Telephone 694. Bee, August 3, 1905.

During July and August we close Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRESSING SACQUES

Plenty more hot days this summer to enjoy the comforts of a dressing sacque. Friday's special clearing prices includes all plain white and colored lawn sacques and kimonas.

65c each for sacques that sold at $1.00.
75c each for sacques that sold at $1.25.
$1.00 each for sacques that sold at $1.75 and $1.50.
$1.50 each for sacques that sold at $2.25.
$1.75 each for sacques that sold at $2.75.
$2.25 each for sacques that sold at $3.75.
$2.50 each for sacques that sold at $5.00.

These sacques are all this season's purchase and are mostly plain white—some embroidery and lace trimmed, others plain hemstitched.

Great special sale of Black Chiffon Finished Brilliantine.

Great Special Sale of Black Chiffon Finished Brilliantine.

By all means make it a point to see this beautiful fabric. We never have sold the like in quality, beauty of texture and finish at anything near this price. Little wonder that Paris is enthusiastic over this soft, fine-textured, exquisitely rich silk-finished Chiffon Brilliantine. Something entirely new, never sold for less than $1.50. During this special sale, 89c a yard.

NOTE—See these special goods displayed in our Sixteenth street window.

OPEN UNTIL 6 P. M., except Saturdays during July and August, when we close at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

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clerks and employes be perpetually enjoined from engaging in any engagement, contract or combination with one another or with other persons or corporations to in any manner prevent or limit competition in the trade and commerce of grains, or to fix or control the prices thereof, or to divide the aggregate or net profits of their business, or enter into any agreement, contract or combination for the pooling of prices of different and competing dealers and buyers of grain, or to solicit or receive directly or indirectly rebates from any railway company, or to create or carry out any restrictions in trade, or to limit or reduce the prices of grains, or to fix at any standard or figure whereby its price to the public shall be in any manner controlled or establish any of the grains raised or used in the trade and commerce of the state of Nebraska.

Charges Against Defendants.

In his petition and affidavit on which the restraining order was issued Brown makes the following principal allegations:

That the said defendants, by the ownership of the elevators above located and described and by reason of their operation by them at the markets and places named, are doing and have done an annual business in dealing with the grains of Nebraska aggregating the purchase and sale of about 100,000,000 bushels.

That said defendants are now and for the last three years have been intentionally, willfully and unlawfully combining, conspiring and conniving together and with each other and with other sundry and divers persons unknown to plaintiff for the purpose of the pooling of prices to be paid for all kinds of grain in Nebraska by each and all of them, and for the purpose of dividing between themselves and the other dealers in grain the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of themselves, and for the purpose of fixing the prices to be paid for all grains grown and dealt with by purchase and sale in the said state of Nebraska, and for the purpose of preventing competition among dealers in grain, and for the purpose of restricting trade and commerce in grain in said state, and for the further purpose of destroying competition in their line of business, towit: dealing in grain, so as to give them and each of them a monopoly and control of all trade and commerce in grains in the state of Nebraska, to the end that they and each of them might enjoy unreasonable and unconscionable profits arising from their said grain business. That, in pursuance of the combination, pool and conspiracy above alleged, said defendants are and have been able to control and fix the prices of grain generally throughout the state of Nebraska and to restrict trade and commerce in grains and to prevent and eliminate competition in the purchase and sale thereof and to provide among themselves the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of their business, and have collected and received, for their own advantage and possession, profits unlawful, unreasonable and unconscionable.

That said defendants, each and all of them, for the purpose of carrying out the conspiracy, combination and pool above alleged and as an aid to them in the unlawful undertaking aforesaid, organized what is known and denominated as the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, which association has its headquarters and holds its meetings in the several cities of the state when and wherever called by the officers thereof; that the defendant Nicholas A. Duff is now president of said association; that defendant John T. Evans is vice president of said association; that defendant Horace G. Miller is secretary-treasurer of said association; and defendants Gifford A. Railsback, Christopher C. Crowell, jr., William B. Banning, Augustus Bewsher and Edwin N. Mitchell are the governing committee of said association. That the business and affairs of said association were and are conducted by said officers and governing committee, selected in accordance with the rules and the pleasure of the association. That by the terms agreed to by said defendants for the government and guidance of the association and its members it was agreed and understood that no person or corporation was eligible to membership thereof unless he or it was engaged in the buying, selling and shipping of grains, and who owned one or more elevators situated upon the right-of-way of some railroad, and no person or corporation was eligible who owned, controlled or operated an elevator or "scoop shovel house" off the right-of-way of some railroad. Dealers in grain residing in the market centers of the country in other states were by the rules of said association eligible to membership. That all of the defendants are members of the said Nebraska Grain Dealers association and are known to each other and designated as "regular grain dealers," and all other dealers in grain not members of said association or not under their control and dictation are known to the members of said association as "irregular grain dealers."

Trust Has Entire Control.

That there are and were for the last three years in the state of Nebraska more than 1,000 grain elevators engaged in the handling, shipping, purchase and sale of grain in the markets of said state; that said elevators were and are controlled by said Nebraska Grain Dealers' association and subject to its rules, bylaws, regulations and penalties in the grain business, accepting, adopting and agreeing to the prices fixed for grain bought and sold by the officers of said association and doing business only with such persons and with such elevators as the officers of the said association should name. That in the entire state of Nebraska there are less than fifty independent elevators and grain dealers operating in the purchase and sale and shipment of grain which are free and independent of the rules and regulations, provisions and penalties declared by the said Nebraska Grain Dealers' association. That the said defendants control at least 90 per cent of the whole trade and commerce in grains in the state of Nebraska. That the said defendants, each and all of them, in order to restrain competition among themselves as to the purchase of grains, have engaged in said combination and conspiracy operated by and through the said Nebraska Grain Dealers' association and intend to continue said combination, and will compel their respective members, agents and servants at their several elevators to refrain from bidding against each other, except perfunctorily and without good faith, and by this means compel the owners of grains to sell at prices less than they would receive if the bidding was really and in truth competitive.

That said defendants, and each of them, for the unlawful purposes aforesaid and to monopolize the commerce in grains protected by law and to restrict trade therein and to destroy competition in the purchase and sale thereof, are and have combined voluntarily as the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association and have, by and through the officers thereof, arbitrarily, from time to time raised, lowered and fixed the prices of grains, and undertaken and do undertake now to maintain uniform prices at which they will buy the grains throughout the state from those having grains to sell. This unlawful purpose is and has been accomplished by the said defendants by means of secret meetings held by the officers of said Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, where the prices of grains are fixed, to be in force until changed at some subsequent meeting. That the prices are thereby maintained directly by the defendants and by collusively restricting the volume of trade therein, whenever conducive to such result, by imposing and collecting penalties for the violation of the rules fixed by the association and its officers, and by notifying one another of the delinquencies of any of its members, and by keeping a blacklist of such delinquents, and by refusing to deal with them, the price of grain is established and competition in the trade and commerce thereof is entirely destroyed.

Receiving Rebates.

That said defendants, each and all of them, intending to monopolize said trade and commerce in grains and to prevent competition therein, and to fix the price thereof and to divide the aggregate net earnings or profits arising from the business, have each and all engaged in and will continue agreements and arrangements with the several railroad companies doing business in the said state of Nebraska whereby the defendants receive, secretly and contrary to law, by means of rebates and other devices, freight rates less than those charged the public, and thereby discriminate against any independent elevator, person or corporation engaged in the grain business, which tends to destroy competition in the trade and commerce of grain and thereby no competitor is able to engage or continue in such commerce, which fact results in giving the defendants a monopoly of the trade and commerce in grains in the state of Nebraska.

That said defendants, knowing said Nebraska Grain Dealers association to be unlawful, each and all of them intend to continue and maintain their membership therein and to sustain and carry on the unlawful purposes thereof and enjoy the unlawful profits and advantages arising therefrom, all in violation of law and to the irreparable injury of the public, and thereby said defendants and each of them intend to continue to arbitrarily fix the prices of grain by the devices and in the manner aforesaid, to restrict and restrain trade and commerce in grains, to stifle, prevent and destroy competition in the purchase and sale of grain, and to divide the aggregate or net profits of their business so conducted and operated by them as aforesaid, all in violation of law and to the irreparable injury of the public.

That in pursuing the unlawful purposes hereinbefore specified, and in participating in the unlawful conspiracy, pool and combination hereinbefore named, those defendants who are domestic corporations, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of this state and doing business therein, have abused and violated their franchise and forfeited the right to exist and do business, and their charter should be revoked, vacated and cancelled; and those defendants which are foreign corporations, organized and existing by virtue of the laws of states other than Nebraska, and which are doing business in the state of Nebraska by comity and sufferance merely, have likewise abused their franchises and forfeited their right to longer engage in business in Nebraska by willfully violating the laws of this state, and should be ousted from the state.

Not Out of Business.

"No, the association will not go out of business just yet," said Myron L. Learned, attorney for the grain dealers, when asked if this injunction would bring things to a standstill. "It's just an injunction suit and we shall have to fight it. I have not seen the order yet in full and therefore cannot discuss it in detail."

Secretary H. G. Miller of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, when asked about the action of Judge Barnes, replied that he had no comment to make.

F. S. Cowgill, manager of the Transmississippi Grain company, and E. P. Peck, manager of the Omaha Elevator company, would not talk. Both said they knew nothing about the affairs of the association and had not been informed of the issuance of the restraining order.

Charles T. Peavey, vice president of the Worrall Grain company, which brought suit against the association, said he expected to see an improvement in conditions at country points as a result of the order.

MOTHERS WHO THINK USE ONLY

Cuticura SOAP

For baby's hot weather bath, because it unites the delicate, medicinal emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. Hence it is not only the most effective Skin Purifying Soap for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, but it is the purest and sweetest for toilet and bath as well.

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Mailed Free, "How to Care for Baby's Skin."

WITTE TO OYSTER BAY

President Will Entertain Russian Envoy at Luncheon Today.

RECEPTION WILL BE INFORMAL

Arrangements Made for Presentation of All Envoys to the President Saturday at Noon.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—President Roosevelt will receive informally tomorrow Sergius Witte, the principal envoy of the emperor of Russia to the Washington peace conference. Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador and associate envoy, will accompany M. Witte to Oyster Bay. They will be guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon. It is not expected any other visitors will be received by the president during the day.

President Roosevelt received several notable men at Sagamore Hill today, among them being Sir Mortimer Durand, the British minister to Venezuela. Ambassador Durand made this engagement with the president to discuss with him a question pending between the United States and Great Britain.

Sir Mortimer, at the conclusion of his interview with the president, said that being in New York from Lenox to meet his son who is to arrive from England next Saturday, he embraced the opportunity to see the president about some pending matters of not very great importance, but which had to be looked after.

"I wish you would make it clear," he said, "that I did not come here to participate in the peace negotiations. That is no affair of mine. There really was no news in the matters the president and I discussed."

Ambassador Durand returned to New York on the 4:20 p. m. Long Island railroad train.

Accompanied by Minister Russell, Judge Calhoun called to consider his mission to Venezuela, which is, in brief, to inquire into the relation between the government at Venezuela and European governments with a view to ascertaining whether they are in any way prejudicial to the interest of the United States. He also will make an investigation of the asphalt controversy.

Neither Judge Calhoun nor Minister Russell at the conclusion of their visit, cared to discuss the object of their mission to the president.

Reception for All Peace Envoys.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Acting for the president, Third Assistant Secretary Peirce today communicated to Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, the official program for the formal presentation to the president of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries to the Washington conference. This program has for weeks been a subject of much study on the part of the president and Mr. Peirce.

As the president's representative, Mr. Peirce will accompany Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira and their suite to the pier of the New York Yacht club, at East Twenty-Third street, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, where the delegation will board the protected cruiser Tacoma, Commander Reginald F. Nicholson commanding, and the vessel will start for Oyster Bay.

Half an hour later Mr. Peirce will perform a similar ceremony for Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, the Russian plenipotentiaries and their suite, will go aboard the protected cruiser Chattanooga, Commander Alexander Sharp commanding.

Mr. Peirce will then board the converted yacht Sylph, which, steaming rapidly ahead, will take position at the front of the column.

Arriving at Oyster Bay about noon, the "peace squadron" will anchor, its arrival being loudly heralded by the firing of an ambassador's salute of nineteen guns.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries will come on board the Mayflower from the Tacoma and be presented by Assistant Secretary Peirce.

Half an hour later the Russian envoys will come aboard and be presented. Immediately the president will formally present the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries to each other.

Luncheon on the Mayflower.

A buffet luncheon in the cabin of the Mayflower will follow. At its conclusion the Japanese mission will take leave of the president and board the Dolphin. Mr. Peirce will go aboard the cruiser Galveston and the president will then take leave of the Russian mission and go ashore, again receiving a salute of twenty-one guns.

Under convoy of the cruiser Galveston, Commander Cutler commanding, with Mr. Peirce aboard, the Russians on the Mayflower and the Japanese on the Dolphin will sail for Portsmouth. The squadron will steam slowly, so as not to arrive there before 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Desirous of being strictly neutral in all the arrangements for the presentation, it was decided at the outset by the Washington government that the president would recognize no precedence based on successes in the present war. Because Baron Komura was presented at Sagamore Hill almost a week before M. Witte arrived in this country, it was decided that for this reason Baron Komura must take precedence over M. Witte. This, however, will be recognized only in the half hour's difference in the time of the presentation of the two missions.

Witte Has an Active Day.

Mr. Witte had an active day today. He has already seen more of New York than most visitors see in a week. Accompanied by Mr. Wilkenline, Russia's financial agent at Washington, Mr. Witte left his hotel at 9 o'clock in an automobile on a ride through Central park. Then he visited Grant's tomb and the Stock exchange. From there he went to the top of one of the towering downtown buildings to get a birdseye view of the city. This quite enchanted him.

Mr. Witte then went into the subway and took an express train uptown. Back down into Houston street he went in the automobile, through the Chinese, Jewish, Russian and Italian quarters.

It was about 1 o'clock when Mr. Witte and Mr. Wilkenline went to an uptown cafe for luncheon.

Russian Press on Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—6:45 p. m.—The press generally continues to avoid trenching of the ground to be covered in the peace negotiations, though the Sviet, which neither hopes nor wishes for peace, predicts that the pourparlers will result in nothing but empty and idle talk.

The Moscow Gazette, an apostle of uncompromising reaction, declares that the dispatch of M. Witte to the United States is a disgrace and holds that the only concession Russia can make is to demand no indemnity from Japan and "no peace until defeat and retribution have overtaken the enemy."

The Boulevard sheet, the Gezatta, predicts a general European alliance, headed by Russia, Germany and France, to preserve the peace of the world, to restrain Japanese preponderanse in the far east and to prevent Great Britain meddling in the affairs of the continent.

Ambassador Conger Starts Home.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—American Ambassador Conger and family left tonight for the United States, the ambassador having two months' leave of absence. He will go directly to Washington, and it is surmised he will be consulted on the Chinese question, especially on the boycott.

MANY NEW CASES

(Continued from First Page.)

Iron Mountain road has been held up in Concordia parish. Removed from any habitation for some time, the passengers have been loud in their telegraphic protest to the railroad commission, declaring that they had had neither food nor water, and that nothing has been done to relieve them from a distressing situation. Efforts are being made to move the train. Monroe, La., with fever on three sides of it, has put militia and armed citizens on every road leading into its limits.

New Iberia, La., has put a curfew law in effect.

Columbus, Miss., has decided to guard against infection by the use of rifles. Many of the smaller towns are passing mosquito ordinances.

Alexandria has completely bottled itself up, but in order to save itself and the parish from starvation, it has permitted the running of a train, thoroughly fumigated, three times a week to bring in provisions and other supplies.

In order to aid Italians who are still well to escape infection, the authorities are making a large distribution of mosquito bars to poor families.

In Mississippi the state board has issued an address to the people recommending that all public meetings, such as gatherings of lodges, be discontinued for thirty days. Rigid quarantine is in effect here, Dr. W. H. Brunner, municipal health officer of Savannah, Ga., formerly of the marine hospital service, who came here to investigate the situation in order that his board might act intelligently in the matter of quarantine, has finished his work here and started for home today. Dr. Brunner said there was no excuse for yellow fever ever spreading in the south.

Stops All Trains.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 3. — Calcasieu Parish, La., today notified the Southern Pacific officials that no freight or passenger trains would be permitted to enter that parish after midnight tonight. This quarantine shuts off all communication between Houston and New Orleans, and prevents mail coming through directly.

There are now more than 100 persons in the detention camp at Echo, on the state line, and they are making bitter complaints about the lack of facilities. Appeal was made today to Governor Lanham for an improvement in the conditions. It is said there is barely enough to eat and there are no adequate sleeping facilities.

Since the report of a suspicious case of fever at Texarkana, Gregg county has given orders that trains shall not stop in the county, either from the north or south, and that all stations must be approached with doors locked and windows closed, while all freight cars must be sealed.

Shaw Will Look Into Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary Shaw has notified Governor Blanchard of Louisiana that if any unauthorized acts and abuses of discretion have been committed by the revenue cutter Winona, now assisting the public health and marine hospital service in the campaign against yellow fever, they will be corrected as far as possible. This declaration of the secretary, followed the receipt of several dispatches from Governor Blanchard complaining of the action of the cutter in interfering with fishing vessels belonging to the people of Louisiana and specifically referring to a case where it is asserted a boat was captured and towed away.

Secretary Shaw also has asked for a detailed report of all the operations of the public health and marine hospital service and the revenue cutter Winona in the work along the gulf coast, with a view to ascertaining the exact condition of affairs which has given rise to the complaints of Governor Blanchard.

Missouri Establishes Quarantine.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the State Board of Health held here today to consider the admissibility of quarantine regulations against the infected districts of the south, the following resolutions were adopted:

That a rigid quarantine be established against all districts infected by yellow fever and that all railroads and steamboats and other public conveyances be required to demand of all passengers a certificate of health before admitting them to enter the different modes of transportation into the state of Missouri from any infected district where yellow fever exists. All local boards of health along the borders of Missouri are hereby empowered to enforce these requirements.

That any railroad, steamboat or other public conveyance entering the state from infected districts or having on board any person or persons sick of yellow fever or with symptoms indicating same or without proper health certificate, said public conveyances and all passengers in transit thereon shall be detained at point of detection for a period of five days, or until all danger of infection is removed.

ROBEL SEEKS NEW LOCATION

International Christian Institute Will Leave the Dellone Hotel.

The International Christian Institute, which has been conducting the Dellone hotel for the last year and a half, has advertised the property for sale and will seek another location in Omaha. Just what piece of property the institute expects to buy Manager Robel, who is in charge of the Dellone, would not say, but he did say positively that the institute would continue to conduct a hotel in Omaha.

Upon taking charge of the Dellone Manager Robel closed up the bar, discarded the slot machines and began to conduct the business along lines proposed by the Christian institute. Improvements were made in the hotel to the extent of about $10,000 and only recently the kitchen was raised to the first floor, upon which the dining room is located.

Asked why he desired to sell the Dellone, Manager Robel said:

"We desire to sell the Dellone in order to further plans which we have in mind. From a financial standpoint the Dellone has been a paying institution since we began to run it, but the trustees have decided, in order to carry out their plans, to dispose of the property. Of course, we may have lost some patronage by reason of closing the bar, but we have gained much, and we have had the support of good people who agree with us in our manner of conducting the business. We are having a splendid trade now and it will get better, but we desire to sell the property merely to carry out our plans.

"We shall remain in Omaha in the hotel business and just as soon as we dispose of the Dellone we will secure possession of other property, but of course at this time I could not say just what property we expect to get. However, we are not offering the Dellone for sale because it is not a financial success. Our patronage is all we could expect."

HYMENEAL

Brady-Harris.

James M. Brady and Miss Maude Harris were married at the home of the bride's parents, 928 Pierce street, at 7 o'clock last evening. Many friends of the contracting parties were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Combie Smith.

Case-Sager.

GENEVA, Neb., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—A pretty wedding was solemnized yesterday morning when R. A. Case and Miss J. Pearl Sager were married at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Dr. Abbott officiating.

CHASE FLOATING GAMBLERS

Chicago Police Attempt to Prevent Betting on Races Out in Lake.

ATTEMPT TO MAKE ARRESTS IS EVADED

Men Leave on Another Steamer and Spectacular Effort to Capture Them on Their Return Fails.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Gamblers intent upon playing the races, and policemen determined to prevent all race track betting on the high seas, furnished today on Lake Michigan a unique and spectacular gambling raid. The police and gamblers raced around the lake, first into Michigan waters, then close to the shores of Illinois, and then into the jurisdiction of Indiana, the one seeking escape and the police determined to capture them at all hazards. The net results of the day for the police were the capture of fourteen weary marine gamblers who floated ashore at South Chicago in a launch. All of the others after a hot chase by the police in a lumbering fire tug escaped to Indiana Harbor, Ind., and made their way ashore outside of the jurisdiction of the Chicago police.

Chief of Police Collins announced two days ago that he would no longer permit the operation of the floating pool room City of Traverse. He asserted that he would arrest all the gamblers when they attempted to board it, claiming that they were about to commit an illegal act which brought them within police jurisdiction.

Gamblers Win First Move.

The gamblers circumvented the chief of police at the outset by causing the steamer City of Traverse to be run out into the lake into the waters of the state of Indiana, where it lay all through the morning. Large details of police were placed on the shore guarding the approaches to all of the docks from which the gamblers might make their way to the lake. It was the expectation of the authorities that the betting fraternity would leave Chicago on the City of Traverse, but instead of this a small excursion steamer named the Eagle had been chartered and the gamblers, walking past the police, embarked and started for the City of Traverse, which was rolling around in mid-lake. The police were powerless to intercept any of the "excursionists," as they called themselves, and with deep chagrin watched them sail away to place their money on the races.

The announced program of the managers of the floating pool room was that all passengers would be landed at the foot of Ninety-Second street in South Chicago, where the Calumet river empties into Lake Michigan. Chief Collins, balked in his attempt to prevent the sailing of the gamblers on the Eagle, transferred his forces to Ninety-Second street and posted them along the shore in such a manner that it would have been practically impossible for any man from the City of Traverse or the Eagle to set foot on shore and escape arrest.

Speculators Caught in Trap.

Late in the day the Eagle steamed into the harbor at South Chicago, loaded with 200 men who were anxious to reach the shore. As soon as the boat was well inside of the first bridge it was swung behind it. With escape to the lake cut off by the bridge and no possible chance of a safe landing on shore, the case of the gamblers for a time looked desperate. The Eagle circled around and around in the harbor, tooting its whistle in frantic fashion for the bridge tender to turn the bridge and allow it to steam back into the lake. The police stood on the shore and laughed, feeling confident that it was only a question of time before the passengers of the Eagle would be in their power. A small, insignificant mud scow happened along at this critical moment, however, and blew its whistle as a signal for the bridge to open. The bridge tender was compelled to swing the bridge and the Eagle, planting its bow squarely in the stern of the mud scow, crowded it closely as it passed through the bridge and then made a run for the open lake and freedom.

As soon as the police discovered the approach of the mud scow and realized that the bridge must open, they made a rush for the fire tug Yosemite, and by the time the Eagle was entering the waters of the lake the tug was tearing after it, loaded down with policemen.

The Eagle, however, steadily drew away from the tug, and after a run of ten miles the police gave up the chase. The Eagle landed at Indiana Harbor, its passengers returning to Chicago by train.

Gamblers Did Not Gamble.

Before the arrival of the Eagle at South Chicago a small launch named the Panther came in, bearing a number of gamblers from the City of Traverse and several fishermen. All the passengers of the Panther were lined up on the pier and compelled to stand in a heavy rain while the police weeded out the fishermen from the "excursionists."

Fourteen men who could not prove that they had been fishing were loaded into the patrol wagon and carried to the police station.

The gamblers who returned to Chicago this evening declared that, even though the police had arrested all the passengers of the Eagle, they would have found it impossible to prove a case against them, as the wireless apparatus refused to work throughout the day, and not a message was received and not a bet was made.

SAY THE STRIKE IS BROKEN

(Continued from First Page.)

about the hotel, in the halls and even at Mr. Schulze's door, and every candidate was urged not to accept employment. Their efforts, however, were entirely peaceable. Tonight Mr. Schulze said that he had secured twenty-eight operators. This the union men deny, saying that they have dissuaded from their purpose a large proportion of this number. The men engaged were told to report in New York on Sunday prepared to be sent west over the Erie road next Monday morning.

Some Return to Work.

MINOT, N. D., Aug. 3.—During the last eighteen hours there has been a big improvement in the telegraphers' strike situation on the Minot division of the Great Northern railroad. Twelve operators have returned to work. About 48 per cent of the stations between Williston and Grand Forks are in working order. All branch lines on this division are running as usual. Train No. 5 from the west was one hour late and No. 2 from the west was forty-five minutes late. Assistant Superintendent Davis is much elated over results and says more operators will return to work today. There are about seventy strikers on the Minot division. They are orderly and have done no damage to railway property.

Smelter Men Intimidate Operators.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 3.—Ralph E. Spurrier, a telegrapher and formerly a member of the Mill and Smeltermen's union of Butte, refused to join the striking operators on the Northern Pacific road and tonight several hundred smeltermen held a meeting, marched in a body to the depot and compelled Spurrier to quit work under pain of being "escorted from town," an expression significant in Butte circles. Other operators were looked for, but none were found.

A dispatch from Clancy tonight, a point on the Great Northern about fifty miles north of Butte, says that the miners there drove the operator from the only boarding house in the town because he refused to stay with his comrades on strike. The man had to be fed by the division superintendent on the latter's car.

At Basin, forty miles north of Butte, on the Great Northern, the Heinze miners and mill men requested a "scabbing" operator to cease work. The telegrapher armed himself with a rifle and defied the miners, to the number of about sixty, who gathered with a long rope with a noose in the end, when the man weakened and several hours later left the camp.

Strike Impairs Service.

Despite reports emanating from the general headquarters offices in St. Paul of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads that the operators' strike on those lines is not seriously affecting the transmission of telegrams, orders have been sent out from the general offices of the Western Union to the offices all over the country to accept messages to points on these roads subject to delay, except where the Western Union has its own exclusive offices.

JUDGE RYAN GOES TO IOWA

Former Supreme Court Commissioner Decides to Leave Nebraska.

Former Supreme Court Commissioner Robert Ryan of Lincoln, for twenty-five years a resident of Nebraska, the first of the week will remove to Des Moines to become a partner in the law firm of Ryan, Ryan and Ryan. Judge Ryan assumes the place of his brother, Judge David Ryan, the head of the firm, who recently died there. The other two members of the firm are nephews of Judge Robert Ryan.

Upon the death of his brother, Judge Ryan was invited to become a member of the Des Moines firm by his nephews, and, as Mrs. Robert Ryan recently died and the children of Judge Ryan have started in business for themselves, the judge concluded he would leave Lincoln and join hands with his nephews.

Judge Ryan came to Lincoln from Iowa in 1882 after having practiced law in Iowa for fifteen years. Some years ago he was appointed a member of the supreme court commission and has at all times enjoyed a lucrative practice. Judge Ryan was in Omaha Wednesday night and announced his intention of leaving Nebraska.

"I have said nothing about going," he said, "for I have some business matters yet to conclude, but I expect to get away by the first of the week. My practice in late years has been mostly for people out in the state who had cases before the supreme court and therefore it will not take me long to settle up my affairs. I regret to leave Nebraska, where I have been so long, but I believe it is a duty I owe my nephews to join hands with them. I intend to leave for Des Moines within a few days."

BILLS ON THE OLD RATE

That is the Way the Water Company is Making Out Its Accounts.

The Omaha Water company has announced its policy regarding the order issued by the Water board May 1, proposing to reduce meter rates to small consumers. Although its request for a temporary injunction against the operation of the order has been refused by the federal court, the company considers the question still in litigation and until final adjudication, declines to act under the order. Its bills are made out at the old rates and payments under the new rates are received under protest and in such a manner as to permit future collections of the amount withheld in case the company eventually wins. The company expects, however, to collect bills at the old rates, with the understanding that should it lose the case the excesses will be refunded. Following are the new rates ordered by the Water board, amounting to about 10 cents per 1,000 gallons:

Gallons Per Day—	Rate Per 1,000 Gals.
2,000 or less	25 cents
2,000 to 4,000	20 cents
4,000 to 16,500	15 cents
16,000 to 25,000	12½ cents
Over 25,000	10 cents

Section 2. The maximum meter rate for 2,000 gallons or less, per month, shall be 35 cents per 1,000 gallons, provided, however, that no charge for 2,000 gallons or less per month shall exceed the sum of fifty cents.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FOR WHEAT

Raises Grain that Grades Number Two and Tests Sixty-Two Pounds.

Douglas county can raise just as good wheat as any other county in the state. Albert Bleick, a young farmer who lives ten miles west of Omaha, was in the city Thursday and brought samples of wheat to the grain exchange. It graded No. 2 and tested sixty-two pounds. Mr. Bleick says he raised eighty acres of grain of that quality, which went forty bushels to the acre. It is of the Turkey red variety and the seed was procured from the state agricultural experiment station at Lincoln. A number of farmers in Mr. Bleick's neighborhood have raised better than thirty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Splendid Record.

Dr. King's New Life Pills have made a splendid record by curing headache, biliousness, constipation, etc. 25c. Try. For sale by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

William Leaves Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, sailed today for Sassnitz, Pomerania.

Republicanism and Crops.

H. A. Lambert, an attorney of Auburn, is in the city. Mr. Lambert says the crops of Nemaha county were never finer than at present and the price just makes the farmers laugh.

"Why," says Mr. Lambert, "a man from Lincoln named Brown came down to our country to try to run for congress on Roosevelt's platform and you ought to have seen the farmers wink the other eye when his manager came around to tell the boys what a good fellow he was and how ably he would represent them in congress. In 1896 Bryan carried Nemaha county by 499 majority and Roosevelt by about 1,000, and if Roosevelt was running today he would get them all.

McDougal's House Damaged.

The fire department responded to an alarm turned in from the residence of George McDougal, 2205 North Twentieth street at 7 o'clock last evening. Fire started in a closet on the second floor of the house, supposedly from the ignition of matches which had been in the pocket of some clothes which had been left in the closet. The damage will be in the neighborhood of $200.

Business Boosters

Try the Want Ad Columns of The Bee.

INVESTORS

May receive 4 per cent interest upon all idle funds awaiting investment, or may purchase bonds or first-class mortgages bearing liberal rates of interest. Our facilities are favorable to all classes of people. Deposits of any amount may be made at any time, and will draw 4 per cent interest, and may be withdrawn at the pleasure of the depositor.

Oldest and Strongest Savings Bank in Nebraska.

City Savings Bank

Sixteenth and Douglas Streets.

COLLECTION OF ESTATE TAX

Process Will Be Slow and Involve Many Suits, Says County Attorney.

EFFECT OF THE LAW EXPLAINED

Several Estates Added to the List Subject to the Inheritance Tax —Vinsonhaler's Office Force Busy.

"The collection of the inheritance tax on estates passing in this county will require a great many suits, but we are getting at it as fast as we can," says County Attorney Slabaugh. "The Nebraska inheritance tax law is almost an exact duplicate of the Illinois law, which has been tested and taken up to the supreme court and upheld in every respect. I do not believe people understand what the effect of the law is. The tax is imposed on every estate in excess of $10,000, varying in amounts according to the closeness or remoteness of the heirship, but the tax is a lien on all the property, and every piece of such property that has been sold or transferred since July, 1901, is subject to the lien of any unpaid inheritance tax. This applies not only to estates that have gone through probate, but also to others, like the Noyes estate, for which no administrator was appointed. If people had known that the inheritance tax was a lien upon the property, I believe it would have been paid on all these estates long ago."

Going Over the Papers.

Clyde Sundblad of the county judge's office is putting in a good deal of time in going over the papers in estates that have passed through probate since 1901 or are still in course of settlement which would be liable for assessment under the state inheritance tax law. Up to date he has found fourteen in addition to the list of eighteen estates for which the county attorney has already asked for the appointment of appraisers.

The estates not yet fully settled which will be added to the list are those of James Creighton, Roxena Kendall, Anna C. Millard, Ellen M. White, James Morton and David M. Owen. The estates which have been settled which would come within the provisions of the law are those of Edward W. Bartlett, Benjamin Bates, Levi Carter, John J. Dickey, Dell H. Goodrich, Alfred D. Jones, E. B. Chandler, Anna M. Goodrich. Mr. Sunblad says there are some others which he has not yet had a chance to investigate, but he believes the list when completed will be quite large. The attorneys or heirs of these estates will be called into the conference which is to be held at an early date by the county judge and county attorney.

FIRE RECORD.

Bakery at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—At an early hour this morning the bakery conducted by R. D. Hasking was completely destroyed by fire. Loss, $600, on stock; insurance, $500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Fern Kennedy, a minor, by her next friend, Jessie Turner, has filed a suit against the city of Omaha for $1,800. She alleges that a sidewalk on Cuming street was left in such a dangerous condition that on February 19 she slipped and fell, injuring herself to the extent that it will require $1,500 of city money to make everything right with her.

Will You Try the Battle Creek Life for 30 Days?

Will You Eat the Food and Live the Life Our Experts Recommend?

Do You Really Want to Be Perfectly Well?

Tell us, then, if you are ailing, or, if in good health, that you wish to remain so.

Let us send you our book. It is very interesting. The life it recommends you can live in your own home. You ought to read about it.

Nowhere else are so many specialists studying this one thing alone—how to get well and how to stay well. No organization anywhere has been so successful. None other is so near the truth. And the basis of all this is right food—right living—keeping the stomach right.

All this we explain in our book. Explain clearly—logically—interestingly, so that you may understand. Isn't it worth the mere effort of writing to know? Won't you ask for our book today? Address, The Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., Dept. A. 39, Battle Creek, Michigan.

INSIST ON DERMALINE.

Skin Soap: none other is "just as good." For Complexion, Nursery and Toilet. Antiseptic and non-irritating. 25c per cake.

Sold by Howell Drug Co., 16th and Capital Ave.

AMUSEMENT.

BASE BALL

VINTON ST. PARK

Omaha vs. Pueblo,

August 2-3-4-5-5.

Saturday, August 5, two games. First game called at 2:30. Friday, August 4—Ladies' day.

Games called at 3:45.