

Telephone 694.

See, July 29, 1905.

Statement

There has been a great deal said in the papers lately about early closing. We wish to state our views in this regard as we feel the public is interested in this early closing movement.

We did not sign for the following reasons: We are the pioneers in the early closing movement. July 1st, 1890, we began by closing our store every Saturday at 5 o'clock and two years later, July, 1901, we announced that we would close every Saturday during July and August at 1 o'clock and during the other months, Saturdays at 6 o'clock. It is still in force.

To have signed the agreement for 5 o'clock closing would be a step backward, which we will never take, and we are already doing much better than that by our closes, as will be seen by the following statement: We give our employees, who have been in our service one year or more, a vacation with full pay. Our employees are unanimously in favor of our present arrangement, and why should they not be, as it gives them during a year an advantage of 208 hours time more than any other store in our line, even with the new arrangement, besides putting that time in a shape to be of some use to them.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Streets

see board, who expressed himself as follows: "I am thoroughly satisfied with every condition I see, both as regards energy and efficiency."

By a letter, United States public health and marine hospital service, said that freight cars were being fumigated whenever there was possibility of their containing infected mosquitoes and whenever else there was a demand for fumigation on the part of the authorities of the state or of which the cars were run.

Statements from D. D. Curran, superintendent of the New Orleans & Northwestern railroad, by O. M. Dunn, superintendent of the Illinois Central, and announcements by others familiar with the situation was the every messenger train run out of New Orleans was either supplied by a shuttle train at a point beyond possible infection or was fumigated prior to departure and run closed through the states demanding such regulations.

Texas is liberal.

There is much gratification as the action against the state except at points of infection, which is in line with the statement of Dr. Tabor that this course would be taken just as soon as this state was quarantined against the infected points. On the other hand the Mississippi authorities are drawing the lines tighter every day, as was shown by the refusal to admit passengers with certificates from the Illinois detention camp on the New Orleans & Northwestern road. Surgeon White has taken this action up with the authorities of Mississippi and hopes to be able to straighten out the matter.

Today, acting on the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Beverly Warner, who is general superintendent of the campaign of education, every preacher referred to the work now in hand and in all the Protestant churches the Episcopal and the Methodist were in emergency was recited. The preachers asked their congregations to lend their assistance to the ward committees who are organizing and screening systems and it is believed that this will have a splendid effect. The demand for screens and lighted candles is very large and it is thought that there has been a shortage of it here and these cloth is being used in many places as a temporary substitute.

Marine Hospital Report. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—A dispatch received by Surgeon General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital service from Dr. J. H. White, in charge of the service work at New Orleans, today tells of the steps taken by Surgeon T. F. Richardson, who is supervising the work in the infected district for the city board of health. He reports that on Thursday and Friday there were 119 cases of yellow fever, and that 19 cases of sickness were investigated and 2,000 more tanks and cisterns oiled.

The officials of the Marine Hospital service express the opinion that the fact that the area of the disease has been well defined is a very important feature of the present outbreak. But from other places outside of the state of Louisiana, they say, have officially reported a case of the fever, a notable contrast to former outbreaks when it spread with great rapidity.

Retaliatory Quarantine. NATCHES, Miss., July 30.—A small town in Mississippi, near the Louisiana border, has adopted a quarantine measure for the local enforcement of the quarantine established by the State Board of Health against Louisiana. Vidalia desired that Natches observe an open door policy and when the local authorities announced that this was against the State board's regulations, the Louisiana town closed its doors against Natches. The Vidalia postmaster sends to Natches twice a day for the mails, but will not allow the railway mail clerk to run out of this city to carry registered mail. The local detention station has been equipped with twenty tents to accommodate sixty persons and an emergency hospital tent.

Tennessee Purifies Open. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30.—The report given out yesterday following the meeting of the State, City and County Boards of Health regarding the quarantine regulations established against New Orleans and other fever infected districts proves to be partly erroneous. The official statement is to the effect that west Tennessee and Hamilton county will close its doors against the fever districts. No quarantine rules for the entire state have been promulgated. Strict vigilance is being maintained by quarantine guards on the river, and as they approach from the south to this division of the state.

Mississippi Tightens Lines. MERIDEN, Miss., July 30.—The city boards met this morning and on recommendations of the local board of Health tightened the quarantine lines materially against infected points and adopted more stringent precautions locally. No travelers will be permitted to enter the city without a health certificate and no freight car from any infected point will be permitted to be opened unless thoroughly screened and previously fumigated.

A business ordinance requiring all places of business except drug stores, hotels and restaurants to be closed at 5 o'clock and all persons on the streets after 8 p. m. who cannot give a satisfactory reason for being out will be subject to arrest. VICKSBURG, Miss., July 30.—Following the example of Natchez, Greenville, Miss., and Lake Providence and East Carroll parish, Louisiana, have declared a strict quarantine against the world. The Greenville and Lake Providence embargoes were put on this afternoon.

LAMONT A POTENTIAL FACTOR

Man Who Made the Friends Which Grover Cleveland Attached to Him.

ADVOCATE OF PURE BALLOT ARRESTED

First Victim of Law Which He Was Instrumental in Putting Upon the Statute Books of Virginia.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 30.—(Special.)—The death of Colonel Daniel S. Lamont last week removed from earth a man whose record was unique. Lamont was the most potential force in smoothing the pathway of Grover Cleveland towards a second nomination. Without him the case would have been hopeless. Lamont lacked the personal popularity of the late president. He was "mixer." He was utterly devoid of tact and finesse. He failed to appreciate the follies of his fellows. From March 3, 1888, when he first entered the White House, until the day he left to give place to Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland never won to himself a score of personal friends. But Daniel S. Lamont did that very thing for him. As "private secretary" and afterwards "secretary to the president," Colonel Lamont exhibited tact and diplomacy of the highest order. He demonstrated clearly that he was of that build that had been assigned to the diplomatic corps he would have made a mark in the world which would have placed his name among those of the greatest diplomats of the earth. He was a man of task in serving Grover Cleveland. That gentleman was brusque and even rude to his callers. He antagonized men who should have been his warmest friends; notably his former associates in Buffalo. Among these were Daniel Lockwood, Lockwood placed the name of Grover Cleveland on the democratic ticket for sheriff, mayor, governor and president, and yet within five days from the hour he was inaugurated president Mr. Cleveland had succeeded in making a bitter enemy of the latter.

WORKED A PIPE DREAM

Woman Fabricates a Story of Coming Marriage and Gets a Large Wardrobe.

An Indianapolis girl conjured up a remarkable fabrication of stories, sensationally and patetically reciting the romance of a mythical fiancé and a broken wedding, for the unique purpose of inducing her mother to buy her clothes. The young woman, Miss Mabel Jones, bought herself an engagement ring with her savings, and then, after having accomplished her purpose toward replenishing her wardrobe, sent herself a telegram announcing that her lover had been killed by a fall from a horse. It is now developed that Miss Jones' love affair had no existence except in her own fevered imagination.

WOMAN FABRICATES A STORY OF COMING MARRIAGE AND GETS A LARGE WARDROBE.

The truth was finally wrung from Miss Jones, after she had been subjected to a most severe cross-examination by the very men who had been implicated in the affair by the use of their names. So trying was the ordeal that Miss Jones' mother, Mrs. Frank Arbuckle, swooned in the midst of the questioning and was revived only after an hour's arduous work. A state of collapse followed, and early this morning she was again unconscious on the floor and the other members of her family imploring her to tell the truth, Miss Jones sobbingly confessed that the story of her contemplated wedding was manufactured by her own hand. She had secured her engagement ring and even written with her own hand, the telegram telling of her sweetheart's tragic death.

Continued questioning, much the same as that to which a witness on cross-examination is subjected, began today in the court on Miss Jones. She showed signs of weakness, and just then her mother swooned. This wrung the truth from the young woman.

First of all she admitted that the wedding story was pure fabrication. She said she wanted more and nicer dresses, and that she had created the wedding myth in order to induce her parents to buy her expensive dresses. She told them she had met a man named Benjamin, but would not give his name. He was a Canadian railroad and that he was going to call. Miss Jones afterward explained that she had got Benjamin's address from a railroad folder, which Benjamin had left in her employer's office.

As time progressed and her parents insisted on knowing more about her, St. Louis adviser, Miss Jones told of numerous telegrams and letters she had received, both from him and from his mother. Finally she announced that the wedding was a mere dream, which she had had some diamond ring, which she had won a betrothal gift from her sweetheart.

To make her story good, she carried home a picture, which she said had been sent her. This was Constantine's picture, which she had come into her possession. The wedding picture had been purchased with her own money. These facts were admitted by her, and as Miss Jones continued her story.

As the day for the wedding approached Miss Jones commenced in plan to get away for the night. Then it was that she conceived the ruse of her fiancé's death. She wrote a telegram saying: "Clyde was killed while riding his horse," and sent it to herself by a messenger boy.—Indianapolis News.

ROYAL TRIPS IN OCTOBER

Prince and Princess of Wales Will Start for India that Month.

LONDON, July 30.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—It has now been definitely arranged for the prince and princess of Wales to leave London for their tour in India on Wednesday, October 13, and join his majesty's ship Renown at Genoa two days later. Their suite will leave Portsmouth in the battleship on October 13, their royal highnesses being accompanied on their departure from London only by an equestrian and the prince's private secretary.

It is expected that the prince and princess will witness some evolutions by the Mediterranean fleet under Lord Charles Bessières before continuing their voyage to the east. The landing should take place on Thursday, November 8, the king's birthday, and also the date of his majesty's landing in India thirty years ago. Two or three officers of the Indian army will be attached to the prince's staff throughout the tour.

Lake Schooner for Six Dollars. The low water mark in the market for vessel property was reached when the schooner H. A. Richmond, a two-masted gaff, registered in New York, was sold for \$6. When the bill of sale was placed on record in Collector Nixon's office it was said to be the cheapest bona fide transfer ever filed in the Chicago custom house.

COMMISSIONERS' LAW LANE

Torney General Holds Election Must Be Held This Fall.

GUARDSMEN OFF FOR RIFLE PRACTICE

Lincoln People Hear Rumor Several Offices of Burlington Road Are to Be Removed to That City.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding a former off-hand opinion that the special act changing the terms of county commissioners would obviate the necessity of nominating and electing officers this year, it is now intimated that this is a mistake, and that the law simply has the effect of changing the terms of the officials so that they must be chosen again this year. The omnibus biennial bill had been taken by Representative Warner of Lancaster county, one of the introducers of the various biennial election measures. It is explained that the defect in the commission bill, which is a special measure, arises from the fact that the omnibus biennial bill had referred to the election of commissioners and fixed the date on even numbered years. With this fact in mind the provision was omitted from the special act. Several Lancaster county men interested in the matter have been advised by Deputy Attorney General Thompson that it will be necessary to place the names of candidates for commissioner on the ballots.

Rifemen to Compete. Monday morning the state rifle competition for the choice of members of the Nebraska team to Sea Grit, N. J., will begin at Kearney. The range is on an island in the middle of the Platte river, so that there is no danger of damage from stray bullets. The revolving Texas targets are to be used. Four have been put in place, so that number of squads can be at work at one time. These targets are made to rotate on a pivot at the center in such a way that the marker can see the target while the most recently used end of the target is down, thereby obviating all danger.

The contest, which will last during the greater part of the week, is for the purpose of choosing fifteen marksmen from the National Guard to represent the national competition. There is considerable rivalry among the thirty-four or thirty-five participants for the Nebraska honors, since it is understood that President Roosevelt takes a personal interest in marksmanship among the soldiers, and many attendants at Sea Grit for at least one day. Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlin, inspector of small arms practice in the National Guard, has been assigned to have charge of the contest.

Will Lincoln Get New Offices? There is some talk among local Burlington officials to the effect that the car service of the road will be removed from Chicago to Lincoln. This change would involve the transfer of the clerical force in the office, numbering about 50 persons. There is considerable speculation as to the changes that would ensue and other things it is claimed that there is a possibility that Superintendent Barnes' Burlington transportation service will be brought to Lincoln, while his assistant, C. L. Eaton, will be left at Omaha, whence he was removed recently. The reason for this move, according to the reports, is the difficulty of managing the car service of the road from the eastern city, because of the great westward extension of the road's mileage. The reported transfer is also associated with the prospective great Northern connection.

SOME DELUSIONS OF DIET

Ploftious Names Applied to Much of What is in Common Use.

George K. Holmes, chief of division of foreign markets, bureau of statistics, of the United States department of agriculture, prepared for the year book of the department a treatise on the peculiarities of consumers in their systems of marketing and the delusions they allow themselves to be placed under or blinded into themselves. The digest has been considered favorable for printing a pamphlet form under the title of "Consumers' Fallacies." The pamphlet points out the mistake people of small means make in always selecting the choice or most expensive cuts of meats, when many of the unsound or cheaper parts of the animal are equally or even more nutritious. It quotes a meat trader's journal on recent prices as follows: Poterhouse steak, 20 cents; prime rib, 15 cents; airloins, 13 cents; round, 8 cents; neck, 7 cents; tripe, 5 cents; 3 cents, per pound, respectively. It comments in the following strain: "Although epicureans admit and chemists demonstrate that the neck piece is toothsome and nutritious, it bears the lowest price. In fact it would hardly be considered respectable to ask the butcher for a piece of the neck. Perhaps a low order of proficiency in the housewife's cooking in the past gave the neck piece its low place. The story might have been different had the housewife of former times possessed the French housewife's ability to utilize meats in the making of attractive and delicious dishes." The point of the argument is that cheap cuts are as good as dear when judiciously selected and properly cooked.

The pamphlet also points out the delusion that exists in the terms applied to various subsistence commodities by which their sale is influenced. Note the following: "The amount of 'Canada' lamb sold in the United States is enormous. The word 'Canada' has been stamped on the sheep upon lamb prices that the word 'Philadelphia' has upon spring poultry or 'Long Island' on fresh eggs. These notions seem to sell the product, and the eating public appears to feel satisfied. By tacking the word 'Canada' onto his product the butcher is enabled to get 2 cents more per pound for it, or, if he adheres to the normal prices his customers think they are getting something unusual for their money. In certainly 5 per cent of the cases the word 'Canada' is stamped upon lamb prices that the word 'Philadelphia' has upon spring poultry or 'Long Island' on fresh eggs. These notions seem to sell the product, and the eating public appears to feel satisfied. 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