was projected a few years ago, pub-

people, not being familiar with the ex-

onse of operating a telephone business,

had an idea that the rates of the old com-

pany were simply exorbitant and that the

new concern could furnish the service at

greatly reduced rates and make money.

Some people even had the idea that the

new company would drive the old one out

f business here, but of course this was a

wild fancy. Since we have had the com-

potition the old company has increased its

ocal business four-fold, and as its toll

line connections are simply indispensable

to our business men, there isn't the slight-

est chance for its being driven out of the

while the new concern's rates are so low

that it cannot support its capitalization.

The new telephone company, now known

appears to me to be a bond and stock job

will reap the harvest at the outset and

leave the ultimate stockholders to hold the

sack. I can see no future for the Indian-

apolis Telephone company, unless it sucseeds in selling out to the Central Union,

and this is improbable, because the old

company has no use for parallel conduits

What Business Men Say.

Other Indianapolis telephone men speak

of the double telephone service as follows

Lilly & Stallnaker (retail hardware): "One

telephone company is enough. If there

were five companies here we would have

you can point out any saving or advantage

George A. Gay (New York department

users, and in that way it is beneficial to

us. However, we would much prefer to

have all telephone users in one exchange,

for that would be less expensive and less

Secretary Hoover of the Commercial club;

There is no particular advantage in having

M. J. Stewart (retail grocer): "I have six

stores and use the Central Union in

Of course it would be less expensive to

anyone in the grocery business to have only

ne telephone company in operation. I am

simply forced to pay for two more tele

was but the one exchange here."

ther company started."

Two 'phones are a nuisance

phones than I had any use for when there

W. H. Messenger (retail furniture): "I

hink competition has resulted in an im-

grovement of the service. I use only the

Central Union in my place of business and

pay the same for it as I did before the

Frank H. Carter (retall druggis)t: 'There

ight to be but one telephone and the peo-

le who use it ought to be made to pay for

it. That is the reason I like the nickelsin-

the-slot arrangement the Central Union has

am forced to have the new 'phone here

also and I have to pay for that myself.

Mooney-Mueller company (wholesale drug-

one ought to do the business. The double

new company, but it is very weak in toll

line connections and we cannot dispense

cers): "All telephones are nulsances and furnace. 914 Farnam. Tel. 3087.

for drug stores and other places where peo-

the telephones, but they make more ex-

pense and tax our patience."

"Competition makes more telephone

pense is greater.

annoying."

to sentiment was practically all favor of it. A very large number of our

: binn

BLESSED BOOZE FLOWS HERE

A Glimpse of New York's Model Saloon in Active Operative.

SPIRITS UNDER SPIRITUAL SANCTION

411 Kinds of Jags for Men in Stock, Suda and Heer for Women-An Interesting Experiment in Temperance Beform.

New York's model saloon, recently dedicated by Bishop Potter, is distinguished liquora." from adjacent booseries by several fea-

It aims to sell pure stuff in quantities to

It is inconspicuous, unobtrusive, though one of the sights of the town. It has an Episcopal halo, but the odor of sanctity is smothered by spiritual fumes.

It limits the beer collar to five-cighths It was projected and is managed by newspaper man, who is an experienced

for space writers.

These are not all the "blessings" youch safed by an institution started under the a three-story red brick building on the southeast corner of Mulberry and Bleeker was only when he tried to "rough house" streets, on the edge of the Bowery. "Subray Tavern," in gilt letters, is the sign er the door. A little newsstand is on re pasted strips of paper marked "tocacco and cigars," "ice cold soda" and chocolate cream soda." Liquor is not nentloned, and were it not for the swinging "enfe" sign no one would suspect that the place was anything more than a cigar the saloon is one of the exits to the subway, hence the name-Subway Tavern.

Signs Point the Way. Inside, pasted on the walls, are severa "Beer served at this conspicuous notices. fount," ose reads.

Another is: "Good sods water and good beer are equally harmless if taken temperately.' "We serve the purest beer and Anotheri

sanitary soda," Beer is not drawn from the fount, as one would suppose. Instead it is passed in glasses from the bar through a slot in The clerk gives his order by sticking his head through this slot and yelling to the barkeeper, "draw one," or 'draw two," as the case may be. It is

served in ordinary beer glasses. The soda department is separated from the par by a partition and a large sign-"This Way to the Water Wagon." across the fount is the cigar stand and back of it the manager's office, a little corner hidden by a screen. The walls are sovered with burlap. The floors are bare

correspondent of the Philadelphia Pub lic Ledger, who visited the Tavern during the noon hour, found a Bonesteel rush in About 150 men were in the bar room standing before the bar or sitting at little tables with glasses of beer or whisky before them. Many were in their shirt sleeves, just as they came from work There are twenty or more drinking tables

In one corner is a long table littered with newspapers and a few magazines This is the only suggestion of a "workingman's club" in the place. The manage ment buys the papers at a cost of perhap 30 cents a day. Men were reading while they sipped their beer. Near the reading fable is the free lunch stand. A crowd stood before it pushing each other aside to get at the plates of steaming soup. Sev. eral paintings adorn the walls. Cartoons and sketches are arranged over the southern wall. Some of the men walked abou with glasses of beer in their hands admir-

ing the artistle display. Over by the bar two men were talking about Bishop Potter as they ordered drink after drink. One, a German, was saying "Dot bishop is all right. He has go poor put in here, all right, yes. He is like the saminies over in the old country. He takes his little stein and likes to see odder fellows do the same, yes."

A Potter Coektail. A man walked into a mison this morn ing with a thirst that might well defy a

Riagura of the rumshop's output. "Gimme a Potter conktail," he said, in a voice that seemed strained through shavings and sawdust "Come again," responded the barkeeper.

"Can fix you up on a Hannah Ettas, a Subway or even a Tin Roof, but the Potter one is new to me."
"Well, get busy," ordered the tigraty one

"No dinky little giam, but a long one, with a good-nised piece of fee in it. No chopped ice, mind. Now then, a good hooker of gin. That will about do. Squeese in the lutes of a lemon and don't add any of the rind. Now then, a dush of raspherry strup. Fill her up with earbonic, and there you

The "water wagon" was not nearly so crowded as the bar. There are only six stools at the counter. In the rum shop there are thirty-five comfortable chairs. Men with a big glass of beer in one hand and a sandwich in the other stood around waiting for a chance to sit down, while room near the sods fountain went begging. One thin-faced boy served the soon customers, and he was not overworked.

Women and girls and children who sat at the marble bar of the fountain looked through the wide-open doors into the tayern and saw the men drinking there. At one time during the busy now bour there were six girls at the fountain, and three of them ordered beer. The others were ntent with fee aream sodas.

Everything Goes. Rishop Potter called the saloon the poor man's club-the place is just a common ordinary salous and nothing more. Across the pollshed surface of the bar were shoved schooners of beer, highballs, cocktails, fixees of gin and rickeys, snything and everything to supply the varied de-

Nearly all the other mloonkeepers in the neighborhood dropped in to look the place over and find out what kind of whisky "the new joint" is selling for 16 cents a drink. Many were from the Bowery, and some

also healthy, strong and

good natured. Our lank

its weight in gold towary

motherhood," is worth

woman, and will be sent free in plain

envelope by addressing application to

Bradfield Regulator Co. Atlanta Gu.

are worried over defections in the ranks o the superior attractiveness of the "Bishop's place," as it is known in the neighborhood.

The "high hats" of beer in the new place make the biggest schooners in the Bowery grog shops look small. "We will," says the promoter of the enterprise, "try to give our patrons more for their money than they an get at any other saloon in town. If," this interesting statement goes on, "a man has got to drink a gallon of beer, we give him beer that is pure and that will not hurt him any more than so much soda water-perhaps not so much." Food is to be served with drinks "as much as possible, so as to diminish the bad effects of intoxicating

No Limit to the Jag.

A New York paper sent an experience member of the staff to the tavern to determine how much of the pure stuff was ecessary for a jag. It happened that the reporter had served a ten years' apprenticeship in the court of Bacchus and it took eighteen drinks to pat him away. He had no difficulty in getting them, he reports, and he backed out of the place loaded to the scuppers. According to the more or less coherent report of his exploit which it affords an abundance of saleable news rye. After three shots of this he vecred carom to Scotch. From this point he ran the whole alcolholte gamut. At no time, with him or refuse to sell him a drink. It the place that he was put out. Here is a paragraph from the newspaper report: "On my tenth drink I became unduly pros left of the entrance. Between it and fane and staggered helplessly against the se door is a small show window. On it bar, I spilled the contents of my 'chaser' glass on the bar, and it was refilled. I 'called loudly upon my friends to uphold me and chided them in Bowery expletives for drinking 'soft stuff.' My eleventh drink was given to me when simulating the last stages of intoxication. I filled my whisky glass to the top, then, with a tremulous hand, repoured it into the whisky bottle. Never was there a word of admonition poken to me."

When Bishop Potter dedicated the new saloon he probably did not think it would come one of the sights of New York. Now the "seeing-New York" coaches stop in front of the place, and the man with the megaphone shouts out in his perfunctory way: "To the right is the celebrated Subway Tavern, dedicated by Bishop Potter. We will pause here for five minutes and passengers may descend for refreshments.

Manager and Promoter. Joe Johnson, manager of the tavern, is me of New York's characters. He was had been no competition. The old com formerly a reporter on the World, and a good one. He belonged to the robust school of journalism of which James Creelman and Doc Cohn are the two best surviving examples. He quit the World to enter the game of reform politics, and in the newfield he was a great success. Mayor Low petitor in the toll line business, for it thought so much of him that he gave the ex-reporter a \$5,000 berth. He was one of the conspicuous figures in the last municipal campaign. He organized the Acorn club and did great service for Low, but it proved ineffective. He was fired when Mcliellan came in After a year's eclipse he merged again with the reform saloon idea. and enlisted the support of some of the best people in New York, among them, as on the level in the new scheme. Money with him is a second-a close second-con-

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS. Bobby (aside)-I wish I had been borned

in an incubator like the chickens, "Why so, Bobbie?" "Cos then I wouldn't have any mother

Papa-You look pale this morning, Louise.

What's the matter? What has become of those rosy cheeks? Louise-The mosquitoes drank them all up, papa, in the night.

Teachen-Now. Freddy, can you tell me ow many seasons there are? Freddy-Yes, ma'am. Two. Teacher-Only two? Well, name them, Freddy-The base ball season and the

"Mamma," asked small Elsie shortly after her now brother arrived, "what is baby's name?"

"He ham't any name, dear," was the re-

"Then," continued the little inquisitor, "how did he know he belonged here?"

pender of the words "sun" and "moon." The teacher had spoken of how the masuline form applied to objects of strength and power, and the feminine form to

"But," objected one boy, "the fireman and engineer speak of an engine as 'she' and 'her,' and the engine is big and

"Who has emything to say about that?" said the teacher. "Maybe it is because a man runs her, remarked the smart boys of the class,

"What's the matter?" demanded the man, stopping to look at two little boys who were diffigently searching the sidowalk. "Lost it." mumbled one of the boys, without looking up.

"Ah," said the man, with interest, and dropped on his knees. He rooted about a while and looked up. "What was it you lost?" he saked. "Um-m-m-m-m," replied one of the

By this time half a dozen men, two more boys, and a dog had joined in the search, and the crowd was beginning to thicken. Also the excitement grew, and the throng caused a street railyaw motorman to have nervous frencies and to take it out of his

At last the first seeker for the lost grabbed the boy who seemed most interosted and set him on his feet. "Here, you," he commanded, "tell us what's lost. Do you hear?" he shook the boy until he wept tears of anger, and wiped them from his eyes with a dirty paw.

"I lost a cent," he walled. "Lemme alone,

you stiff, will yuh? It's my cent, not Then the crowd quietly melted.

And many other painful and serious allments from which most mothers

suffer, can be avoided by the use of

"Mother's Filand." This greatt semedy

is a God send to wanten, carrying

them through their must critica.

orded with safety and no pain,

No women who uses "mother's Fulend" need fear the suffering

and danger invident to birth; for it sols the order of its horror

and insures safety to life of mother and shild, and become her in

a condition more flavorable to speedy recovery. The whild is

INDIANAPOLIS PHONE SYSTEM

Second Company Has Had to Reorganise its promise of \$40 and \$24 telephones. to Keep Going.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD FOR HIGHER RATES

competition Has Produced No Change in Charges Exacted of Subscribers by the Older Estabilshed Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15 - (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-Competition has given Indianapolis some very cheap telephones, but, as in the case in all cities where two exchanges are in existence, hundreds of citizens have the additional expense of a second telephone forced upon them. Furthermore, an advance in the field. As a matter of fact, the old comrates of the "Independent" company is pany is making money for its owners, more than probable—it is really necessary to enable the "Independent" to make both ends meet. The two companies operating at Indianapolis are the Central Union Tele- as the Indianapolis Telephone company, phone company, which uses the Bell inappeared in the paper he started out on struments, and the Indianapolis Telephone bing enterprise, in which the promoters company, organized about two months ago over to bourbon and then made a gentle to take over the property of the New Telephone company, which began operations in The contract between the city of most favorable suspices. It is located in he claims, did the har clerk remonstrate Indianapolis and the New Telephone company provided that the company should not issue more than \$400,000 of stock, and a desire to increase the stock to \$1,200,000 gave and pole lines." birth to the Indianapolis Telephone com-The second telephone company entered

the field a little more than four years ago, offering business 'phones at \$40 a year and residence 'phones at \$34. At that time the Central Union company charged \$72 for direct wire business service, \$42 for to have five 'phones in our store, and if two-party line business service and \$48 for lirect line residence service. About f,500 in such an arrangement you are entitled citizens signed contracts to patronise the to a medal. The service is not better than new company, being induced to do so by it was before competition, and the exthe extremely low rates offered and a desire in many quarters to give the old company a touch of competition. It was the opinion of many telephone users that the advent of the second company would force the Central Union to cut its rates ma terially, but this condition has not been realized. The Central Union, it is true, has reduced its rate of \$48 for a direct line residence service to \$36 and has introduced party line residence service at \$24 and \$18, four-party line business service at \$30, but these changes, the officers of the company assert, would have been made even if there all of them and the new telephone in two. pany charges the same for direct line and two-party line business service as it did before its competiter came into existence. Both companies give prompt and efficient service locally, but the Central Union has an immense advantage over its comreaches about 2,800 cities and towns in Indians, Ohio and Illinois on its own lines, and connects with the American Telephone and Telegraph company for about 100,000 ad-

Burden of Two Telephones. In the city of Indianapolis and its suburbs the new and old companies have about the same number of subscribers. The Indianis said by those who know him best to be apolis company, in a statement published ple run to when they want to use a 'phono. in April of this year, claimed to have 3,597 business and 4,000 residence subscribers, while the Central Union directory shows about 4,200 business and about 3,800 restdence 'phones in use. Five years ago, be- gists): "We do not consider competition in fore competition, the Central Union had the telephone business a good thing, for it becomes our burden." less than 2,000 subscribers in Indianapolis, simply requires us to use two 'phones where so that in this case competition seems to one ought to do the business. The doubt have been "the life of the trade," for the deal makes expense and trouble for us." business of the company has quadrupled. Schnull & Co. (wholesale grocers); "We pense and trouble. One company, with reaalways put me to bed 'fore I want to About 2,800 business and professional men are pleased with the local service of the sonable rates, is the thing we desired." both 'phones, and as the business rate of the old company has not been reduced, the with the old company's service." additional expense put upon these telephone users amounts to just what the 2,800 new phones cost them-\$40 each, or \$112,000

ditional points in thirty-four states.

about 1,200 out-of-town connections.

Indianapolis Telephone company has only

year in the aggregate. That the Indianapolis Telephone company, in order to avoid bankruptcy, must advance its rates or get new income else where can be shown by a brief review of its sarnings and expenses. Telephone companies in Indiana are assessed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, to which they are required to report their earnings and expenses under oath. For the last fiscal year, that of 1902-3, the Indianapolis Tele phone company, then known as the New Telephone sompany, reported gross earnings of \$172,621.65 and operating expenses of \$130,420.22, leaving \$45,-771.86 for interest on bonds, dividends on stock, improvements and extensions and sinking fund. As the Indianapolis Telephone company guarantees the offincipal and interest on the bonds-and 6 per cent dividends on the stock of the New Telephone company, here are fixed charges of \$60,000 for interest and \$34,000 for divinds, as the New Telephone company has \$800,000 of 5 per cent bonds and \$400,000 of stock. So, without allowing a sinking fund to provide for the payment of the principal of the bonds, the Indianapolis Telephone company has undertaken to pay \$62,000 a year interest on the capitalization of its redecessor, while the gross earnings of the business for the last fiscal year were only \$42,771 in excess of the operating expenses. With a deficit here of about \$20,000 a year, how does the Indianapolis Telephone company expect to pay dividends on the \$800,000 of additional stock recently provided for?

"Don't you find that your expense per phone increases as your exchange grows larger?" was asked of Secretary H. B. Sale of the Indianapolts Telephone company. "Yes," replied the secretary.

"Considering that fact, your company will have to advance its rates very soon?" "We are not saying anything about advancing rates just now. We will come to that later on.

It was apparent from the secretary's nanner that the necessity for an advance in rates had impressed the officers of the company with its importance. Comparison of Two Plants.

The Central Union Telephone company's lines extend over three states, and as the Indianapolis Telephone company's business is all within the borders of Indiana, the return made by the former company to the State Board of Tax Commissioners is of no significance for comparative purposes. The gross earnings of the Central Union, however, are sufficiently in excess of the operating expenses to more than cover interest on the capitalization, which is not the case with the Indianapolis company with the extremely low rates. The Central Union company's gross carnings for the last fiscal year amounted to \$3,004,103, and the operating expenses, including taxes, to \$2,089,046, leaving a balance of \$915,057 for interest on capitalization, royalties and officers' salaries. The capitalization of the Central Union comprises \$3,587,100 of stock and \$6,000,000 of bonds. The interest on the bonds at 5 per cent would amount to rue. 000 a year and 6 per cent dividends on the stock to \$35,25, making a total of \$35,25 and leaving \$30,531 for repulties and officeps' salarisa. The Control Urden has 211,577 miles of wire, as against 1725 miles for the Indianapolis company. The Contral Inion property to Indiana is assessed at 37,135,738, while the Indianapolis Telephone ompany is assessed at \$382.392. These figares indicate the superiority of the one sysem over the other.

An Indiscupolis banker, whose mens

not published for the reason that he has Orchard : Wilhelm Carpet Co. "When the new telephone company, with

You Are Invited

To Our Drop Pattern Furniture Sale-which means patterns that have been discontinued, and sample pieces that we desire to close out.

It's all desirable, but its presence in the drop list means it must go at a sacrifice in prices. A great many pieces of beautitul furniture that will be sold less than cost, and some at half cost. \$5,780.00 worth, including Dining-room, Parlor, Bedroom and Library Furniture.

> These goods were on show for inspection the past three days and to on sale tomorrow morning at 8:30

P. S .-- First shipment of sample rockers bought from Wilkinson & Eastwood, Binghampton, N. Y., have been received and will go on sale tomorrow morning at one-tourth and one-third less than regular.

Big Special Sale of Carpets

In this Big Remnant Clearing Sale we have put many patterns, almost full roll pieces. It's an apportunity seldom offered you to secure desirable patterns of carpets in large enough quantity for large rooms at remnant prices. Over 10,000 yards of carpets of all kinds in this Special Sale at a saving of one-half and more.

Velvet Body Brussels and Ax. Linoleums at Half-Price. minster Carpets.

About 5,000 yards of extra Axminster, Wilton Velvet and Body Brussels. These goods in pieces up to 50 yards in length, some have borders to match. Regular price \$1.25 and \$2.00. Remnant sale price Mattings. 50c and \$1.35. These goods are perfect in every respect.

Ingrain Carpets.

At one-fourth, one-third and one-half. The standard makes only included in this sale. About 10,000 yards up to 50 yards of a pattern, all go in this remnant sale, regular selling price 45c to 80c-Remnant sale price 10c to 65c.

Traveler's Samples.

We have accumulated about 800 traveling men's samples of Wilton Velvet, Axminster and Ingrain Carpets. These goods are slightly soiled but otherwise in good shape. They sell regularly at 50c to \$2.50 each. Remnant sale price 10c to \$1.00 each.

Ollcloth at Half-Price.

We handle only the standard make of oil cloths. Goods that sell regularly at 30c and 35c, in Remnant sale, price 15c and 20c.

All grades of Linoleum from the cheapest printed goods to the best inlaid, in pieces up to 35 yards each regular sale price 50c to \$1.75, in Remnant sale price 25c to \$1.00.

At one-third to one-half. This includes all grades of China and Japanese Mattings, some have been slightly damaged in transit. These goods sell regularly at 25c to 50c. The entire lot, in our Remnant Sale, Se to 25c.

Filling.

To go around rugs. We have about 1,000 yards of fillings in odd lengths, all shades in plain colors, up to 20 yards of a kind. In this line we have the best all wool, cotton chain and cotton filling. Regular price 80c, 55c and 35c. Remnant Sale price 55c. 35c and 19c.

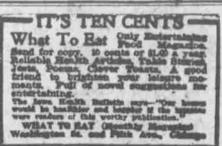
Miter Mats at Half-Price.

These mats, or rugs, are made from corners of borders. About 200 in the lot. Regular selling price 75c to \$2.00, in our remnant sale, each, 50c to \$1.00,

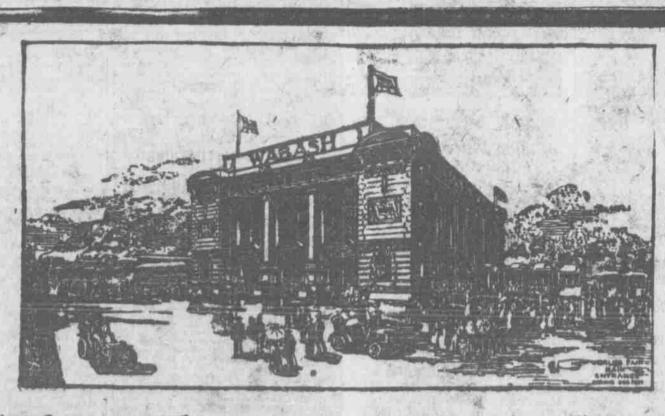
We close Saturday's at 1 O'clock During July and August.

W. D. Cooper Shee company (wholesale); "The advent of the second telephone company brought us nothing but additional ex-

Kathe, Wells & Bauer (wholesale gro- to give you an estimate on repairing your







THE WABASH

OTHER LINE CAN.

Sold Tuesdays and Thursdays

FAST TRAINS DAILY

READ DOWN READ UP 7:45 A. M. | 6:30 P. M. | Lv. Arr. | 8:20 A. M. | 9:00 P. M. Omnka 8:00 A. M. 6:48 P. M. Lv. Connell Bluffs Arn. 8:05 A. M. 8:45 P. M. 7:35 P. M. 7:00 A. M. Arr. World's Pair Station Lv. 7:45 P. M. 9:15 A. M. 7:50 P. M. 7:15 A. M. Are. Lv. 7:30 P. M. 9:00 A. M. St. Louis -

Compare This Time With Other Lines.

ALL WORLD'S PAIR MAI'S SHOW WARREN STATION AT MAIN ENTRANCE WE HAVE OTHERS. CALL AT WABASH CITY OFFICE 1601 FARNAM, OR ADDRESS

HARRY E. MOORES, G. A. P. D. Omaha, Neb.