

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1904.

SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

Great Hosiery Sale
 \$25,000 stock of men's, ladies' and children's hose, which we secured at practically our own price—
ON SALE SATURDAY, JUNE 11th.

50c Men's Hose, 12½c.
 Newest patterns in lace stripes and embroidered, plain and fancy colors, worth up to 60c—your choice 12½c

25c & 35c Ladies' Hose, 12½c
 Fancy lace and drop stitch hose—black, oxford and steel grays, worth from 50c to 80c—your choice 12½c

25c & 39c Children's Hose, 8½c, 10c, 12½c
 All the new spring patterns, the greatest bargains ever offered.

Men's and Ladies' Underwear

100 TO 500 LADIES' VESTS 10c.
 Sleeveless, with lace and fancy yokes, in all sizes, your choice Saturday 10c

100 LADIES' TRIMMED UNDERWEAR—Regular and extra sizes, choice Saturday 25c

MEN'S FINE BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—Worth up to 75c, Saturday 39c

100 MEN'S FINE MADRAS SHIRTS AT 49c

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUSPENDERS—Worth up to 50c, your choice Saturday, pair 10c

That Vacation Trip
 Is not pleasurable if you have to worry about an old battered trunk or carry an old battered grip.

We Can Supply Your Need
 With trunks of the very best manufacture, at 2.75 to 30.00
 Suit cases that will stand the wear and are handsome as they make them, at 1.50 to 18.00
 Grips in the very latest styles and best of materials, at 40c to 18.00

Do Not Fail to See Our Line

An Exceptional Shoe Opportunity
 CLOSING OUT the balance of the surplus Boston stocks and also from a large Omaha jobber at almost ONE-HALF. ON SALE SATURDAY in our two shoe departments.

Men's \$2.50 and \$4.00 Patent, Colt Hats 2.39
 Men's and Women's \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 Patent Coll, Veli and \$100 Cash Shirts, at 1.96
 Misses' and Child's Roman Sandals, at 1.00
 Chrome Patent Calf Vamps, full calf quarter, and misses', child's and infants' denonla and patent vamp sandals, 70c, 90c, 10c and 49c
 Women's Tan Juliet and Kid \$1.50 Oxfords, at 98c
 Child's \$1.00 Turn Shoes and Roman Sandals, at 69c
 Men's, Boys' and Youths' Canvas Shoes and Oxfords, up from 50c
 Double Trading Stamps all day on Shoes.
 Brooks Bros' \$1.00 Turn and Welt Oxfords, at 1.98
 How about your feet this hot weather? Grover's HAND SEWED shoes are what you are looking for. ULTRA and GROVER for women and STETSON, CROSBY and MITCHELL for men.

OMAHA'S GREAT BARGAIN CENTER.
 ONE DOLLAR WILL BE WORTH TWO IN PURCHASING POWER AT THESE SPECIAL SALES SATURDAY.

CORSET SPECIALS
 70 LADIES' AND MISSES' TAPE GIR- GLEES—in white, pink and blue, at 39c
 \$1.00 TO \$1.50 STANDARD CORSETS 49c— These are broken lots, of standard makes, such as R. G. Thompson Glove Fitting, and many others—your choice 49c

Ladies' Neckwear
 10c Turn-Over Collars, each 2½c
 10c Ladies' Linen Collars, each 2½c
 10c Ladies' Silk Stock Collars, each 10c
 10c Sets Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, per set 10c
 10c to 20c Wash Laces, per yard 5c
 10c Applique Embroideries, at 7½c
 Special bargains in All-Over Laces; Ribbons, 10c to 10c per yard Saturday.

Umbrella Special
 \$1.50 Men's and Ladies' 26 and 28 in. Gloria Silk Umbrellas at 98c
 Ladies' Fancy Silk Parasols
 In all the newest shades and patterns, an immense assortment, from \$1.00 down to \$1.50 and..... 98c
 Kayser's Silk Gloves
 In all the new shades, great value at \$1.00, 75c, and..... 50c

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
 \$40,000 Worth of Women's Ready Made Garments at About One-Third Regular Price.
The Greatest Money Saving Sale Ever Known—Saturday a Banner Day for Bargains.

Extra Specials
 We want a crowd Saturday. As an extra inducement for you to visit our Clothing Department and see our stock we will sell:

FROM 8:30 TILL 9:30 A. M.
 \$1.50 Black Mercerized Underskirts, at 49c

FROM 9 TILL 9 A. M.
 \$1.00 Women's Wash Waists, in vestings, in the daintiest styles, at 29c

FROM 9 TILL 10 A. M.
 \$1.00 Women's Wrappers, at 25c

FROM 9:30 TILL 10:30 A. M.
 \$1.00 Women's Lawn Kimonos, at 39c

FROM 10 TILL 11 A. M.
 Women's Wash Suits, in lawns and percales, trimmed with embroidery, worth up to \$4.00, each..... 95c

FROM 7:30 TILL 9:30 P. M.
 \$1.25 Women's Wrappers, in lawns and percales, at 59c



Special Sale Iron Beds & Dining Chairs
 A car load of Iron Beds will be placed on sale Saturday A. M. at factory prices. The best opportunity of the year. We secured them at a bargain and will give you the benefit.

We also have a lot of odd Rockers and Dining Chairs which we will close out at 50c on the dollar Thursday.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE—IMPROVE IT. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE GOODS.

HAYDEN BROS.

Lace Curtain Day
Monday, June 13th.
 Our Lace Curtain sales have attracted buyers not only from the three cities, but throughout several states.

Monday morning we will place on sale our Lace Curtain stock of four manufacturers—NOTTINGHAMS, CABLE NETS, IRISH POINTS, etc.—IN FOUR GRAND LOTS.

LOT 1—Nottinghams, worth up to \$10.00, Monday, pair..... 1.59
 LOT 2—Cable Nets, worth up to \$10.00, Monday, pair..... 3.19
 LOT 3—Bon Fame, worth from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each, Monday, each, from \$1.50 down to..... 3.75
 LOT 4—Irish Point, worth from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per pair, Monday, at, per pair, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and..... 1.65

15c---TO MUSIC LOVERS---15c

FOUR OF Navaho, vocal and instrumental..... 15c
 THE MOST! Gondolier, vocal and instrumental..... 15c
 POPULAR! Funny Folks, vocal and instrumental..... 15c
 HITS! Under the Anker Bush, vocal and instrumental..... 15c

Also many others, almost if not quite as popular instrumental songs, such as "Thoughts of Love," "Flower Kingdom," "Tangle Hill," "A Seed of the Pen," "Virginia Beauties," "Steel King," "To the Front," "Trumpeters' March," "Uncle Sammy."

SUCH VOCAL FAVORITES as "Up in a Cooanant Tree," "Zulu's Dream," "Shor Boy's Farewell," "If I Had a Thousand Hearts," "Dessie," "She's My Girl," "My Dream of Love," "The Robin's Sweet Song Reminds Me of You," and many other catchy pieces—Your choice Saturday..... 15c

COPIES BY MAIL 16 CENTS.

China Dept. MEATS! MEATS!
 High in Quality Only at Hayden's

100-piece Decorated Dinner Sets, best English semi-porcelain, fancy shapes, Regular \$12.00 and \$15.00 values, Saturday..... 8.98
 Rippled Golden Hand Painted Salads, Fruit Bowls, Chop Trays, Cake Plates, etc., regular \$1.50 values, Saturday, at..... 98c
 Imitation Cut Finished Tumblers, 6 for..... 50c
 Cups and Saucers, handled, fancy shapes, best white granite, per set..... 50c
 All sizes Oils and Combs in Decorative Plates, as long as they last, each..... 50c

Chickens, per lb..... 10½c
 Roosters, per lb..... 10½c
 Veal Roast, per lb..... 10½c
 Veal Steaks, per lb..... 10½c
 Lamb Roast, per lb..... 10½c
 Lamb Steaks, per lb..... 10½c
 Roast Beef, per lb..... 10½c
 No. 1 Ham, per lb..... 10½c
 No. 1 Bacon, per lb..... 10½c
 California Hams, per lb..... 10½c
 No. 1 Salt Pork, per lb..... 10½c
 16-lb. Leaf Lard..... 10½c

GROCERY & HARDWARE PRICES
 Trading Stamps Absolutely Free

BUTTER BUTTER BUTTER—
 Fancy Separator creamery butter, lb..... 17½c
 The very best new grass butter, lb..... 15c
 Good country butter for family use..... 12½c
 Choice country butter for cooking, lb..... 10c
 FRESH BUTTER (FRESH)..... 10c
 Large juicy seedless lemons, dozen..... 10c
 Large juicy sweet oranges, dozen..... 10c
 Fancy Hallowe'en Dates, lb..... 10c
 Colorado White Clover honey, rack..... 10c
 Fancy Florida pineapples, each..... 10c
 HARDWARE DEPARTMENT..... 10c
 3 rolls toilet paper..... 10c
 10c table set, fancy mats..... 10c
 2-drawer chest, fancy..... 10c
 Diver egg beater..... 10c
 3 large boxes tooth picks for..... 10c
 8-inch rubber garden hose..... 10c
 Garden rakes, 12 tine..... 10c
 16-lb. Leaf Lard..... 10c
 Hardwood adjustable screens..... 10c

BOGUS CLAIMS FOR RADIUM
 Stories of Its Marvellous Powers Falsely Mainly Fictitious

SUPERLATIVE COST A WEIRD MATH
 Does Not Effect the Cures Claimed for It, but Instead Stimulates Germs to Greater Activity.

The wonderful and mysterious properties of radium have furnished beautiful themes for the pseudo-scientist to awe the lay mind with during the past two or three years, but, like the perpetual motion of long ago, this latest idea has fallen to earth and its real character is at last revealed.

In numerous technical and popular articles there have appeared vivid descriptions of all the things which radium is supposed to do, but there has not been a single article written by an authority on the subject who has come to the front with definite statements and undeniable facts of what radium can and cannot do.

Some of the most extravagant assertions have been made not only in the popular press but in the technical papers as well—indeed, these latter are usually recorded authoritatively in the latter class of journals first—and not one of our scientific spirit and shows only too plainly that the greater percentage of those who pose as savants are really melodramatic characters playing to the gallery of public sentiment.

As a Light and a Cure—All
 To begin with, when the discovery of radium was made by the Curies it was heralded as a substance of such intense luminosity that a grain of the stuff would furnish light enough to illuminate a room. To those who were interested enough to investigate, this deception was quickly dispelled, but the great public seldom seeks to pry into technical matters for any one of a number of good and sufficient reasons, and to this day the majority of lay readers believe that radium is capable of emitting quite enough light to read by.

Radium is jointly luminous, but not nearly as much as good phosphorescent paint of equal quantity, and a finely mixed radium substance looks like a yellow dip under the rays of an arc lamp. Such statements, misleading as they are, are harmless when compared with the cruel deceptions which have been perpetrated by scientists in New York, which educators has taken the trouble to refute them; just why it is not easy to say, unless it is for the reason that our learned fraternal brethren do not approve of the idea of contradicting each other. This method of procedure, this silence, is not at all in accordance with true scientific procedure, and was evidently done for the purpose of obtaining publicity. One of these was the claim that the blind could be made to see by causing radiations emanating from the tube to be directed upon the optic nerve; another was the wide publicity given to the curative properties of radium in the treatment of cancer and other pathological conditions.

That radium or any other known substance or method cannot restore a dead optic nerve, any reputable physician or oculist will tell you. In fact, it is quite as impossible as it is to restore life to a dead body, yet this was the frightful hoax that was sprung last winter, and the hopes of hundreds of persons so afflicted were falsely raised, and there is no doubt that these glowing tales account for the large sales of low-grade radium to the unscrupulous. That many of the blind have actually paid large sums for these X-ray cure treatments are facts in possession of the writer.

Inferior to X-Rays.
 As to the curing of cancer by the emanation of radium, it may be said that when the X-rays were first discovered the same optimism was shown. It was held out, but time soon proved that the X-rays effected little or no relief for the dreaded disease. Now the active rays of radium are not so very different from those of a Crookes tube, the difference being in degree rather than in kind.

Both the X-rays and radium rays produce very similar physiological results, and both penetrate wood, flesh, and other porous substances, while lead and all the metals, except aluminum, seem to absorb or deflect them, and finally both classes of rays afford a photographic dry plate. The chief difference between radium and X-rays is in the manner of their emanation; the former is a million times weaker than the latter. How absurd it is, then, to suppose that radium rays could prove more beneficial than the X-rays under similar pathological conditions! A fairly good X-ray coil with Crookes tube and battery complete can be purchased for a couple of hundred dollars, whereas a grain of radium having a radio-activity of 20,000 costs \$150.

But there are very few physicians who have radium of this activity, the usual activity being 1,000, 3,000 or 7,000, and worth \$60, \$100 and \$250, respectively, so that the exposures for the treatment of malignant growths would have to be prolonged several hours to have any effect at all.

Radium cannot begin to compete with ultra-violet light in its healing properties of those untoward conditions, and even ultra-violet radiations are not positive and absolute in every case by any means. There are no diseases known to the medical profession for which the X-rays of ultra-violet radiations are not superior in doing the work better and quicker than radium.

Annihilating all the germs in water by placing radium in it is another one of those delightful little fantasies which men with more technical training than common sense would like to have the people believe to be a commercial achievement of radium. Radium will kill germs in a test tube of water, but it would have little effect if placed in a barrel of water. But even if this were possible, what would be the use when a little heat will bring water to a temperature where it is known to a certainty to have a bactericidal action and be rendered perfectly safe?

It has also been argued that by this method water absorbs a certain percentage of the rays of radium and is itself made radio-active, and when taken internally its therapeutic value is similar to the direct application of radium, and so affects the diseased tissues and rids the system of bacilli by its destructive forces. When it is taken into consid-

tion that the amount of pure radium in pictegrams is only about one-thirtieth of 1 per cent—equal to the amount of gold in salt water—and when this is made up in the form of a compound with barium chloride of carbonate and a grain of this substance is hermetically sealed in a glass tube and placed in a bucket of water, it is not reasonable to suppose that instead of killing the microbes it would act as a delightful stimulant, and it still remains for the investigator to prove the contrary.

Radium \$20,000,000 a Pound!
 One of the most sensational features about radium, and one that really appeals to the imagination of every one, be he technician or layman, is the enormous price at which the substance is quoted. For instance, we are informed that radium is a substance which millionaires cannot buy! Likewise millionaires may not buy the moon. There is no such thing as a 100 per cent pure radium, but any one with \$150 may buy a grain of radium barium carbonate that has an activity of about 10 K; that is, the radio-active material in a grain of the compound is fifty times greater than in a grain of the mineral pitchblende from which it is made.

In some of the stores radium is on exhibition in the windows as an advertisement; the little glass tubes containing the white powder are placed in neat velvet cases which cost two or three times as much as the radium itself. To these cases cards are attached on which this legend appears in large letters:

Radium \$20,000,000 per pound.

It is an attractive advertisement, and one cannot help but wonder how, if radium is worth \$20,000,000 per pound, a grain of it as small as the amount in a needle's eye would find its way into the Little Broadway store. It is a bit of advertising equal to the best yellow journalism, and catches the eye of the public, and if one cares to investigate just a little into the mysteries of radium, it would be found to be like the proverbially half-penny, since the substance known as a preparation of radium, and pure radium, were it available, would cost approximately \$100,000 per pound; as it is, there are 500 grains to the pound, which, at the rate of \$150 would be \$75 per pound instead.

The announcement of Sir William Ramsay that radium is capable of being transmuted into helium has given the "gold-from-lead" workers fresh argument, a la Hunter, of Philadelphia, but Sir William's deductions must be weighed in the scales of time. Peregine, a brilliant scientist of the thirteenth century, showed a remarkable clear insight into the phenomena exhibited by the loadstone, but Peregine fell down hard in one respect, for he proclaimed he could produce perpetual motion magnetically. Peregine was as good a man in his day as Ramsey is now.

A Columbia professor has shown a perpetual motion scheme by means of radium, but the moral pointed out above is obvious. Radium possesses its special properties and so does magnetic steel, and the former is no more wonderful than the latter. The laws relating to the conservation of energy still remain unchanged, and radium emanations clearly conform to these laws—A. Frederick Collins in Washington Post.

REAL LIFE OF THE SOLDIER
 Pamphlet—issued by the Government Tells of His Comparatively Happy Lot.

HOW HIS WANTS ARE LOOKED AFTER
 Opportunities for Education Mixed with Duties in Times of Peace—Provisions for Athletic Sports and Other Diversions.

The glimmer which surrounds a soldier's life in time of war has been the theme of singer and story teller for centuries. The shock of battle, the reverberating booming of mortar artillery, the wild dash of charging cavalry, the storming of cannon crested heights by long lines of cheering men behind the glittering steel of bayonets, the bugle call, the screaming and crashing of bursting shells, the joy of combat, the celebration of victory in the blue, scarlet, and gold pomp and panoply of general war, have long been told in song and romance.

But what of the soldier's life in days, months and years of peace? What does the soldier do to amuse himself? Where does he live? What does he wear and eat? These are questions seldom answered by those who are not soldiers.

This United States government answers in a pamphlet issued to combat the idea which seems to prevail in many parts of the United States that the soldier in the regular army holds a position below that of the ordinary citizen; that he performs duties unbecoming to an American; that his privileges are few and far between; and that enlistment in the army affords practically no opportunity either for advancement, accumulation of savings, or self-improvement.

These ideas are so far from the truth that they are preposterous. The day has gone by when the rawdy, the bum, the hobo, and the dissolute can find a refuge in the army. The regular army bars all such from the ranks.

Recruits in the regular army must be between 21 and 35 years old. They must be unmarried, of good antecedents and habits, and free from bodily defects. They must be citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become citizens, and must be able to speak, read and write the English language.

There are many recruiting stations throughout the country where a man may present himself for enlistment. If he passes a satisfactory examination he will be accepted by the soldier in charge and duly sworn into the service of the United States.

Soldier Leads Comfortable Life.
 The recruit may not have a cent in his pocket and only a ragged coat on his back. He may be homeless, shelterless, without friends. He may not know where his next meal is to come from, but from the moment he is sworn into the service of Uncle Sam he has a home, good clothing, comrades, a club, a gymnasium, a chance to educate himself, a monthly income, and an opportunity to save money and have it draw a higher rate of interest than is paid by any savings bank in Chicago. If he is sick he

will receive medical care and nursing free of cost. If he should become injured during twenty years of service—if he cares to make soldiering a life business—he is sure of a comfortable home near the national capital for the rest of his life.

Once enlisted, the recruit receives new clothing, a part of his uniform—that is, a cap, blouse, trousers, and some underclothing, and is sent to the depot rendezvous. Here he will be given an overcoat, if in winter, blankets, shoes, stockings, and men underwear.

Thus the new recruit has provided himself with new clothing and temporary quarters without any money effort than that required in raising his right hand to take the oath to serve Uncle Sam faithfully and well.

Having been assigned to a company the recruit will receive his bed and bedding and assigned to the squadroom. Then he begins to learn the routine life of a soldier. First he is instructed how to fold and care for his bedding and to keep his part of the squadroom in order. But that is easy compared to drill. He is supposed to know how to walk, to hold himself erect, or how to carry a gun. Three hours a day for five days in the week the recruit spends in drill or company drill, and the remainder of the part of the recruit's life is the hardest part of the recruit's life in the regular army. The meals are prepared by company cooks employed by the government. On holidays turkeys, chickens, puddings, etc., are added. Any game or fish resulting from hunting parties is cooked free of charge.

The pay of a private is \$13 a month, an lance of \$14 a month for his third year and if he enlists within three months from date of discharge \$2 a month for fourth year, \$14 a month for the fifth year, \$15 a month for the sixth year, and \$16 a month for the seventh year. For every subsequent five years of continuous service 10 more is added to his monthly pay. He is allowed \$12 every three years for clothing. By care he can save from \$60 to \$75 of this amount.—Chicago Tribune.

useful for developing the muscle and giving him the habit of doing hard work.

The amusement hall is fitted up with stage and scenery, and it is used for amateur theatricals, dancing parties, etc.

Outdoor Sports Popular.
 There are ample outdoor facilities for foot ball, base ball, the croquet, tennis and other sports, and the rivalry between the teams of different companies lends greater interest to the life of a soldier.

Thus it will be seen that every arrangement is made for the soldier's comfort and amusement. It can safely be said that hardly in any place where a young man may live, in the ordinary employments, are the hours so many and so easily wither, reach and with so little to pay for them as he will find in the army.

Each soldier receives a daily allowance of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or canned beef, fresh or corned, or one and one-half pounds of fresh beef. His rations are drawn in, and he receives a pound of soft bread, one pound of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds of cornmeal. In addition he receives an ample supply of beans or peas, rice or hominy, sugar, vinegar, salt, pepper, coffee and tea and one pound of fresh vegetables. The rations are drawn in, and he receives ten days, or as often as may be necessary. The meals are prepared by company cooks employed by the government. On holidays turkeys, chickens, puddings, etc., are added. Any game or fish resulting from hunting parties is cooked free of charge.

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HOW DID CHINA DEGENERATE?
 Once It Was Far Ahead of the Civilized World of Europe in All Things.

The more the history of China is investigated the more certain it seems to be that many of the inventions and discoveries supposed to have first become known in Europe were really known centuries before in the Chinese.

The Chinese made use of these inventions and discoveries for a while, then, as the life of the nation stagnated and all progress was stopped, they were allowed to become lost arts in the land where they originated and were forgotten until they were reintroduced from the west.

Centuries before the people of Europe began to manufacture paper the Chinese made it and used it to write on. Shen Hedin, the explorer, found buried in the sands of Gobi desert a ruined city, and in the city many manuscripts of paper covered with Chinese script.

These pieces of paper were 1,600 years old, and very good paper it was.

According to the Chinese chronicles paper was made in China 2,000 years before the

Christian era, whereas it first became known in Europe in the ninth century, and its general use and manufacture dates from comparatively recent times.

Long before the Europeans began to mine coal to use as fuel the Chinese were using it. Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler, who visited China in the thirteenth century, was the first to write of the use of coal as fuel. He was much surprised to find the Chinese "burning stones" as he expressed it.

He says in the story of his travels: "Through the whole province of Cathay (that is, China) certain black stones are dug out of the mountains which, put into the fire, burn like wood, being kindled, preserve fire a long time; and if they be kindled in the evening they keep fire all night; and many use these stones though they have plenty of wood."

Recently there was celebrated at the city of Aviano, in Italy, the 50th anniversary of the birth of the inventor of the dynamite, who has been commonly regarded as the inventor of the mariner's compass.

Though his claims to having invented the compass have been discredited, it is certain that it was about his time that the magnetic needle began to be used by European sailors, and this invention, being generally known, yet an ancient Chinese record speaks of the compass as having been used by one of the old emperors 2,000 years before Christ, when the emperor, being caught in a fog, made himself an instrument which told him which way was north and which was south.

"When the interior of China is at least opened to civilization and all the history of the decrepit empire becomes known, it may be found that many other inventions, comforts and luxuries which Europe and America enjoy were old stories to the Chinese centuries before they became known to the western world.—Washington Post.

Sure Aid to Long Life.
 Electric Bitters give an active liver, perfect digestion, healthy kidneys, regular bowels, fine appetite, or no pay. 50c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

A Parrot Detective.
 A parrot belonging to Mme. Tarby of Paris has won distinction by leading the police to arrest a band of clever and notorious burglars. The band broke into Mme. Tarby's house at a time when only the bird was within. As soon as the burglar returned the bird, much to her surprise, saluted her with "Hullo, big feet!" When she discovered the ransacked state of her house she sent at once for the police, and upon the commissary arriving he was also greeted by the parrot with the observation, "Hullo, big feet!"

The commissary repeated the remark, and said, "Hush!" to the bird, which replied at once, "Oh, hurry up, big feet; you are slow big feet!"

The commissary turned to Mme. Tarby, and the latter, anticipating a complaint, hastened to explain to the indignant officer that the bird had never used the expression before that day. At that a light broke in upon the commissary.

"Big Feet" is the nickname of a notorious burglar," he exclaimed. "I see it; your bird has reported the robbery."

Following up the clue, the burglar and his accomplices were soon arrested, and the bird is to be produced as a witness against them at the trial.—New York Herald.