in the eyes of the people before the assessment is made. Even now corporation strikers are trying to find instances of where some lands in different parts of the state have been traded and large valuations put in the deeds, and then propose to show that the assessed value in these isolated cases is less than one-fifth of the trading value. They are likewise looking for cases of the assessment of second-hand property of various kinds and are going to try to show that it is assessed at less than one-fifth of its supposed value. Other like tactics will be followed and these things will be published and an effort will be made by those subservient to the railroads to make the people believe that some other property in the state has not been paying taxes upon 20 per cent. of its value. When this is done they hope that the cyclone may not hit the State Board quite so hard. Bpt it is for this purpose that the six weeks time is now desired.

Another feature talked about to some extent by the railroad politicians is the matter of division of the board. It is well known that Governor Mickey and Treasurer Mortensen helped to make the last assessment, and every man informed on the question knows that the assessement is grossly unjust to the plain taxpayers of the state. This year the board consisted of five members and a portion of the railroad clique are trying to arrange it so that the valuation will be fixed by Messrs. Weston, Marsh and Follmer, who are not candidates for re-election, and that Governor Mickey and Treasurer Mortensen, who are candidates for re-election, will make the hollow pretense that they differ with their associates. In the history of Nebraska no board made up of the same political party has ever had a dissenting member in the making of the assessments, and there will be, in truth, no dissent this year. These five men will be agreed and will be just as much alike on this question as the Siamese twins. Any attempt to divide up on the question and make some appear better than others is mere mockery. But this is one of the features to be taken in connection with the six weeks' delay for the purpose of trying to quiet the rebellion against railroad government that is on in every county in Nebraska. In your own city, Mr. Editor, $25,000,000 worth of railroad property is practically contributing nothing to the support of your government which affords them protection, and the law which makes this possible was approved by Governor Mickey. The politicians who think that a governor who has approved this monstrous injustice can fool the people by a grandstand play has very little conception of the intelligence of the people of Nebraska. This tax contest is going to be a fight to a finish. It is much broader than any mere party lines. The taxes which the great corporations dodge are finally borne by the plain citizen, whether he be republican, populist, democrat, socialist or prohibitionist, and he who is not with us in this fight is against us and the sooner we divide up on these lines the sooner we will settle the question and the better it will be for Nebraska. Yours truly,

M. F. HARRINGTON.

Strikes at Their Root.

Many dangerous diseases begin in impure blood. Electric Bitters purifies the blood, and cures, or no pay. Only 50c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

Special Rates.

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway, are now on sale daily to St. Louis account World's fair; also to homeseekers' points south on Tuesday, May 3. For information call or address any agent or Thomas F. Godfrey, P. T. A., southeast corner Fourteenth and Douglas streets, Omaha, Neb.

WHOOPS OVER FAT PENSION

Sioux Chief Jars Loose as He Pockets $1,100 Drawn from the Government.

Chief Canhahaka of the Sioux tribe rolled into Chicago recently, and during the day whenever he met a friend he emitted a war whoop. Chief Iron Lightning came to town with Canhahaka, and they had a whole section in a Pullman car over the Pennsylvania from Washington. Canhahaka's great joy was due to the "Great Father's" putting him on the pension list. His new pension dates back to 1889, and accordingly Canhahaka has $1,100 in gold, and no one showed him the hole in the lake front.

Years ago Canhahaka was enlisted by General Miles as a scout. In the Sioux language Canhahaka means "backbone," and so General Miles named him Chief Hump, and during the Miles campaigns and in Chicago he was true to the name. During one battle he got a rifle ball in his hip.

Several weeks ago General Miles sent Chief Hump and his friend Chief Iron Lightning an invitation to be his guests at Washington, and while in the capital Canhahaka's record and wound were brought to the attention of President Roosevelt, who was so impressed with the Indian's accounts of his campaigning with General Miles that he sent for the general and told him Hump ought to have a pension.

"You are right there, Mr. President," declared General Miles, "and Hump would not spend the money for fire water, either."

And thus it came about that Hump is returning to the west with $1,100, and more to follow. They left on the St. Paul for their Dakota home.—Chicago Record-Herald.

IN THE INSURANCE FIELD

H. R. Gould, general agent of the Prudential Life Insurance company for the state, has compiled a statement of the gain and loss of business of all the companies for the year 1903, as compared with 1902, which has been reduced to a percentage basis. The statement, of course, applies to Nebraska business only. It was presented to the Nebraska Life Underwriters' association at the April meeting in this city. It is a very interesting document to insurance men. The figures as compiled by Mr. Gould are appended:

NAME OF CO.	Gain in Insurance in Force Over 1902	Percent of Gain in Insurance in Force	Gain in Premium Income Over 1902	Percent of Gain in Premiums Over 1902
Aetna	$ 325,296	.338	$ 17,076	.325
Bankers	884,314	.168	59,030	.350
Bankers Res. L.	141,250	.053	10,727	.074
Conn. Mutual	87,459	*.080	*3,198	*.035
Des Moines	*1,321,250	*.770	*13,780	*.499
Equitable of Ia.	*9,145	*.013	*1,763	*.096
Equitable L. As.	683,187	.125	27,328	.158
Fidelity Mut.	145,161	.238	6,104	.320
Franklin	267,971	1.830	10,334	2.020
Germania	157,600	.720	6,730	.840
Hartford	31,352	.070	*258	*.022
Home	*11,906	*.026	*387	*.024
Mut. Benefit	72,036	.033	2,991	.045
Mutual Life	884,883	.088	24,562	.080
Mut. Res. Life				
Michigan Mut.	16,849	.056	679	.068
Minnesota Mut.	*36,557	*.114	*1,301	*.140
National	13,975	.100	4,964	.088
Nat. of U. S. A.	722,645	16.000	39,926	33.570
New Eng. Mut.	180,692	.070	8,588	.080
Northw'rn Mut.	275,535	.038	*5,186	*.020
N. Y. Life	1,088,940	.090	43,909	.118
Northw'rn Nat.	588,644	.890	23,918	1.178
Pacific Mutual	31,734	.080	1,333	.103
Phoenix Mutual	161,680	.243	6,606	.200
Prov. L. and T.	54,940	.120	*3,141	*.290
Prov. S. L. As.	5,723	.008	280	.013
Prudential of A.	144,075	.165	9,493	.260
Penn Mutual	87,186	.075	4,204	.094
Royal Un. Mut.	61,300	.053	1,672	.068
Security Mutual	1,055,126	.570	35,612	.657
Security T. & L.	33,239	.417	1,471	.322
State Mutual	15,039	.023	*908	*.043
State	277,097	.230	21,882	1.800
Union Central	24,060	.006	8,536	.200
Union Mutual	32,146	.100	1,611	.180
Washington	*20,773	*.040	*308	*.015

*Decrease.

E. G. Bohannon of Lincoln, state agent and adjuster for the Columbia Fire Insurance company, has been settling a number of live stock losses in Douglas county during the past week.

A fire which occurred on Center street just outside of the city limits last Friday evening destroyed eleven head of cattle and five head of work horses. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The property destroyed belonged to J. C. Root, who is in the dairy business. It was insured and the insurance has been adjusted.

Up to last week the Nebraska Telephone company has never carried insurance upon its fire proof buildings in which the central exchange is located in this city. Last week insurance to cover the entire value of the buildings was taken out, distributed among the various underwriters of the city. The buildings covered are as near fire proof construction as it is possible to make them. While the risk is very small, the buildings being entirely isolated, still the company did not feel like carrying its own risk.

T. H. Fell of T. H. Fell & Co., insurance men, spent Friday in Lincoln on business.

E. R. Perfect, special agent and adjuster of the American and Security companies for the state, will attend the local board of underwriters' meeting to be held during the week in Kansas City.

Haley Fisk, second vice president, and F. O. Ayres, fourth vice president, also A. S. Knight, medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, will be in the city during the week and will visit the local agency of the company in the New York Life building. They are enroute to the meeting of Metropolitan Life representatives to be held in San Francisco. Their stay will be limited to a few hours.

J. L. Coddington, formerly with the New York Life in this city, but who some time ago resigned his position to go with a Kansas Mutual company, has returned to Omaha and again taken up the work with his old company. He will be employed in the Nebraska field.

A. J. Baldwin, special agent and adjuster for the State Fire for the state of Nebraska, will shortly remove to this city from his home in Stella. He has been located in Stella for many years and has worked up a very large business, which will be continued by his son, J. C. Moore. Mr. Baldwin is said to be one of the most progressive insurance men in the Nebraska field.

The ruling of the attorney general of the state against the proposed taxation of the "old line" life insurance policies having annual cash surrender values has met with the approval of insurance men generally, who look upon such taxation as harmful in the extreme to persons who are trying to lay up money enough to maintain them during their old age or their families in case of their death. One prominent agent says: "What the State board should do, rather, is to impose a tax upon each man who does not insure. It is he who is buried and his family cared for at public expense."

"The Texas Train."

A new, fast, magnificently appointed train to the southwest, via Cotton Belt Route, reaching direct and through close connection the principal points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Write for copy of illustrated folder, schedules and information about low rates to the southwest.

E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. & T. A., Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

Homeseekers' Rates to North Dakota.

Every Tuesday until October 25 the Chicago Great Western railway will sell round trip tickets to points in the above named state at a great reduction from the usual fare. For further information apply to Geo. F. Thomas, general agent, 1513 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

LOST FORTUNE BY AN EAR

Romance of an Honorable Jap Minus an Auricular Member Revealed in Court.

Many an ear has tingled when its owner was the subject of a distant conversation, and many an ear has dropped from place when nipped by Jack Frost, but never before has such dire consequences followed the failing of an ear as that of rubber and worn by William Eisen of New York, a manufacturer for Dr. Beck, who in turn wanted it for a Japanese patient.

This ear which failed and fell blighted a life, spoiled a romance, broke a heart and lost a fortune to a Japanese lover, and gave a humorous as well as tragic turn to the suit heard before a New York justice, who gave a verdict of $25 and costs in favor of Dr. Beck.

The ear was a rubber one and was made by Dr. Beck at the behest of Eisen, who said it was for a Japanese gentleman of high degree. Here the romance came in. Many years ago in Japan the client of Eisen lost an auricular appendage in a duel and was proud of his evidence of personal prowess until he came to these United States, where ears are customary.

In an ardent suit for the heart, hand and bank account of an heiress, the Jap found he was handicapped by the lack of an ear, and, fearful that his hair, worn long on the earless side, might be brushed back in some unlucky moment and disclose the situation to the young woman of his choice, he offered Eisen $50 to get him an artificial ear.

Eisen agreed to get it for $75 and gave the contract to Beck, with plaster casts of the ear that was and of the stump that occupied the place of the ear that was not, and in due time the rubber imitation was delivered. A spring served to attach it to the suitor's head.

Fully cared, the Jap called upon the heiress. She was alone in the drawing room and she smiled upon him. His long delayed confession of adoration then and there was made. When he reached the part about never having loved another and was sailing along finely to the passage anent "being true, dear, to you always," the false ear slipped from its moorings and fell into the girl's lap.

It bounded to the floor beside the kneeling Jap. Explanations were vain, and the girl hurried from the room.

Unable to square matters, the Jap returned the ear and refused to pay for it. Eisen, in turn, refused to pay Dr. Beck, the maker, until the decision went against him in court.

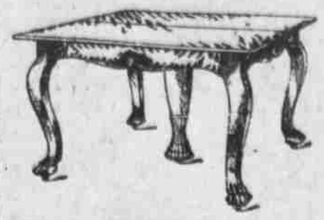
The testimony in the case did not reveal how the unfortunate Jap was to get satisfaction

Have You Seen Gloria?

HAYDEN'S

THE RELIABLE STORE.

Have You Seen Gloria?



Our Prices Always Lead

We have just received seven sample lines of furniture from the Exposition building, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Don't miss this opportunity.

They Go on Sale Monday.

AT FACTORY PRICES

$2.50 iron beds $1.50
$6.50 iron beds $3.75
$9.50 iron beds $7.50
Bed room suites $14.85, at $9.50
Bed room suites, worth $22.50 ..... $16.50
Oak chiffonieres, 5 drawers, worth $7 ..... $4.50
Oak chiffonieres, 5 drawers, worth $8.50, at $5.85
Center table, 24-in. top, worth $2 ..... $1.00
Center table, 24-in. top, worth $2.85 ..... $1.75
Center table, 24-in. top, worth $5.25 ..... $3.75
Extension table, solid oak, worth $5.50 ..... $3.50
Extension table, solid oak, worth $8.50 ..... $5.85
Couches—upholstered in leather, worth $35.00 ..... $24.50
Couches—upholstered in car plush and velour, worth $20.00 ..... $14.50
$5.50 couch at $3.50
$11.85 couch at $7.50
$16.50 couch at $10.50
$4.50 reed rockers at $2.75
$5.25 reed rockers at $3.25
$6.25 reed rockers at $4.50

These are only a few of the many bargains. Don't fail to see them Monday.

Fashionable Headwear at Unfashionable Prices.

Monday you can buy $2 odd sized and sample hats, at 65c

Our exclusive lines of style creators are unsurpassed in neatness and variety of form, wearing qualities and price. The IMPERIAL AND TIGER HATS AT $3.50 have no equals. The CHAMPION $2.50 AND RED ROVER $2.00 HATS are unsurpassedably good. We also have several other lines at $1.50 and a complete line of JOHN STETSON HATS at 3.50

FOR TRUNKS, GRIPS AND SUIT CASE VALUES YOU CAN'T BEAT HAYDEN'S.

Trunks from $4.50 to $35.00.
Suit Cases from $1.25 to $18.00.
Grips from 50c to $15.00.

Hardware, Stoves and Housefurnishings.

A car of screen doors and screens just received—on sale Monday. All sizes, 1 1-8 inch, cherry stained screen doors for Monday 69c.

Screens, hardwood, each 25c
Screen frames, each 15c
The best wire cloth made 11½c
The best poultry netting 12½c
Lawn mower $3.49
Grass catchers 49c
Garden hose, ¾-inch rubber 8c
Garden rake 15c
Garden hoe 15c
Steel spade 49c
strapped spading forks 69c

The blue and white enameled ware is still going, until all is sold. About one-half regular price. Finest ware made. No seconds.

Why Pay Retail Prices for Your Groceries?

When you can buy your Groceries at wholesale Prices in the Big Store's Mammoth Basement.

48-lb. sacks Best Patent Minnesota Flour $1.20
Large sacks white or yellow Cornmeal, 12½c
6 lbs. Breakfast Rolled Oats 19c
5 lbs. Good Japan Rice 19c
5 lbs. Hand Picked Navy Beans 19c
5 lbs. Fancy Pearl Tapioca, Sago, Barley or Farino 19c
5 lbs. Flake or Pearl Hominy 19c
½-gal. cans Golden Table Syrup 15c
Quart cans Tennessee Sorghum 7½c
6 Bars Best Laundry Soap, any brand you want 18c
Jello, package 5c
Egg-O-See, Malta Vita, Force, Vigor or Vim, pkg. 7½c
The Best Soda, Oyster, Butter or Milk Crackers, per lb. 6c
The Best Corn Starch, per pkg. 4c
Elastic, Electric, Celluloid or IXL Starch, pkg. 7½c
Grape-Nuts, per pkg. 9c
Fig-Prune Cereal Coffee, per pkg. 12½c
Ivory Soap, bar 3½c
3-lb. cans Solid Packed Tomatoes 7½c
2-lb. cans Golden Pumpkin 7½c
3-lb. cans Pure Apple Butter 7½c
2-lb. cans Baked Beans 7½c
3-lb. cans Golden Egg or Greengage Plums 10c
2-lb. cans Wax or String Beans 7½c
2-lb. cans Early June Sifted Peas 7½c
3-lb. cans Fancy Table Peaches, Apricots or Pears 12½c
Large Bottles Pickles, any kind you want 8½c
Large Bottles Pure Tomato Catsup 8½c
Garden Seeds, any kind you want, pkg. 3½c

EXTRA DRIED FRUIT SPECIALS.

Large California prunes, lb 5½c
Fancy Muir peaches, lb 7½c
Virginia blackberries, lb 7½c
California grapes, lb 7½c
English cleaned currants, lb 7½c
New York evaporated apples, lb 8½c
Three Crown Layer raisins, lb 7½c
Virginia raspberries, lb 20c
Fancy Bartlett pears, lb 12½c

FRESH FRUIT—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Colorado White Clover Honey, per rack, 12c
Large, Juicy, Sweet Navel Oranges, per dozen 15c
Large, Juicy California Seedless Lemons, per dozen 12c
Fancy 7-Crown Imported Figs, per lb. 18c
Fancy Mixed Nuts, per lb. 10c
Fancy California White Figs, per pkg. 5c

WHOLESALE PRICES IN TEAS AND COFFEES.

Fancy Spider Leg, Japan, C. B., Oolong, Gunpowder or Sundried Japan Tea, per pound 25c
Good Santos Coffee, per lb. 12½c
Choice Tea Siftings, per lb. 10c

HAYDEN BROS.

THE BEE HAS THE LARGEST BONAFIDE CIRCULATION

Want Ad Sense

In writing a Want Ad remember the most desirable answers are usually from people who are particular. They are people who will want to know most of the advantages of your proposition before they take the trouble to investigate it. Therefore tell them these points in your advertisement.

The Bee prints the most paid Want Ads because Bee Want Ads bring best returns.

THE BEE IS ADMITTEDLY THE BEST NEWSPAPER.