Notable Progress of the Camp School Founded Thirty-Two Years Ago.

OVER TWO HUNDRED ASSEMBLIES AT WORK

Character of the Studies Pursued at the Several Summer Schools and the Benefits Derived-The Religious Tone.

In a letter to the Chicago Record-Herald William E. Curtis gives an instructive account of the development of the Chautauqua educational movement and its present condition. There are now 233 assemblies scattered over the states and territories, of which number there are 10 in Nebraska, 43 in Iowa, 8 in Kansas, 3 in Colorado and side partners, or share holders, in grain 5 in South Dakota, Mr. Curtis says, in

'It is the evolution of the campmeeting the gratification of the desire and demand of people of limited means residing in rural communities for an inexpensive vacation and their craving for knowledge and the bates to one class of shippers while exactsociety of congenial people. It is a combination of rest, recreation and mental improvement. It was born in 1873 near Jamestown, N. Y., in a grove on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, in a conversation be tween Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist church and Lewis Miller, s banker and manufacturer of Akron, O. Each of these gentlemen accuses the other of having first suggested the plan, and there is reason to believe that both are guilty of this, as well as many other good works. Wherever the responsibility may lie, Mr. Miller undertook to make the business arrangements necessary for cailing together and taking care of as many Sunday school teachers as possible in connection with the annual campmeeting of 1874, and Bishop Vincent agreed to prepare a program and a series of lessons and to attend to the advertising, printing and providing of instructors. The first summer school for Sunday school teachers in August, 1874, was the result. About 600 asmbled, and, under the direction of Bishop Vincent, devoted a week to the methodical study of the book of books. In 1875 the attendance grew to nearly 1,000, who were taken care of in tents and rudely constructed barracks, and in the boarding houses that had been open on the camp meeting grounds for several years.

The summer school at Lake Chautauqua grew in fame, usefulness and attendance until 19,000 and 12,000 people would assemble for a month or more in the beautiful groves on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, and engage in the study of almost every subject that can be imagined-from Hebrew and Sanskrit to painting on china and "spatter work."

Two Kinds of Chautauquas.

There are two kinds of Chautauquas. About twenty-five of the assemblies include summer schools for serious study under regular faculties, extending from four to six weeks. The remainder are for entertainment and recreation only and continue a week or ten days. The most prominent summer schools are at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., Winona Lake, Ind.; Bay View, Mich.; Monona Lake, Md.; Monteagle, Tenn., and Boulder, Colo. They have regular courses of twenty-five or more departments and include in their faculties hotel bills. Two years ago Mr. Bryan was some of the most eminent men and women not satisfied with his fee and demanded a instructors in the country. The students share of the gross receipts, but he soon disare mostly elergymen, country school teachers, college students preparing for ex- than several in the bush, and now accepts aminstions and men and women who have a stated fee, with a share of net receipts a taste for study and wish to enlarge at certain places. Rev. Dr. Frank Guntheir intellectual horizons. Singers from saulus of Chicago commands a \$500 fee for country choirs come to study music; vil- as many engagements as he is willing to lage music teachers increase their efficiency make; Governor La Follette of Wisconsin by a month's instruction; ambitious young artists who cannot afford to attend city Sam Jones gets \$200 for one lecture, schools have an opportunity to take a few but usually insists upon a contract for lessons from competent teachers, and all two and a fee of \$300. Lieutenant Hobsorts and conditions of men and women son has over thirty dates this season who are deprived of opportunities for study and gets \$175 each; Representative Champ at home can combine recreation and rest and enjoy association with congenial people for several weeks at small cost. There of Calvary Baptist church, New York, Rev. are institutes for both secular and Sunday Dr. Albert McIntyre of San Francisco, school teachers conducted by the absest experts in those lines, and Bible study is emphasized everywhere to gratify the country clergymen. At all of these assemblies the evenings are given over to entertainment and diversion-concerts, lectures, stereopticon exhibitions, moving pictures, readings, recitations, impersonations, his audiences fell off. juggling and magic and other novelties to entertain those who do not have the privilege of seeing such things at home and crave mental excitement of that sort.

The Vacation Idea.

The vacation idea is also emphasized for the benefit of people of moderate means. Half-fare rates are arranged for on nearly all the railroads; hotels and boarding houses are provided for all comers with rates from \$6 per week upward; a season ticket to all entertainments costs only \$4, and the tultion fee is only \$5. Families who wish to keep house can rent furnished cottages for \$50 a season and upward, or large tents for \$10 a season and upward, and it is becoming the fashion for those who have the means to build cottages of their own, as simple as they please, and spend the RIVER whole summer in them weeks before and weeks after the Chautauqua assembly. More than 100 of the 233 organizations own from ten to 250 acres, which have been selected with a view to making them summer They are provided with sewers, pure water supplies and other conveniences, are reached by lines of trolley cars and 74D, have submitted to the county board railroads, and are rapidly becoming sum- a proposition to surface the road with mer villages. Cottages cost from \$250 to gravel and cinders if the board will widen \$1,200, and each owner buys his lot or ob- it to the full width of forty feet. It is tains his right by the purchase of stock in set out that the road is becoming more the association. The average amount in- of a thoroughfare into the city every day vested permanently among the 233 associations is about \$12,000, which is usually paid | ience to gardeners, farmers and others, by the sale of stock. Money is needed to but if widened and put in good shape it clear the grounds and put them in order, would also be a favorite route for pleasto build a fence, an auditorium and other ure driving by horsemen and automobilists necessary buildings.

Most of them give a program of enter- to allow of turning out for the passing of tainments in July and August, running any but ordinary vehicles and is in bad for ten days or so, which costs from \$1.500 physical shape. to \$3,500, and is paid for by the sale of sea- The men signing the petition, which is son tickets. Admission tickets to single endorsed by the Omaha Driving club, have must import their luxuries long distances. enterialments usually cost 50 cents, and set down opposite their names the amounts Council Bluffs has long depended upon are quite a source of revenue. The con- they are willing to contribute. There is stitutions of nearly all the associations pro- one \$100 subscription, several of \$50 and though the law is fractured there in nearly hibit dividends and provide that all profits numerous promises of \$16. The county en- every corner grocery, so that prohibition in shall go into a surplus or be expended in gineer will investigate and report on the the Nebraska metropolis will instigate a the improvement of the grounds or the proposition. erection of cottages. Every Chautauqua hat has been managed for revenue only P. E. ILER SUES ROME MILLER has soon expired, and those that are manipulated or controlled by one man or a Brings Two Actions to Recover partnership, for individual profit, have invariably failed. The most successful assemblies are those which are managed by a committee of honorable citizens for the benefit of the public and offer a high standard of entertainments. Almost without exception they have succeeded.

Lectures and Entertainments.

The programs are made up of a great by public men and professional entertainers, who fill winter lecture courses and spend their summers going from one Chauton commands the highest figure, although he has no manager and seeks no engagements. He is always welcome and can get check for \$300 for talking an hour and a denied possession of the property in ques half at any of the assemblies whenever he likes. William J. Bryan stands second in popularity, and his fee is \$350 a lecture. He has thirty-six engagements at that rate for the coming summer, which is equivalent

CHAUTAUQUA IDEA THRIVES THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE GOOD YARN TOLD ON OLD RIP OF the VIRIAL POINT TOLD ON OLD RIP OF the VIRIAL POINT TOLD ON OLD RIP OF THE PEOPLE OF TH

Fifth of Series of Timely Articles Written by Edward Rosewater, Editor of The Bee, on Different Phases of the Pending Railroad Problem

tically a tax which follows the commodity from the producer to the consumer. An arbitrary and unjust tax is, taligation of the railroads, which forms the anyone else sent. In the language of therefore, an arbitrary and unjust tax imposed upon the public without its consent. The most injunitous form of discriminawas brought to my attention by an action in railway rates is secret rebates and quaintance who happened to have the same drawbacks. Rebates had their origin in name and initials as a former general mansilent partnerships between railway managers and concerns whose prosperity was promoted by advantage over business rivals in the matter of railway rates. As elevators, flouring mills, coal mines, stock yards, stone quarries, gravel pits, oil restock in the Westinghouse Manufacturing fineries, smelting works, fast freight lines, company." It is doubtful whether the gensleeping car lines and express companies, eral manager ever paid a dollar for his petition." railway magnates and their traffic man-Westinghouse stock, which manifestly repagers have had an incentive to grant reresented a contribution, for which in return he was expected to use his influence ing exorbitant rates from another class with to bring about the introduction of Westingwhom their business partners were in comhouse airbrakes and other Westinghouse

riching a favored class of patrons and in- official of a transcontinental railroad when

them an opportunity for amassing wealth get back a rebate of \$1.32 on every barrel

porate creatures. The power of railway

nanagers to enrich or lujure particular

patrons, branches of business or sections

of country by discriminations in their

rates of freight is a most dangerous abuse of power. Freight rates are prac-

Enrich a Favored Class.

In playing the part of providence by en-

agers had become owners of town lots or

shareholders in factories, and impoverishing

a disfavored class of patrons and discrimi-

nating against towns in which they had no

from which the American people have suf-

While it is doubtless true that the Stan-

dard Oil trust has been the beneficiary

of the unscrupulous exercise of the power

traceable to the greed of high railway offi-

trary and discriminating freight tariffs for

Railway Officials as Exploiters.

Thus, for example, the officials of the

Union Pacific, from president down, under

the Credit Mobilier and Jay Gould regime,

dispossessed and ruined mine owners who

had acquired coal properties and developed

works in Omaha, in which they owned

and thus, during a more recent era, rall-

The graft of high railway officials, how-

to \$9,000, less his traveling expenses and

their own aggrandizement.

were driven to the wall.

great London preacher.

fered at the hands of public carriers.

dustrial concerns and building up favored localities in which these magnates or man- court two or three years ago. Disastrous Effects of Rebutes. Looking backward at the disastrous effects of the relates voluntarily granted by or involuntarily exacted from the railindividual interest, railroad managers laid roads to the Standard Oil company, upon the foundation for the most flagrant abuse its competitors, one is amazed that such a conspiracy could have been consumpublicity and intelligence are so general. The first authentic proof of the secret compact entered into with the railroads of railroads that granted it special adbacks, the Standard Oil octopus was committee. By this compact the whole means the originator of that oil industry, not alone of the oil resystem which, as already stated, is directly gions, where petroleum was first found,

appliances on his line. A similar nest egg

his estate was inventoried in our probate

the shape of Westinghouse stock was

road charges on one side and rebates and exploited the coal mines of Wyoming and drawbacks on the other. By this contract the railroads had agreed aged to build up extensive silver smelting. Oil company and to give the increase collected from all competitors to that comfined was advanced, for instance, to 80 way managers of other Nebraska roads cents a barrel, but to the Standard Oil allowing the packers mileage on their rebuilt up their side partners in the company, through its inner circle, 40 cents frigerator cars grain elevator business, while their rivals of the 80 cents were to be refunded. When paid by anyone else the 40 cents made haste to meet the terms made by the was not to be merely refunded, but paid Milwaukee road and the mileage system ever, has not been confined to relates and over to his competitor. The charge on re- was firmly established in the western terdrawbacks to silent partners, but has ex- fined oil to Boston was increased to \$3.70, ritory. In other words, the railroads paid

control of a ring within the ring, ex-

pressly incorporated to prevent and de-

basis for freight and passenger schedules. Henry D. Lloyd, in his work of "Wealth forcible illustration of railway graft Against Commonwealth:"

Kings of the Road. "The railway managers, made kings of On opening a letter postmarked sovereign powers of the state, covenanted Pittsburg some years ago he was sur- in order to make their friends kings of oil, prised to find a check for several hundred that they would maintain the business of In order to make their friends kings of oil, dollars, with this explanation: "Enclosed their auxiliary against loss or injury by be necessary to overcome such com-

It is positively denied by the Standard or allowed directly or indirectly by any railroad at this time to that company, and Oil magnates now own a controlling interest in nearly all the railroads and the bulk of their product is shipped by pipefound among the assets of another high line to the scaboard. It is another matter, however, with scores of other combinations in restraint of trade, notably with the Big Four, better known as the "Beef Trust," that have obtained the practical monopoly of the meat packing industry through the control of private car lines.

Private Car Lines. According to latest railway statistics, there are 54,000 refrigerator cars in daily mated in a country like ours, in which operation in the United States, in which the bulk of all the live stock products, fruits and vegetables are transported at a very low rate, and very high rate to the the Standard Oil company was pro- consumers of their products. Following the vantages in the shape of relates and draw- duced before a congressional investigating example of the Pullman Sleeping Car company, charges for hauling privately owned early 80's by the Standard Oil company's of the districts where it was union tank line as a convenient disguise for and sold, and the ports from which it a few months because a better system of

was shipped abroad, were subjected to the rebates was devised. Between 1880 and 1883 the Chicago, Milsas City. Phil Armour, the packing house king, was a director of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and very powerful in its affairs. to double the freight rates on petroleum, Other packers, including the Hammond them by legitimate means. Thus they man- not to charge the increase to the Standard Packing company, Swift and Cudahy, had built great meat packing plants at Omaha. On the plea of securing part of stock, by exacting discriminating rates pany through go-betweens. The rate for the resulting traffic for new lines Mr. from smelters in Colorado and Montana, carrying petroleum to Cleveland to be re- Armour brought about an arrangement with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,

The other roads to Missouri river points their products in their refrigerator cars. and at the same time increasing the capi- it sent to Boston and on every barrel that In due time the same concession was made

The first business of the state is to guard its people against the abuses of its cor- Rebates and Discrimination Trunk railroad. By threatening to divert porate creatures. The power of railway all their enormous traffic to one line the packers forced one after another every FOOLED THE ACTOR AND SPECTATORS railroad in the country to yield to their demands and surrender mileage on refrigerator cars. This was fixed eventually at three-fourths of 1 cent per mile cast of Chicago, except by way of Montreal, on which route it was I cent a mile, and, generally speaking, I cent a mile on all the territory west of Chicago.

Make Railroads Pay Drawbacks. Not content with this triumph, the packers made the railroads pay the mileage whether the cars were empty or loaded. Chicago to Omaha or Kansas City and \$14 They refused to allow the cars to be please find check for dividends on your competition, and pleaged themselves to put loaded with any but the packers' own the rates of freight up or down, as might freight; they kept down the minimum load weight, they forced down the freight rates on dressed beef and packing house products and they compelled every raftoff magnates that any rebates are paid road to expedite their cars at the expense

of all other shippers. The raffroads, of course, could not very this is substantially true. The Standard well maintain a discrimination between regranted to all. Hence all refrigerator cars, however owned, came to be mileage earners and shared in the loot. As the four big packing houses began to assume overshadowing importance the refrigerator cars became a most potential factor for crushing out competition. Rival houses that made the four big packers unassailable. Rival houses that had no refrigerator cars found that the cars of the bigger and sent back with less delay, and they gradually came out on the best terms they

Deny Glving Rebates.

Nearly all railroad managers insist that freight cars, were inaugurated in the no rebutes are being given anywhere to anybody, directly or indirectly. In discussing the railway problem with a promicials who use their power to make arbi- refined, the markets where it was bought rebates. The practice was abandoned after next Omaha merchant the other day he expressed himself as decidedly opposed to any congressional interference with rebates. When pinned down as to whether waukee & St. Paul railroad built two lines he received rebates, he admitted the soft stroy all competition by extortionate rail- to Missouri river points-Omaha and Kan- impeachment by saying: "We don't get rebates from any railroad at Omaha. get them in the east from the M. D." When asked what "M. D." signified, he responded, 'Don't you know? The M. D. is the Merchants' Dispatch," and the "Merchants' Dispatch" is only one of half a dozen fast freight lines by which the railroads are able to whip the devil around

the stump. In a nutshell, the railroads are under contract to haul the freight shipped by private car lines at a much lower rate than the ordinary shipper is required to pay, and the private car line, which transports merchandise ostensibly at a high rate, is able to give a drawback to its patrons and still make large dividends for tended in almost every field that afforded on which the Standard Oli concern was to the packers a mileage rebate for hauling its stockholders, among whom it counts railroad magnates and lower rank officials.

EDWARD ROSEWATER.

Favorable Railroad Rates.

OMAHA BEST DISTRIBUTING POINT

This Business and Business Will Start if Railways

police force of Omaha was on the look- Hirst, formerly local manager of the Woodican Linseed company between Chicago and

> Mr. Hirst, in company with W. B. Hardcastle, auditor of the American Linseed company, with headquarters in New York, is on a tour of inspection of the western plants of the company and was in the

'Omaha is our most important distributing point for linseed oil west of Chicago,' every woman wearing a green dress and added Mr. Hirst, "and this territory shows a larger increase in consumption than any other station west of Chicago. The Woodafternoon, Officer Reidy scanned the hori- man company has been increasing for some zon on upper Farnam street and observed years, but in the last year has shown an a rig with the woman described he im- exceptional increase. The local plant has mediately took his station in the center of not been crushing much seed since I left the street, invoked the majesty of the law here several years ago, but there is a by moving his right arm to and fro and marked increase in the acreage of flax in brought the supposed fugitive vehicle and northern Nebraska and South Dakota, and crowd of seniors and freshmen that would only the more favorable rates to Sloux City and Des Moines hinder us from again starting this mill. The machinery for crushing, which has been allowed to run down to some extent, is being replaced at an expense of over \$1,200, and this can be taken as an indication that the mill will re-

Great Demand on Continent. When asked what had been the cause of the phenomenally high prices for oilmeal this year Mr. Hirst replied that it was solely on account of the great demand of the continent and the United Kingdom for floor of the building, dictated eight let- the meal, which was exported to these

"Oil is relatively high, the price being 43 cents for raw and 51 cents per gallon for northwest is not a positive fact as yet, as the seeding is continued until as late as

"We have had several flattering offers for this local property from the American Cereal company, the American Glucose portant a market to abandon. Our company appreciates the loyalty of Omaha and

W. B. Hardcastle was enthusiastic over Omaha and said that one of the things which struck him most was the superb street car system with which the people of Omaha were blessed. He said the cars were so far ahead of many of the cities of the same size that he meets in his travels,

Mother and Children Needy. Mother and Children Needy.

Mrs. Nannie Lewin and her four small children are being cared for at the matron's department of the police station, pending arrangements for aid to assist them to reach their destination at Memphis, Mo. Mrs. Lewin tells a sad story of hardships and privation and of years of roaming through the western country in a covered wagon with a thriftless husband. She is desirous of reaching her mother in Missouri. Her children range from 4 to 8 years of age.

it in the For Exchange column of The Bed

Joe Never Heard it Because Kone Had the Nerve to Tell Him.

Fake College Students Drummed Up for Advertising Purposes and Drilled to Shout for Jefferson.

"The best story on Joe Jefferson has never yet been printed, and the kindly old gentleman himself went to his reward ager of one of the great transcontinental the road by the grant to them of the Thus the railroads pay \$5 to the packers without ever having heard it," said the for hauling an empty refrigerator car from advance agent, "for none of the people around him ever got up nerve enough to for hauling it from New York to Omaha. tell him that he had been taken in along with that dear public, whose attention we "It was years ago in Baltimore. Jeffe:

son opened on a Monday night in 'Rip Van Winkle,' and although he was always a prime favorite with theater goers there, neither the attendance that evening nor the advance sale of seats for the week had been over good. The folks in front of the house cast their eyes over the ticket frigerator cars and the mileage rate rack and came to the conclusion that ungranted to one firm must in the end be less something unusual was done the receipts would not be as large as they should be. Well, when the business end of a show reaches that point things are liable to be doing in the good old 'con' line within a very limited space of time, and the boys on Jefferson's pay roll, if they were not the sniftlest at that sort of thing, were actor, and if you will take the trouble to had no refrigerator cars found that rebates certainly not the slowest in the profession. We put our heads together and arrived at the conclusion that what was performance. needed for good, fat press notices was some more aggressive packers were favored by remarkable popular manifestation of apthe railroads, handled more rapidly and preciation of genius. I don't mean the clapping from the orchestra nor the catcalls from the gallery, but something that would set the town to talking. We thought ong over the various schemes suggested, their whiskers free play until another adbut none of them appeared to be just the proper one for the purpose. Suddenly the office boy, who was as retiring as the usual run of office boys around a theater, butted in with, 'Say, why don't you have him dragged?"

Putting Up the Scheme. " 'Dragged-what's that?' 1 asked.

"'Why, have him rushed after the matinee this afternoon by a howling mob of admirers; have them unhitch his horses and drag him off to his hotel with their own hands. And say, gee whiz, I've got it!-let the bunch that does it be Johns Hopkins boys.'

" "That ain't bad for the kid," remarked the assistant treasurer, patronizingly, but where are you going to get your Johns Hopkins boys? You don't think they're lying around waiting to turn themselves into as bevy of Roman chariot chasers, do Fou?"

"Oh, say, you're dead slow,' replied the office boy with every indication of disgust. 'Come with me down on Marsh Market Space and in ten minutes I'll have you the greatest bunch of students you ever saw.

"Not knowing the town very well then, was puzzled at how Hopkins students were to be found on Marsh Market Space, and said so.

"Why, they ain't students at all," explained the all-knowing office boy. 'They're bums, the worst let of can-chasers in the town, and there are hundreds of them. get all of them you want. Get thirty or is coming or become familiar with its ecyou can get at any old costumer's-baggy

of canes-and the rest'll be easy Fake College Students.

"We began to appreciate the feasibility of the scheme and soon were converted to it. I must admit, however, that it was not with an altogether easy feeling that I started on our work of metamorphosing a lot of tramps into blithesome college lads, but our task turned out to be not so difficult after all. The 50 cents was an alluring proposition to most of the gentlemen of leisure whom we found congregated around the bung holes of the beer barrels most recently ejected from the dirty barrooms with which the neighborhood was infested. We got together thirty or forty and marched them all to an institution called the Workingmen's Residential club, and take the chance of crippling or killing than had them washed and shaved and put in apple-pie order, so that some of them looked almost respectable by the time we got through. One great hulking fellow. whom we wanted as the leader of this gay and care-free aggregation, refused absolutely for a time to part with his whiskers, and only consented to the sacrifice when we told him we were going to pay him \$5 to captain the bunch.

Agents Getting Busy.

"Meanwhile our agents had been busy getting together a suitable wardrobe for our little company. There was a fitting on warmness in prosecuting for the one crime process for the next hour, at the conclusion of which it was voted that we had a have faded the flower of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Hopkins all rolled into one. It required no little skill to make some of them look youthful enough for their part, but we managed fairly well for all that When we lined the gang up we noticed that the trousers of a few scarcely reached to the ankles, and caused one involuntarily to think that the tailor had done better to have turned them down instead of up. and here and there a student's toes would seek to prove at first hand that his shoes really contained feet. But we consoled ourselves by reflecting that no one would be so heartless as to be moved to audible reflection by this indication of poverty on the part of a brave young man drinking deep at the fountain of knowledge. We further congratulated ourselves, as we ran our eyes up and down the line, that the ensemble was not so bad.

Counterfelt College Boys. " 'Now, gentlemen,' said one of our party, 'remember you are college boys, careless and light hearted, with just a touch of deviltry in you. You are carried away with the performance of Joseph Jefferson—Mr. Jefferson is the greatest actor on the American stage, you know—and you are enthusiastic to do something that will show your appreciation of his genius. That company and other companies for various on the American stage, you know-and you purposes, but we consider this too im- are enthusiastic to do something that will show your appreciation of his genius. That is enough for the present, except that Nebraska to home goods, and we will hold whatever you are called upon to do, do it this in the hope that the railroads will with youthful vim. Throw your hats in the some day give us a deal that will permit air, clap each other on the back, and make a noise. Mr. Joy here is your leader, and you are to follow his instructions from this time on. What, you don't know Mr. Joy without his whiskers? Well, it is he, all right. If you do well, boys, there'll be a rattling fine dinner waiting for you after the show, in addition to the 50 cents.' "The instructions to Mr. Joy, who was

taken fully into our confidence and who, in fact, was quite an intelligent fellow, were more explicit. He was given the Hopkins yell and told to have his men proficient in this and some other details when the time for action arrived.

were our garnished friends of the 'Space,' who had been let in through the stage entrance and then passed out into the auditorium from behind the private boxes. Out on the street and before the crowd had dispersed they were ready for business, beginning with what I suppose was intended

Who are we!
We re the tropkins boys, you see,
stoo, roo, roo,
Critar the way
For the council room J. H. U.

"Of course public actenuou was at once entered on this nowhile mob of ardent collegiates and our renows kept things going but until air, sefferson emerged from the alley at the mae of the theater. tie was immediately surrounded by the riopkins coterie, was cried with one ac-

" Jefferson, Jefferson, Grana and man,
Let her kir, boys
An you can.
He's the stun
For me and you,
Here's luck, soe,
From J. E. U.

"Well, sir, before Jefferson had time to scover from his surprise, they seized and carried him to the carriage, cut the traces and turned the horses loose, and shouting and howling started up the street madly, heralds of art were endeavoring to catch. with the driver on the box and the actor inside, followed by a meb of hundreds. They pulled him to his hotel and then as he alighted gave him cheer after cheer.

"Mr. Jefferson, of course, absolutely ignorant of the true charcter of his strenyous admirers, made them a little speech from the steps of the hotel, in which he spoke of the drama and art and three or four other things which his hearers did not know the meaning of, but which were cheered to the echo.

"Naturally, we saw to it that the omnistient eye of the press did not overlook this interesting piece of news of the Johns Hopkins university boys honoring the veteran look up the newspapers of that day you will see that they gave ample space to the

"Our college boys of the hour, with one or two dishonorable exceptions, who sacrificed their dinners and lucre for the fashfonable toggeries we had loaned them, received their due reward and then went back to their accustomed haunts, ready to give vance man should seduce them with a tempting offer of gold and food."-Wash-

BLOODY RECORD OF AUTOS Horseless Vehicles Crowding the

Railreads in the Mortuary Column. The automobile is the cause of many ac-

cidents in all large cities, but nowhere probably has it made so bloody a record is in and about New York. Since January I sixty-two people have been killed by it there, about an equal number have been crippled for life and a total of 793 have een run down. During the same time only fourteen injuries by automobiles have been reported to the police of Chicago. This does not include persons hurt in the vicinity of the city, and a good many accidents have occurred in the city which have not been reported to the police. There is no doubt, however, that the casualty list of Chicago and vicinity is much shorter than that of New York and vicinity. This is partly owing to the fact that the automobile is used much more extensively there than here. It may be also that New York chauffeurs are exceptionally reckless.

Many automobile accidents are in large measure due to the fact that this vehicle is new and people have not learned auto-For 50 cents a head for the day you can matically to gauge the speed at which it forty, dress them up in store clothes that centricities of behavior. The cable car ran down and in other ways injured many more trousers all turned up at the bottom, short when it was new than it does now. So did coats with a southwestern exposure, dinky the trolley. People soon learned they must hats with colored bands, jaunty little fried- move more rapidly to escape the cable car egg caps and sassy, slap-on-the-wrist sort than the horse car and the trolley than the cable car, and doubtless they will soon learn to elude automobiles run at reason-

able speed. A further prolific cause of automobile accidents is inexpert drivers. Perhaps after a few more thousands have been killed people will learn it is not safe for a man or woman to try to run one of these machines

without knowing something about it. But the main cause of automobile accidents has always been, and still is, the love of chauffeurs and owners of going faster than is safe or the law permits. Most autonobilists are respectable and generally lawabiding citizens. They don't mean to hurt anybody. Nobody except the injured is more sorry than they are when they do. But many would rather break the law and forego the pleasure of speeding.

Perhaps when automobiles have been in use longer and become more common speed madness will grow less prevalent. cares now to scorch through a city's streets on a bicycle? Until the disease does naturally abate the only thing to do is to administer impartially to those who have it the remedies prescribed by law. If fines will not cure perhaps jail sentences may. It is as much manslaughter to kill a man with a \$2,500 automobile as with a \$2,50 axe, and there should be no more hesitancy or lukethan for the other.-Chicago Tribune.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Archbishop Chapelle, the apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, has gone to Havana on a mission connected with his office which will require several weeks to finish. He expects to return to New Or-He expects to return to New Orleans early in June.

A Gregorian congress has been called to meet under the patronage of Pope Pius X., in Strasburg, Germany, August 18-18, for the purpose of carrying out the re-form movement in church music con-tained in the Pope's "Mortu Proprio." Dr. Henry H. Rasmus of the First Methodist church of Spokane is agitating the proposition of putting a bowling alley in the basement of the new church about to be erected by his society. He says it was to "interest young men and women." The American Sunday School union started during the year 1904 2,542 new union Sunday schools in the destitute and aparasely settled places on the frontier. The society is now in its eighty-first year

as a splendid record of work At the recent meeting of Baptists north and south in St. Louis among those who attended were a number of indian chiefs who have been converted to Christianity, including White Arm and Bread, from the

Crow reservation. They appeared in full Rt. Rev. Sibert H. Boeynaems,a close

Rev. Dr. William Howe of Cambridge, Mass., will be its years old today. He is the oldest living overgyman in the United States and for more than a half century he has labored in Boston and was instru-mental in establishing four influential

Baptist parishes.

The convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution advising that treasurers of church funds should be required to give satisfactory security for the funds for which they are responsible. This, says the Church Standard, "is a wise resolution, hot uncalled for by more than a few painful and costly moral disasters."

The American Haptist Home Missionary society reports receipts for the year, \$554.-652.11—over \$48.000 more than last year. Nearly 100 new mission fields have been occupied and eighty churches organized. The whole number of baptisms reported last year was 7,302, being about 17 per cent more than for the preceding year. cent more than for the preceding year,

F B. Smith, secretary for special religious work of the Young Men's Christian association international committee, has been speaking in Victoria. Queensland and New South Wales. Enormous meetings were held in the Sydney town hall. Such gatherings of men, it is said, have probably never come together to listen to speeches on spiritual topics in Australia. Five thousand men, many of them young men, listened to the powerful addresses of Mr. Smith.

Gave College Yell.

"As the spectators were filing out from I the matinee at 4:30 o'clock among them

as it stands now the road is too narrow

president is Dr. W. L. Davidson of Wash-

ington, D. C., who is manager of five as-

Proposition Before County Board and

Engineer Will Make Investi-

gation of Conditions.

Residents along and users of the River

road, south of Pries lake, known as road

and that it is not only a great conven-

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Possession of the Hotel and

Flat Buildings.

Peter E. Her has filed two suits in the county court against Rome Miller, by which Mr. Her seeks to recover possession of property which he alleges Mr. Miller is holding "wrongfully, unlawfully and forci- get the "makin's" from Illinois or other variety of entertainments, furnished chiefly bly" since March Il last. The first complaint relates to the Her Grand hotel and twelve flats on Sixteenth street opposite the hotel, also a barn at the southwest cortauqua to another. They are paid from \$25 ner of Sixteenth and Jackson. The second to \$300 an entertainment. Booker Washing- complaint relates to what is known as the

Garfield building, a four-story structure. Mr. Her alleges that he served notice writing on Mr. Miller May 27, but that he is tion, wherefore he prays that it may be restored to his control. The hearing is set before Judge, Vinsonhaler for June 12.

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

covered that a bird in the hand is better

tioned by Judge Wilbur F. Bryant of Lincoln, Who

Wanted It Vetoed. Clark of Missouri, Representative Grosve-If, on July 1, a woman of middle age and nor of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Robert S. McArthus plain exterior, accost a mild-mannered man who is smoking a cigarette, say things that amount to curses about the cigarette, wave George R. Wendling and George W. Bain of her arms melodramatically in the direction Kentucky command \$150 each, and Senator of a policeman, and threaten awful things, Tillman will abuse the negro for \$125 wherthe mild-mannered man need not fear. The ever he may be invited. But Tillman is woman will be laboring under the idea that practically played out. People went to see on and after July 1, it is incompatible with and hear him as long as he was a novelty, the law to puff cigarettes in Nebraska, but but as soon as their curiosity was satisfied in this she will be mistaken. Eever since the anti-cigarette law was passed by the The big features this year are Mark Guy legislature and signed by the governor Pearse of London, the leader of what is cigarette smokers have been warned by in known as the "Forward Movement" among numerable persons that they will have to the wage earners of that city, and William quit July 1 or go to jail. The impression Spurgeon, the nephew and successor of the seems rooted that the law forblds the use of tobacco in cigarette form, as does the The managers of about forty of the prin-Indiana law, superinduced because Booth cipal Chautauquas have organized an alli-Tarkington taught the rural legislators the ance for mutual encouragement and proart and their constituents would not stand tection; to keep the study feature in the for it. Such is not a fact. If you can foreground; to raise the standard of enter- get the "makin's" in Nebraska you can tainments; to prevent frauds and compel roll a paper tube full of tobacco, or its the fulfillment of obligations, and they hold altases, touch a match, tickle your lungs meetings two or three times a year. The

to your heart's content any old time and no policeman dare interfere. The Casebeer law reads: That it shall be unlawful on and after this act shall go into effect to manufac-ture, sell, give away or willingly allow to be taken away any eignrettes or the mu-terial for their composition, known as

terial for their composition, known as eigarette paper, within the state of Ne-Any person, firm, association or corpora-Any person, firm, association or corporation in this state violating the provisions
of this act shall be deemed guilty of a
misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction
thereof, be fined for each and every offense, a sum not less than \$5 nor more
than \$100, at the discretion of the court,
together with the cost of prosecution.
Any officer, director or manager having
in charge or control, either separately or
jointly with others, the business of any
corporation, which corporation violates the
provisions of this act, if he have knowledge of the same, shall be guilty and subject to the penalty herein provided.
Therefore, it will be seen, that if a per-

Therefore, it will be seen, that if a person can get the cigarettes or materials, he can smoke them. The law is directed at

their actions only. May Offend Council Bluffs.

Inasmuch, however, as Iowa has the same kind of a law and neither the paper nor the "tailor-mades" can be obtained there, it is evident that local cigarette smokers Omaha for its supply of cigarettes, algnashing of teeth on the other side of the

Tobacconists in Omaha have not been taking on any more digarettes since the law was approved, expecting that by July when the law becomes effective, their stocks would be about sold out. Some who have dealt in the goods heretofore are exhausted now, but have taken no pains to attempt to supply the trade. Just one month remains available for the entire comfort and happiness of the cigarette user. for most of them will find it expensive to

nchastened states. It is said not to be at all improbable that the new law will be tested in the courts. No less authority than Judge Wilbur F. Bryant of Lincoln has expressed doubt of its constitutionality, owing to technical de-

Wanted the Bill Vetoed.

said:

In view of the uncertainty sure to be created by approval of this bill. I hope it will be vetoed. It would be the worst blow possible to the juvenile court law. We have

WHAT CIGARETTE LAW DOES

Constitutionality Has Been Questions of the court of line in the cou The governor, however, disagreed. The

old law referred to by Judge Bryant is not repealed in the Casebeer bill. GREEN DRESS AND RED HAT

Wearing Apparel of Woman Server

to Straighten Out Rig

Difficulty. For several hours Friday afternoon the

out for a man reported as having taken a rig from in front of the Merchants National bank building at Thirteenth and Farnam streets. The identity of the man was not at the time known, but the clue on which the

uniformed and plain-clothed minions of the law worked was that a woman, wearing a green dress and red hat, was with the man, and the instructions sent out from police headquarters were to hold the rig and occupants for investigation. And thus for several hours Friday afternoon red hat and riding in a buggy was in the spotlight. When, about 4 o'clock in the occupants to a standstill. The case finally resolved itself into one of mistaken identity, with a happy denouement at the office of Clarence H. Walrith, owner of the rig. he had ordered from the Collins barn.

which had been taken by W. F. Palmer of the Equitable Life Assurance company on the supposition that it was the rig About 2 o'clock Friday afternoon Mr. Wairith tied his horse in front of the Merchants National bank, saying to his horse as he took an extra hitch in the strap, "There, Dan; guess that will hold you for a while." Then Mr. Walrith took the elevator to his office on the fourth ters to his stenographer and took the ele- countries in large quantities. vator down again, to find his horse and manufacturers and dealers and concerns buggy had been taken. After waiting a

that someone had noticed the green dress as the reported acreage of flax in the and red hat. It came to pass that Mr. Palmer had ordered a rig sent to the bank building. June 15. where he has an office. About the time he thought the rig was due he went down to the curbing and took it for granted that the Walrith rig was the one sent from the barn'. Mr. Palmer and the green dress and red hat wers soon over the hills and far away in the Walrith rig, with Walrith and

the police force in the background. "I have orders to arrest you," announced Officer Reldy when he stopped the rig at Twenty-fourth and Farnam streets. "There surely is some mistake; I am an Insurance man and hired this rig from the Collins' barn. Here is my card," replied Mr. Palmer.

"Yes, there surely is some mistake," said the green dress and red hat. "But this rig unswers the description have, and there's the green dress and red hat. There's nothing to it; you'll have to come with me," continued the officer, And Palmer and the rig were taken to th bank building, where the insurance man and Walrith greeted each other as friends

and compared notes. After this, Palmer

declares, when he orders a rig he will have

it sent right up to his office and thus avoid

any entangling alliances. Wenver Strikes Another Head. PHILADELPHIA, June 3.-Rollo M. nce, secretary of the civil service board, today, at the request of Mayor Weaver tendered his resignation. Dance is a close friend of James P. McNichol, one of the re-publican leaders of Philadelphia.

OIL PLANT MAY BE REOPENED

American Linseed Company Only Awaits

Act Right. "If we can secure as ravorable rates to Omaha as prevail from country points to Sioux City and Des Molnes the Omaha plant of the American Linseed company will be reopened. "I will promise that our elevator will be started again," said J. W. man Linceed Oil company and present western manager of all plants of the Amer-

the coast.

city Friday and Saturday.

open as soon as the rates are adjusted."

few minutes he reported the matter to boiled, and we will not see it any cheaper police headquarters, telling the authorities before September 1, if we do at that time,

us to reopen the plant."

and he was especially struck with the good transfer system.

Missouri. Her years of age.

If you have anything to trade, advertis want ad page.